34 1951 Georgia

Georgia Church Women Council Term State Politics "Unholy"

34 Ga.

ATLANTA, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Georgia Council of Church Women said today they were fed up with the state's "unholy" politics, particularly the bandying of race hatred.

Savannah Ga.

So, at the conclusion of their annual meeting here, the women from all denominations wrote every minister in the state asking him to denounce the present state of politics.

1-14-51

They also wrote the Legislature asking for the defeat of the anti-masking bill, introduced by supporters of Gov. Herman Talmadge, and for defeat of the proposed county unit system revision.

In their opposition to the mask bill, the church women were joined by the state Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Morning News

The mask bill, to which the women and the Jaycees object, simply requires that anyone contemplating a masked meeting submit a list of names to police.

Both organizations said that left too many loopholes and it would be much better if masks were banned altogether.

The church women deplored the Talmadge backed constitutional amendment proposal which would put the county unit system for primaries in the state's basic law despite the fact that an amendment extending it to the general election was defeated by the people last November.

Any effort to force submission of the unit system to the voters again, said the church women, "would be a serious breach of faith."

In their letter to all ministers, signed by Mrs. A. A. Hardy of Thomaston, president, the council said:

"Our state for many years has been so seared by unholy and unhealthy gubernatorial campaigns that the very foundation of good government is endangered. Personal slander of candidates; campaigns based on opposition to the constitutional rights and freedoms of the people; the stirring of racial and other hatreds and intolerance causing untold suffering to the hater and the hated and producing scars that will take years to heal; financial contributions to campaigns that hamper the freedom of the winning candidate to serve the wider interests of the community—give us grave concern.

"We denounce these policies in political campaigns that cheapen our democratic processes and arouse the hatreds and divisions of our nation.

"We feel the time has come when we must recognize the fact that he who would seek office on a platform of racial hatred is not worthy of office.

"We call upon ministers and church people to help us get the issue of race out of political campaigns.

"Therefore we call upon every minister of every denomination in our state to speak very clearly and courageously to the congregations on the subject of race relations and lead the people to an understanding of the worth and dignity of every human being and of the rights of every citizen under our constitution."

Harry Willson, state chairman of the Jaycees anti-mask bill committee, in an analysis of the administration leader's bill, aserted it was unworkable.

The statement by Willson maintained the law also, in effect, gave sanction of masked meetings and that the only way an officer of the law could tell if a masked man had registered would be to unmask him.

Further Willson pointed out, sheriffs are instructed to keep such lists only 48 hours, a fact that might well preclude subsequent prosecution."

Appeal to Citizens, Governor

Tuskegee Civic Ass'n Deplores Inactivity Of County Registrars

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Seeking to ferrett out why Macon County "does not have a functioning Board of Registrars," the Tuskegee Civic Association appealed to the citizens of Macon County, the Governor, the State Auditor, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries here last week in a pair of open letters.

The group told the Governor that no certificates have been issued and only a few applications have been accepted since the present chairman took office about twelve weeks ago. The association further avers that 153 applications are now on hand.

Courier [illegible]

Asserting that "no satisfactory explanation has been received" the Tuskegeeans declared "We wonder whether or not the registrars are being paid for what they are now doing."

In their missive addressed to Macon County citizens, the critics said that although eleven applications have been received by the board, none of the would-be voters has received a certificate of eligibility. They asked further, "Is this what the citizens of Macon County want?" and appealed to the citizens to inquire "into the practices of the present board, and help us to discover why certificates are not being issued."

[illegible]

Mayor Snubs Race; Dennis Quits New Orleans 'Jim Crow Cabinet'

Defender Sat. 1-13-51 Chicago, Ill.

34a(1)

NEW ORLEANS—The mayor's failure to appoint a Negro to a committee drafting a new city charter led Dave Dennis to resign as a member of the Mayor's Negro Advisory Committee last week.

Dennis, president of the International Longshoremen Local 1419 and president of the Monarch Life Insurance Company, had been a staunch supporter of Mayor Morrison and campaigned for him prior to his election. He was an important member of the Advisory Committee, often called the "Jim Crow Cabinet."

Negro citizens were overlooked again last week when the Community Chest policy making committee was announced. This committee was not appointed by the Mayor as were the Civilian Defense and City Charter committees.

The Negro Advisory Committee met January 4, but ignored the issues of the lily-white committee appointments. The group discussed plans for construction of a park in the Seabrook area.

Attending were the Rev. H. T. Primm, A. V. German, Joseph Bartholomew, C. C. Dejoie, Jr., the Rev. H. H. Dunn, I. M. Augustine, Dr. Rivers Frederick, Dr. C. C. Haydell, the Rev. S. H. Collins, J F. McKay, Ernest J. Wright and J. Westbrook McPherson.

34a(1) 1951

Mississippi

White Says Southern Traditions At Stake In Gubernatorial Election

Daily News

Fri. 8-17-51

34a(1)

ECRU — (Special) — Swinging into Pontotoc county in his second primary campaign for governor, Hugh White declared today that Mississippi's cherished southern traditions" will be at stake" in the gubernatorial election August 28.

"Look at the record, which speaks for itself," said the former governor, who lead the first primary ticket by 8500 votes. "I have been active in the States Rights movement since it was created to fight Trumanism and the principles of anti-segregation, FEPC, and anti-lynch laws. I led the walk out at the democratic national convention when these anti-Southern proposals were put into the plans of the democratic party."

Along with Senator "Pat" Harrison and Senator Theo G. Bilbo and others in the state delegation, I voted against abolition of the two-thirds rule for party nomination, even though my opponent, who was just a kid at the time and knows nothing about it, goes around saying that Hugh White favored the two thirds rule.

White said, "it is no secret that my opponent was a personal and political crony of Curtis Rogers, Henry DeBrow, Clarence Hood and the other Trumancrats now under indictment for job selling in Mississippi."

"The only public office Paul Johnson has ever held," he added, "was as assistant U. S. district attorney, and he got that appointment from Clarence Hood after federal patrnage had been taken away from our senators and congressmen."

White said the issue would be the same if Sam Lumpkin, Ross Barnett, or any of the other eliminated candidates had gone into the runoff with Johnson."

Look at the votes cast in the all-Negro precincts of Mt. Carmel in Jeff Davis county and Mound Bayou in Bolivar county," White said. "At Mt. Carmel, Johnson got 103 of the 114 votes cast, and at Mound Bayou he got 43 votes compared to only 42 for the other candidates combined. "Is was this black gang voting for a man who would not fight Truman's principles who helped eliminate Lumpkin and Barnett from the second primary," he said.

"Don't gamble with Mississippi's future," White said. "This is not just a race between Hugh White and Paul Johnson. It is a test whether Mississippi wants to continue her southern traditions of segregation or whether she wants to go back into the Truman party."

Mississippians Swap Charges

34a(1)

JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 18 — (U.P.)— Mississippi's two surviving gubernatorial candidates are waging a battle of words these days, with both claiming to be the "only true States' Righter" in the race, and with both claiming that the other could not be trusted to occupy the office.

Former Gov. Hugh White, who celebrates his 70th birthday Sunday, and Paul B. Johnson, Jr., 36-year-old son of the late Gov. Paul B. Johnson, Sr., eliminated six other candidates in the Aug. 7 primary and face each other in a run-off primary Aug. 28. White led the ticket in the first primary with 94,721 votes. Johnson was second with 86,152. A total of 408,525 votes were cast for governor.

Sun. 8-19-51

White is claiming that Johnson is a "Trumancrat" and that Johnson would lead Mississippi back into the fold of the national administration and its Civil Rights program.

"The real issue in this campaign," White said, "is whether we will preserve our Mississippi customs of segregation and our States' Rights or surrender to Trumanism."

White further claims that Johnson is closely associated with Curtis Rogers, Henry Debrow and Clarence Hood, three of those now under indictment in connection with the sale of federal jobs in Mississippi.

White Stresses States' Rights; Johnson Claims 'Smear' Attack

Commercial Appeal

Trumanism 'Real Issue'—

By KENNETH TOLER

Staff Writer

8-19-51

CORINTH, Miss., Aug. 18.—Former Gov. High White Saturday completed a five-day itinerary of 15 speeches in this heavy-voting northeast sector, in which he contended, the issue in the Aug. 28 governorship runoff is "States' Rights versus Trumanism."

During the week, the South Mississippi industrialist has concentrated his appeal for votes in this 11-county area in which his opponent ran a strong race and where Lieut. Gov. Sam Lumpkin of Tupelo, the "native son," was high man in the Aug. 7 elimination primary.

Warns Of Last-Minute Drive

"Don't be misled by a last-minute campaign of false issues being raised by the opposition," Mr. White said. "The real issue is States' Rights and continuance of segregation against those things advocated by President Truman."

"Don't take a chance friends, don't be deceived by propaganda. Hugh White has shown where he stands and where he will stand in the fight for maintenance of the Mississippi way of life.

"It will be a bitter pill when the Truman party forces down our throats the elimination of segregation," he said. "It certainly is not supporting me—you know I walked out on it with the Mississippi delegation at the 1948 convention when the Truman forces put an anti-South platform in the party plank."

Commercial Appeal

Mr. White charged Negroes were backing his opponent in the race, and that "around 20,000 voted in the first primary." He said Mississippi Negroes had been "instructed by the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People whom to vote for."

8-19-51

Cites Jeff Davis Box

"And who do you think they voted for?" he asked. "Well, the all-Negro box in Jeff Davis County went for my opponent, while all the white boxes were for me. In that box, in which all the voters are Negroes, my opponent got 103 votes to 11 for all the other seven candidates.

"And do you know how the Mound Bayou box went? Well, my opponent carried it, too," he said. (Mound Bayou is the all-Negro town in the Delta's Bolivar County.)

Mr. White spoke at Fulton, where he was presented by Phillip Sheffield, superintendent of the Itawamba County Junior College, a first primary supporter of Lieut. Gov. Sam Lumpkin, and at Pontotoc, where Byrd Mauldin, attorney and former legislator and another Lumpkin backer, introduced him. At Booneville, Mr. White was presented by Jim Cunningham, well known Mississippi attorney, who supported Mr. Lumpkin, and he closed at Corinth, where Albert Settle, a farmer of nearby Biggersville, introduced the candidate.

Much of Mr. White's address was confined to the States' Rights-Truman issue, although he outlined the proposals he will advocate if elected in the second primary.

They include:

Other Planks Told

Use of state credit as collateral for loans to farmers through banks and agricultural lending agencies for expansion of the livestock and poultry programs; old age pensions as high—$60 if possible—as the state's finances will stand; an annual minimum.

Salary of $2400 for teachers with degrees, and higher for those with additional credits.

Elimination of the 10 per cent county matching funds for participation in the state aid rural road program; state-owned and state-operated seismograph (technical) equipment for locating oil and gas structures and making the findings public and furnishing it to landowners.

"It was my administration which gave you the original old-age assistance program, homestead exemption and the Balance Agriculture with Industry programs," he said. "You know I will do my best to see these programs expanded." Mr. White said he signed the first Rural Electrification Act, and favors its expansion, along with rural telephones.

"Yet, with all these accomplishments for the benefit of the average people of Mississippi, my opponent says I stole his platform," Mr. White said. "There wasn't any platform to steal—all he offers is promises."

After his afternoon appearance at Corinth, Mr. White returned to his home at Columbia. He returns to the stump Monday.

'Propaganda' Flayed—

By DICK ALLEN

Staff Writer

MERIDIAN, Miss., Aug. 18. — Paul B. Johnson charged here Saturday night his opponent in the runoff campaign for governor was spreading lies throughout Mississippi in an effort to defeat him at the polls in the Aug. 28 election.

Sees 'Paid Peddlers'

Winding up a week of strenuous campaigning in Lauderdale County, Mr. Johnson, in the 27th speech he has made this week, asserted:

"My opponent has got almost 1000 paid peddlers of political propaganda swarming over the state spreading lies designed to defeat me. But I don't think the people will believe what I consider to be the cheapest, most sordid campaign of falsehoods ever conducted by my opponent, and as you know, he has waged three other hate campaigns."

34a(1)

8-19-51

His speech in Meridian was the sixth one of the day. The candidate spoke at Carthage, Kosciusko, Louisville, Philadelphia and De Kalb.

At Philadelphia, Mr. Johnson charged that a Jackson newspaper had published a "fake" photograph in an effort to discredit his charges that Mr. White "sold the South down the river" at the 1936 National Democratic Convention in Philadelphia.

"The newspaper has resorted to every trick of the propaganda trade in a desperate effort to gain votes for Hugh White," he said. "This last act approached the believe-it-or-not phase. The photograph was a fake, and I can prove it."

Says He Wasn't There

Mr. Johnson said the photograph purports to show Mr. White at the national convention with the then Governor voting to retain the two-thirds party caucaus. The picture is of the late Senator Pat Harrison and John Sharp Williams Jr., with an inset picture of Mr. White.

8-19-51

Johnson charged Mr. White was not present on the convention floor when the picture was made, that he probably was in New York. He said it was a "framed-up" affair in an effort to refute his charges that Mr. White voted to abolish the two-thirds rule.

It was in speeches at Philadelphia and Meridian that he blasted Hugh White for what he termed "vicious mudslinging tactics."

He said that Mr. White's campaign was based on the pitting of "class against class, religion against religion and race against race."

"Any man who will prejudice class against class and religion against religion and race against race is not big enough to be Governor of Mississippi," Mr. Johnson said. "Why, they've got men out now riding the state telling their falsehoods, but they are not going to get away with it."

He charged that Mr. White "used the same false tactics in his races against Mike Conner, Paul Johnson Sr. and Senator Bilbo.

"He was defeated two of those three times because the people have more intelligence than Mr. White thinks," the candidate said.

North-South Factor

Mr. Johnson, runnerup to Mr White in the first primary, said his opponent's tactics "are playing squarely into the hands of left-wing subversive groups in the North."

"For generations we have been telling our enemies up North that the South can take care of its Negro situation," Mr. Johnson said. "We have said that there is no problem, that the two races are not at odds with each other and that segregation of the races is necessary. For years we have fought such vicious measures as the FEPC, the anti-segregation measure and other Northern-spawned measures of violence, hate and fear.

"And now Mr. White comes along and declares we do have a problem, and that the South cannot take care of that problem. He says that if I'm elected, Truman and I will let the Negroes go to school with the whites. Nothing is further from the truth. I've got three children, and old man White hasn't got any, so you can see who has got the interest of Mississippi's children at heart."

Mr. Johnson again hit at his opponent for what he charged was the "greatest land grab" in Missippi's history while Mr. White was Governor in 1939.

Reading from a copy of a Mississippi newspaper dated Oct. 26, 1939, Mr. Johnson quoted a story headlined "White Halts Land Sales Over State."

"The story quotes the then Governor, Hugh White, as declaring a moritorium on the sale of all state-owned lands that were taken away from its owners who could not pay their taxes," the candidate declared.

Issued Deeds, Is Claim

"The moritorium is necessary, Mr. White stated, because of the increasing oil activity throughout the state. And yet, after declaring this moratorium and slamming the door shut on the original landowners who wanted their land back, Mr. White, the last 52 days in office, issued 930 deeds to more than 34,000 acres of land at $1 an acre to his cronies."

Mr. Johnson declared records in the State Capitol reveal that former Governor White during his four-year term in office signed a total of 17,467 deeds.

"Mr. White signed away more state land to private individuals than any governor since the War Between the States," the candidate charged. "And every last crony of White's who got some of that oil and timber-rich land for $1 an acre is fighting me tooth and nail right now."

Mr. Johnson repeated that the main issue in the current campaign is "the people against the profiteers" and youth against age. "Let the people speak on Aug. 28 and return state government to the people, instead of leaving it in the hands of a selfish few," he declared.

Sunday, Mr. Johnson plans to remain in his headquarters at Jackson holding conferences and mapping strategy for the final week before the election. He said he probably would make about 30 speeches next week.

Ex-Governor Hugh White Wins Again

34 a

Defender
Sat 9-8-51
Chicago

JACKSON, Miss. — Noticeably absent in the first primary campaign for governor, the "Negro issue" was played for all it was worth in a bitter run-off election last week which restored former Gov. Hugh White to the chair of the state's chief executive.

To assure victory in the run-off, White launched a demagogic drive for white votes by charging his opponent, Atty. Paul B. Johnson, with cornering close to 20,000 Negro votes in the first Primary, Aug. 27.

This is the first time in the history of Mississippi politics that so large a number of Negroes have participated in state elections. White, in the closing days of his campaign, voiced the fear that Negroes were building a "dangerous balance of power."

Flashback To Bilbo

Following the first election, which was so close the run-off was necessary, White claimed Johnson polled from 15,000 to 18,000 Negro votes. He also branded him a "Trumancrat."

Johnson denied leanings toward "Trumanism" and countered on the race question by saying it was White who had the support of Mississippi's Negro voters. The injection of the race issue into the campaignng was a flash back to the days of the late Sen. Theodore Bilbo.

The victorious White is 70-years-old, twice the age of the attorney he defeated. He is a Columbia industrialist and lumberman, a staunch states-righter. He opposes repeal of the state's dry law.

34a(1) 1951

Mississippi

WHITE HAS SLIM LEAD IN MISSISSIPPI RACE

Former Governor Ahead O Lumpkin And Barnett

COUNTING PROVES SLOW

Wed. 8-29-51

Heavy But Orderly

Voting was heavy but orderly. State officials expect a tally in the neighborhood of 385,000. That compares with 365,218 cast in the governor's race four years ago.

Returns were "trickling in" from scattered parts of the state, being delayed by the appearance of between 100 and 150 names on each ballot in the 82 counties. More than 6000 participated as candidates for the various offices. Conclusive reports are not expected until later today.

Early reports indicated Negroes were voting in larger numbers than in the past. More than 20,000 were qualified. Heaviest Negro voting sectors were Laurel, Jackson and Greenville.

Making Second Bid

Mrs. Cain, 47, dynamic and attractive editor of Summit, was the first woman to seek the governorship in the 134 years of Mississippi statehood. She campaigned largely against the Truman Fair Deal.

As lieutenant governor, Mr. Lumpkin, 42, sought promotion to the top post on his 20-year public career, including membership in the House and as its speaker.

Mr. Johnson, 36, son of the late governor, and Mr. Byrd, 53, a former state senator, were making their second bids for the office, both having run unsuccessfully four years ago. Mr. Byrd was the lone outright prohibition repealist, while Mr. Johnson and Mr. Barnett, 52, campaigned for retention of the state's bone-dry hard-liquor statutes.

Mr. White, 69, who served as governor from 1936 to 1940, asked for a return engagement in order to carry forward programs inaugurated during his administration, including the "balance agriculture with industry" plan which has added millions of dollars in pay rolls to offset the state's one time one-crop system of economy.

As to the other contenders, Mr. Hammond, 51, is an attorney for a Rural Electrification Authority co-op, and Mr. Walker, 41, secretary of a statewide business association, advocating taxing other than bonafide farmer co-ops. Both favored a referendum on liquor, as did Mrs. Cain, former Governor White and Mr. Lumpkin.

All the gubernatorial candidates favored the States' Rights political movement. It was, however, Mrs. Cain whose sharp, outspoken speeches provided a splash of color in otherwise drab campaigning.

Two Ran Before

Two of the candidates for lieutenant governor were unsuccessful aspirants four years ago, although Mr. Cook was the runnerup. When he decided against a runoff with Mr. Lumpkin because of the latter's big vote, all other of the candidates except the Rev. Mr. Hamilton did likewise. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, fifth man in a five-way affair, forced a runoff with Mr. Lumpkin, but lost by a one-sided vote.

Mr. Campbell, retiring member of the Legislature from Jackson, campaigned on the basis that the lieutenant governor should have had law-making experience. A fellow-townsman and newcomer to state politics, Mr. Prisock was a last minute entry in the race.

The other aspirants live in adjoining South Mississippi counties, Mr. Arrington in Covington, and Mr. Gartin in Jones. Mr. Arrington, "Mississippi's after-dinner speaking ambassador to the Nation," is a former mayor of Collins. Mr. Gartin, member of several state boards by appointment of Governor Wright, is now serving as Laurel's chief executive. Both are colonels on Governor Wright's staff.

Have No Opposition

Five officials were re-elected without opposition together with eight members of the State Senate and 13 members of the House of Representatives.

The state officials are Secretary of State Heber Ladner, Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman, State Supreme Court Justice John Kyle, Commissioner of Agriculture Si Corley and Supreme Court Clerk Tom Ellis.

Senators are Lawrence Adams of Natchez, Earl Evans of Canton, Dr. T. H. Henry of Columbus, George B. Walker of Stoneville, all incumbents; Representative Marvin Wooten of Carthage, W. B. Alexander of Cleveland, S. H. Kyle of Clarksdale and Representative Brinkley Morton of Senatobia.

House Speaker Walter Sillers of Rosedale, who said last year he was through with public office, headed the list of House members without opposition. Others are John Junkin of Adams County, J. A. Thigpen of Bolivar County, Russell Fox of Claiborne, William Winter of Grenada, David Womack of Humphreys, Hal Kirby of Oktibbeha, Boyce Holleman of Stone, Tom Garrott of Tunica, Hubert Edwards of Yalobusha, Noel Monaghan of Lee, all incumbents, and Paul Cato of Jefferson-Claiborne and George P. Cossar of Tallahatchie.

Mr. Cato, from Union Church, served as state senator from his counties in the 1948-1952 Legislature.

White, at 70, Wins 2d Term In Mississippi

Tribune

Dixiecrat Back as Governor After 11 Years; He Led in '48 Convention Walkout

Thurs. 8-30-51

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 29 (UP).—Seventy-year-old Hugh White won a second term as Governor today, eleven years after his first term expired. He pulled into an insurmountable lead over Paul B. Johnson jr. in nearly complete returns from their run-off primary election.

New York

The Democratic primary victory assured Mr White's formal election in Mississippi, which is a one-party state, but the campaign emphasized that the state is opposed to the Truman Democratic administration.

Mr. White, an ardent States' Righter, accused Mr. Johnson of supporting the Administration as indicated by his pull of the Negro vote in the first primary. Mr. Johnson, thirty-five, denied any "Trumanite" leanings and in turn accused Mr. White of helping do away with the two-thirds rule as a Democratic National Committeeman in 1936.

Returns from 1,656 of Mississippi's 1,783 precincts gave Mr. White 182fi599 votes to 172,803 for Mr. Johnson. Until early today it had been a tense count with Mr. White holding to a slim lead. The votes still uncounted were too few to overcome Mr. White's lead.

Mayor Carroll Gartin of Laurel won an easy victory over publisher Jimmy Arrington, of Collins, for the Lieutenant Governorship, holding a 96,000-vote lead with returns almost complete.

Mr. White declined to claim his victory or Mr. Johnson to concede it pending an official canvass of the ballots.

Mr. White, who served previously as Governor from 1936 to 1940, is the only man beside the late Theodore G. Bilbo to win the office twice. The Governor-nominate has remained active in politics despite his long absence from high office, and in 1948 he was in the forefront of the Mississippi delegation that walked out of the National Convention in protest over the civil-rights issue.

Mr. White's victory also assured continuance of the States' Rights leadership under the outgoing Governor, Fielding Wright, who ran for Vice-President in 1948 on the Dixiecrat ticket. Gov. Wright could not constitutionally run to succeed himself.

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ormal Debate; aimed By White

Trumanism Is Charged—

By KENNETH TOLER

Staff Writer

Sat. 8-18-51

AMORY, Miss., Aug. 17.—Resort to "falsehood" in effort to "divert the minds of the voters from the real issue in the Aug. 28 gubernatorial runoff was charged to his opposition Friday by former Governor Hugh L. White of Columbia.

Mr. White insisted that the "real issue is whether we will preserve our Mississippi customs of segregation and the states rights or surrender them to Trumanism."

Tells Of Land Patents

Asserting that his opponent, Paul B. Johnson of Hattiesburg, "is on friendly terms with the states' pro-Truman leaders," Mr. White said "that is why he is trying to raise false issues to confuse the minds of the voters."

"That segregation is an issue they would love to cast aside and in order to do it my opopsition would try and becloud it with false propaganda," Mr. White said, "but, the people will not be deceived."

Calling attention to Mr. Johnson's charges that he signed a large number of land patents assertedly for friends, Mr. White said, "I don't believe there is a man or woman in Mississippi who believes that Hugh White would do such a thing."

He said the patents in question had accumulated during former commissioner's Guy McCullen's campaign in 1939, and were tendered him for his perfunctory approval after the race.

Mr. Johnson explained that the land patent issue did not involve the present state land commissioner, Walter L. McGaney, who is in the runoff for re-election. "Many of those patents were signed for land owners in the redemption of their properties," he said.

"They know my administration was one of fairness to all and honestly handled. I tell you they are throwing out that stuff to cover up the more serious charges I am making against Mr. Johnson's recent claim that he is for states right," he said.

Sat 8-18-51

Reviews Premiums Term

"He came out about three weeks ago. But when the fight was tough and every red-blooded Mississippian was needed, Paul didn't raise his voice once."

"My opposition is trying to divert attention from that and also the fact that Paul Johnson was given the appointment as United States assistant district attorney when Federal patronage was handled by Clarence Hood, head of the pro-Truman party in Mississippi. Paul Johnson got the appointment when our senators and congressmen had been deprived of patronage."

Mr. White reviewed the accomplishments of his administration and asked "what man in public office brought you more benefits than did Hugh White?"

He recounted the Homestead Exemption Program inaugurated in 1936, the Balance Agriculture with Industry Plan, his approval of the first Rural Electrification Bill and first Old Age Assistance Act."

Four Talks Today

Mr. White also explained his proposal for use of state credit as collateral for loans to farmers for live stock and poultry expansion and for state-owned equipment to locate underground oil and gas structures and to make the information, now secret data of the major oil companies, available to landowners.

Mr. White was trailed during the day by Aubart Dunn of Meridian, substitute spaker for Mr. Johnson. At one engagement, Mr. Dunn drove up with his loud speaking equipment before Mr. White had completed his address.

The former governor, before night engagements at Amory, spoke at Ecru where he was presented by Leroy Roberson,, former Pontotoc County legislator; at Houlka, where he was introduced by John L. Taylor, superintendent of schools, and Houston, where E. A. Enochs, business man, presented him to his Chickasaw audience.

Saturday's engagements are: Fulton at 9:30 a.m.; Pontotoc at 11:30 a.m., Booneville at 3 p.m. and Corinth at 4:30 p.m.

Total Vote May Not Be As Big As Predicted After Bitter Governor's Campaign

Commercial

(Tables on Section Page)

By KENNETH TOLER

Former Gov. Hugh L. White, 70-year-old Columbia industrialist, took the early, but slim, lead last night over Paul B. Johnson, 35-year-old Hattiesburg attorney, in Mississippi's Democratic runoff primary for governor.

Balloting in the Magnolia state followed closure Monday night of one of the bitterest campaigns in its history, high-lighted by injection of Negro voting, States Rights and prohibition as issues.

Scattered returns from 154 of the 1782 precincts, gave:

Wed 8-29-51

WHITE	6146
JOHNSON	6071

In the race for lieutenant governor, Carroll Gartin, 38-year-old mayor of Laurel, was leading Jimmy Arrington, 40-year-old former mayor and editor of Collins.

On the basis of returns from 155 of the state's precincts, the vote stood:

Memphis, Tenn

GARTIN	7604
ARRINGTON	4445

First precinct to report last night was Strong Station in Monroe County, which gave its 27 tallies to former Governor White. The voters in that cotton-growing community vote as a bloc after selecting their choice in a straw ballot on the eve of the election. The minority always yields to the straw vote majority and supports its choice.

34a(1)

Wright Backed White

Governor Wright, who relinquishes the office to the winner in January, supported former Governor White. Also backing the former governor were Lieut. Gov. Sam Lumpkin of Tupelo, third man in the Aug. 7 eight-candidate elimination primary, and Chairman Knox Huff of the States Rights Democratic State Executive Committee.

Senator Eastland, first appointed to his Washington post by the late Gov. Paul B. Johnson, father of the candidate, backed the young Hattiesburg World War II Marine veteran, as did J. B. Snider, States' Rights Democratic national committeeman.

Senator Stennis remained "hands-off" in both primaries.

In the gubernatorial runoff in 1931, Mr. White defeated Mr. Johnson's father for the governorship. Four years later, the late Governor Johnson came back to win the office over the late Governor Mike Conner (1928-32).

A last-minute development in the race Monday night was the statement of Percy Greene, president of the Mississippi Negro Democratic Association and Jackson Negro newspaper editor, that he was supporting Mr. Johnson.

Editor Greene's disclosure was in a speech before a "get out and vote" meeting of Negroes at Jackson.

Voting for Johnson

"I am going to vote for Paul B. Johnson," the Negro editor said. "If it hurts Mr. Johnson for me to vote for him I am sorry.

"But, I think it more important for Negroes to take an active part in politics than to work for political expediency."

Editor Greene said he was "not telling Negroes who to vote for," but merely expressing his own position. His organization has consistently supported President Truman and his civil rights program.

States' Rights and Negro voting emerged as the top issues in the second primary, with the candidates more or less brushing over the platforms which gained them runoff positions in first primary balloting three weeks ago.

Mr. White, member of the 1948 Democratic national convention delegation which bolted after insertion of President Truman's civil rights proposals in the party platform, questioned Mr. Johnson's loyalty to the States' Rights cause. He said during the thick of the fight Mr. Johnson had failed to aid the States' Righters, and pointed to his appointment as United States assistant district attorney during the period of the state's proTruman organization was recognized in Federal patronage matters.

However, in answer, Mr. Johnson accused the former governor as head of the 1936 national convention delegation with "making Truman possible" through his asserted failure to oppose abolition of the two-thirds party governing rule. Mr. Johnson also pointed to his Southern heritage in support of his States' Rights belief and pledged to bolt the 1952 convention if the Truman civil rights proposals are again made part of the platform.

Commercial Wed 8-29-51

Came Through Eastland

As to his appointment to the Federal post, Mr. Josnson said it came through Senator Eastland, one of the States' Rights leaders, and not the proTruman organization. Senator Eastland supported that contention.

Former Governor White charged that the Negro vote was in Mr. Johnson's column because of its belief he was not as hostile toward the Truman Administration as is Mr. White. Mr. Johnson retaliated with the assertion that there was no way of gaaging the entire Negro vote and that Mr. White had shared in it in some counties.

34a(1)

Both candidates are prohibitionists. However, Mr. White said it was a legislative matter and that he would not veto a referendum submission to the people, while Mr. Johnson stood fast against "any tampering with" the present prohibition laws.

In the face of the state's bone-dry hard liquor statutes, many sections are wide open and the state collects $1,000,000 a year in black market liquor taxes.

White Was High

In the Aug. 7 elimination primary, former Governor White was high man in an eight-candidate field. The vote was White, 94,820, and Johnson, 86,150.

Lieut. Gov. Sam Lumpkin of Tupelo, was a close third with 84,451, or 1751 behind Mr. Johnson. Other dates were: Ross R. Barnett of Jackson, 81,674; Mrs. Mary D. Cain, editor of Summit and first woman to try for the office, 24,756; former State Senator Jesse Byad of Hattiesburg, running on an antiprohibition platform, 22,783; Kelly Hammond of Columbia, 6945, and Jimmie Kalker of Jackson, 6195.

ELECTION OFFICERS FOR SPECIAL ELECTION DEC. 11, 1951

News

BEAT ONE BOX ONE

Managers: Mrs. Ruth Broach, Roy Corbitt, Mrs. Anne Howe; Clerks: Herbert Edwards, Mrs. Myrtle Gill, Peter Preer; Returning Officer: J. E. Bailey.

BEAT ONE BOX TWO

Managers: Frank Thompson, Miss Pattie Oswalt, S. M. Eich, Jr.; Clerks: Mrs. Grace Youngblood, G. C. Taylor; Returning Officer: W. C. Lumpkin.

BEAT ONE BOX THREE

Managers: J. L. Braswell, Jr., Edwin Segrest, Howard Hendrix; Clerks: David Jenkins, Darcie Ware; Returning Officer: Virgil Glass.

Thurs. 11-29-51

BEAT TWO

Managers: W. M. Reynolds, Jack Johnson, J. J. Plant; Clerks J. Cosby Johnson, E. L. Johnson, Returning Officer: J. M. Davis.

34a(2)

BEAT THREE

Managers: R. H. Groce, Wyatt Godfrey, R. F. Walters; Clerks: Miss Frances Tally, T. U. Kelly; Returning Officer: J. P. Groce.

BEAT FOUR

Ala

Managers: Mrs. B. B. Spratling. Jr.. W. L. Holston Mrs. E. W. Whitaker; Clerks: Mrs. Mae Allen Lawrence. Mrs. Grace G. Calloway: Returning Officer: B. B. Spratling. Jr.

BEAT FIVE

Managers: E. M. Fort, Mrs. J. G. Fuller E. C. Dobbs: Clerks: Madison Davis. Ivan Davis: Returning Officer: E C. Bledsoe.

BEAT SIX

Managers: J. H. Randall. C. R. Oswalt. D. G. Johnson: Clerks: R. M. Hall. Jr., Mrs. Eloise Hardin: Returning Officer: Robert W. Carr.

Tuskegee Ala

BEAT SEVEN

Managers J. C. Oswalt, J. C. McWhorter, James W. Daugherty; Clerks: Mrs. Bertha B. Letcher, Harold Noble; Returning Officer: Phillip McWhorter.

BEAT EIGHT

Managers: Albert Reynolds, Mrs. Alton Daugtry, Wayne Raney; Clerks: Mrs. Frances Daughtry, Mrs. S. S. Still; Returning Officer: Andrew J. Cooper.

BEAT NINE

Managers: W. S. Parker, Jr., D. M. Jones, W. D. Tommie; Clerks: E H. Bentley, Jr., O. O. Connell, Jr.; Returning Officer: C. C. Bridges.

BEAT NINE BOX TWO

Managers: H. W. Laney, Robert King. M. C. Ledbetter; Clerks: P. D. Hunt, Olin McGhar; Returning Officer: C. C. Bryant.

BEAT NINE BOX THREE

Managers: J. W. Zachry. Horace J. Anderson, Mrs. Daisy L. L. Birmingham: Clerks: J. C. Rowe. C. H. Culpepper; Returning Officer W. H. Bentley.

BEAT TEN

Managers: Mrs. Jessie W. Segrest. Fletcher Robertson, Mrs. Nancy Akin; Clerks: Miss Bessie Carr. Mrs. Willie B. Hamilton; Returning Officer: Mrs. Lois J. Carr.

(Back page)

ABSENTEE

Managers: Mrs. Thelma Braswell. Mrs. Julia Anderson. Mrs. Agnes Fillingim: Clerks: Mrs. Hattie Lumpkin, Mrs. Annie Frances Ross: Returning Officer: F. F. Forman.

Preston Hornsby
H. N. Watson
Wm. Varner
Appointing Board.

34a(2) 1951 Florida

Porcher Taylor Announces for Council Position

34a(2) Fla.

Porcher L. Taylor Sr., Negro newspaper publisher, has announced his candidacy for city councilman from the Fifth Ward in the Democratic primary on April 17.

His formal announcement follows:

Journal

"I was born on August 29, 1902, in Jacksonville, Florida, attended the local schools, graduated from Tuskegee Institute, studied law at La Salle University. I am a member of St. Phillips Episcopal church and church school superintendent. I am a member of the Florida State Safety Council, vice president of the Jacksonville Civic League and co-founder and first president of the Jacksonville Negro Chamber of Commerce. I am the owner of Taylor & Son Printing Company

PORCHER L. TAYLOR

publishers of the Florida Tattler. I am married and the father of three fine children.

"My only promise is to serve ALL of the people of Jacksonville and help make this a better place in which to live.

"I believe that more big businesses should be located here.

"I believe that cooperation among and with the City Council and Commission will help make this a better city.

3-28-51

Jacksonville, Fla.

"I have no ax to grind with no one, nor am I connected or affiliated with any political cliques.

"I will help pass laws that will help decrease delinquency and force minor children to attend school.

"I believe that our safety laws and methods should be improved, because traffic deaths are alarming.

"I will, if elected to the Fifth Ward council post, serve honestly, sincerely and administer unto all the people regardless to race, color or creed.

"I believe that all men and women should register and vote.

"I believe that I am the right man for the Fifth ward council post and I will appreciate your support.

Two Vie For Jacksonville City Posts

34a(2) Fla.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Two Negroes have qualified with the Jacksonville Democratic Executive Committee

Independent

PORCHER L. TAYLOR

to enter the race for seats on the City Council in city elections April 17.

3-24-51

They are Elcee Lucas, a printing house operator and Porcher L. Taylor, newspaper publisher.

A Negro candidate entered the councilmanic race in 1947 and was defeated. This is the first time in the city's history that two Negroes ave sought positions on the Coun-

2 Dixie Cities

3 in Race For Council

Courier

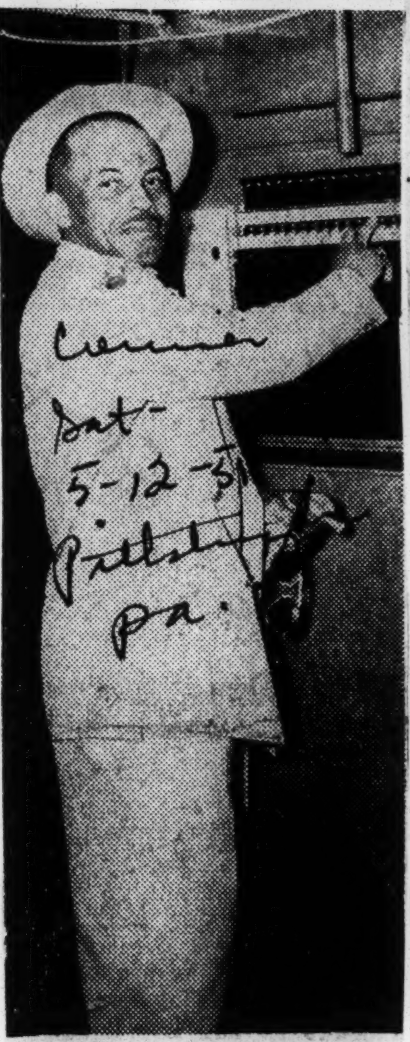
JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Two Negroes have qualified with the Jacksonville Democratic Executive Committee to enter the race for seats in the City Council in the city elections, April 17.

3-21-51

Th two candidates are Elcee Lucas, a printing house operator, and Porcher L. Taylor, publisher of a weekly newspaper. Lucas will attempt to win a seat on the council, representing the Third Ward, a thickly populated colored area, while Taylor will run from the Fifth Ward.

Courier

Hint Election Frauds in Fla.



Courier Sat- 5-12-51 Pittsburgh Pa.

PORCHER L. TAYLOR SR.
... wants election probe

2 Negroes Defeated In Runoff

Courier

By JOHN A. DIAZ

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. —Two Negro candidates for Jacksonville's City Council were defeated last Tuesday in the second primary, the one which automatically insures election. One of them, Porcher L. Taylor Sr., told the Courier he would ask the U. S. District Attorney to investigate the election and have all voting machines examined for possible fraud.

5-12-51

Suspecting irregularities and fraud at the polling places, Mr. Taylor said he planned to file charges against employes at the polling places if any evidence were found. He said he was advised by an election official that it is possible that the counting of the votes could have been rigged up in favor of the white candidates who won. Taylor said he believes he received many more than the 11,585 votes credited to him.

HEAVY VOTE

In last Monday's election, the two Negro candidates, Taylor and Elcee L. Lucas, received 11,585, and 10,793 vote, respectively, as against their white opponents' 22,010, and 22,932. Both had qualified for the runoff by virture of having gotten sufficient votes in the first primary.

Negroes in Florida, having only recently been permitted to vote in the Democratic primaries, in Jacksonville last week, were seeking seats in the City Council for the first time since the Civil War. But it was surprising to see so many whites voting for the Negroes; and flabbergasting to see so many Negroes voting against the Negro candidates.

HAD WHITE SUPPORT

It was also surprising to know that substantial sums of money were spent for the Negro candidates by influential white persons, who signified that they wanted the Negroes elected in order that there could be Negro representation in the City Council.

However, it was reported that there were anti-Negro whites who campaigned with a slogan of "Negroes are about to take over City Hall. Are you going to let them?" The activities of these groups, it is reported, were responsible for the two-to-one victory of the white candidates over the two Negro candidates.

RACE PREACHERS FOUGHT 'EM

One of the Negro candidates, Porcher L. Taylor Sr., told this writer that he did not mind being quoted as saying that some well-known Negro ministers were actively engaged in a campaign to defeat him.

The defeat of the Negroes was considered a victory, as they were seeking office for the first time against two white candidates who were seeking re-election, with much more funds for advertisements in newspapers and on the radio two advantages which the Negroes lacked, because of insufficient funds.

It was significant that at a pre-election rally at Hemming Park, where only recently Negroes were not permitted to attend political rallies, the Negro candidates made campaign speeches, which received long and loud applause from white people.

34a(2) 1951 General

KENDRIX KOMMENTS

By MOSS H. KENDRIX

The views expressed here are these of the writer and do not necessarily represent the views of The St. Louis Argus.

Political

34a(2)

Argus

General

St. Louis, Mo.

Arr. 2-23-51

Tale of Two Cities—Others Take Note

DETROIT, MICH.—Two pieces of news breaking recently are of particular interest to me. They involve Oklahoma City and Kansas City, Missouri—therein lies a tale of two cities. I think other cities should take note.

In Kansas City, Dowdal H. Davis, the popular and dynamic head of the Negro Newspaper Publisher Association and general manager of a K. C. weekly has been "endorsed for the city council." If Davis wins, he will be the first Negro to sit in the city council of Kansas City.

Farther west, in Oklahoma City, reports are that not less than three Negro candidates will try for the city council from one election ward. If any of these candidates is successful, he will be the first Negro to win a seat in the city council of Oklahoma City.

Last November, I wrote a column from Oklahoma in which I expressed the opinion that we could best secure our "rights" by pushing Negroes to the polls in local elections. Further, I expressed the belief that the use of the ballot by Negroes would be encouraged by Negro candidates.

Since I have publication outlets in neither Oklahoma City nor Kansas City, I can not claim credit for what has happened in these two cities. But I am proud to note and report the action that has been taken in these communities, because my interest has been served in that Negroes are trying for office.

I believe that more Negroes will qualify and vote in the spring elections in both Oklahoma City and Kansas City as a result of the Negro candidates that have offered themselves for office. Howevev, I question the strategy of the three Negroes trying for one post in Oklahoma City.

The Black Dispatch, of Oklahoma City, wonders editorially, "Would it not have been better to have called a citizens meeting and place the Negro community squarely and unitedly behind one candidate?" There is definite merit in the "question-put" position of The Black Dispatch.

If the Negro vote in Oklahoma City is going to be split into ineffective parts, the Negroes there, will not be able to place "their" candidate in office. It is true that three outstanding community personalities will be able to rally more Negro votes, but what Oklahoma City needs is a Negro city councilman.

Oklahoma City will not get a Negro city councilman with three guys battling for one post from one ward. Fortunately the tale of the other city is different. Davis is the sole candidate - - take note, The Black Dispatch, he has the endorsement of the Citizen's Association of Kansas City.

The Oklahoma City tale is one in which two candidates, if there are three, should forget personal ambition and move out in favor of the one candidate behind which the whole Negro community might rally. And in giving way, these candidates should lend their influence to the lone candidate.

It will be recalled that Attorney Oliver Hill of Richmond was elected to the council of his city about two years ago. But in the last Richmond city election he lost his try and it may attributed to the fact that another "ambitious" Negro entered the race. So Hill is not there now.

To cite another instance, a Negro should have been elected to the city council of Augusta, Georgia, in November past elections, but at the last moment another Negro, brother of the race with some community status was entered in the election, it is believed, primarily to split the vote.

Regardless, Oklahoma City and Kansas City are headed in the right direction. There are a score of other southern communities who might follow suit for the good of the whole. To name a few, there are Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Little Rock, Houston, and you can add to the list.

I can talk about Atlanta. There, the Negro vote was responsible for the election of a mayor. At least, it is said, the mayor won by the slight margin of 101 votes in an election in which 12,000 Negroes are believed to have voted - - - 8,000 of whom gave their votes to the elected-mayor.

Columbia, S. C., had a Negro out for the city council in the last city election. He didn't make it, but you may bet that more than the usual number of Negroes went to the polls last November 2 because this race candidate was on the ballot in that South Carolina town.

Well, this has been a tale of two cities - - - I hope that other cities will take note!

34a(2) 1951 Georgia

Whatley Deserves Praise

M. D. Whatley, a Rome, Georgia citizen, lost his bid for election to the School Board last Tuesday. He received a total of less than 600 votes. That was not a very bad showing, in view of the fact that only 2,871 votes were cast for all candidates, with only a total of 456 Negroes voting. That means that many white citizens voted for Mr. Whatley. In fact, it was at the suggestion of many of his white friends that he decided to enter the race.

It is significant, too, because his entry caused no unusual comments nor fanfare. Whites took it quite in routine and the state press seemed no less excited over the fact that a Negro was making the race. That is as it should be. For the time is coming and southern whites should help it to come, when Negroes should campaign for elective positions in their government. Bishop Robert E. Jones, pointing to the evils of segregation in the Gammon Lecture series, made this significant statement:

"There are only two elective Government positions held by Negroes in the whole of the 17 southern states. An Alderman was recently elected in Richmond, Virginia and a Justice of Peace in Gilmer Township of Guilford, N. C. All the U. S. senators, all the governors, all the state legislators, all the tax assessors, and postmasters — all of these with stated salaries, prestige, personal security, and not one a Negro."

3-11-51

34 Ga.

Ga.

First Negro Seeks Public Job in Ga.

34a(2)

Ga-

Courier

ROME, Ga.—M. D. Whatley, owner of a laundry, last week had filed his qualifications to run for election to the City Board of Education. He was believed to be the first Negro ever to seek public office here.

Whatley is a native of Rome, in his sixties, and generally known as a good citizen of the community.

The election was set for March 6. The five-man incumbent board qualified to succeed itself, but three independent candidates are in the race.

3-10-51

Pittsburgh Pa.

34a(2) 1951 Illinois

NEGROES RALLY TO BACK HUNTER FOR MAYORALTY

BY GEORGE TAGGE

Chicago Negroes were asked yesterday to contribute $100,000 "to advance the cause of God and brotherhood" by electing Robert L. Hunter, Republican candidate for mayor.

Tribune

This unprecedented move was made after Hunter received a standing ovation from an audience of 50 Negro leaders, most of them clergymen, in a meeting in the Palmer House sponsored by the National Negro council and the Chicago Citizens' Committee of 1,000.

Mayor Kennelly had been invited, but didn't appear. A session of the city council ran part way thru the time the Palmer House meeting was in progress.

3-25-51

Gifts to "Make History"

Five $100 contributions started the fund drive. Atty. Bentley Cyrus, treasurer, told the audience that "it is time to learn that there are no rights without corresponding responsibilities."

In their upward struggle, Cyrus said, Negroes must reverse the practice of receiving money from candidates for public office.

"Now that we have many white people talking sensibly about us, we must talk sense about ourselves," Cyrus said. "We will make history with our contributions to the Hunter campaign."

Edgar G. Brown, chairman of the National Negro council, said Hunter's record is one of "practice, not just preaching, in the development of Christian fellowship.

Hunter Negro's Neighbor

Brown mentioned that Negroes are next door neighbors of the Hunters without unpleasantness. He introduced Randall Pittman, Negro who is the Sunday school teacher of Hunter's son, John, 14.

Pittman told how Mrs. Hunter, born in India of American missionary parents, helped him become the first Negro to teach Sunday school in the Hyde Park Baptist church more than a year ago.

Brown said Hunter's record as chairman of the state civil service commission is highly praised by State Rep. Charles J. Jenkins [R., Chicago], who on Tuesday becomes the first Negro ever appointed chairman of a major house committee. Jenkins heads the appropriations committee, generally considered the most important committee.

Hunter for Good Man

"I'm for Pittman not because he is colored," Hunter said, "but because he is a fine man and a good Sunday school teacher.

"I'm for Jenkins in his new assignment not because he is a Negro, but because he has demonstrated outstanding ability to do the job.

"There is no color line in the Hunter family. There's no Jim Crowism in the fabric of my soul. As to our new neighbors next door, we don't care about their color or religion as long as they are friendly and keep up the property. Housing is not a racial problem. It's a housing problem.

"As far as I'm concerned every man will get a square deal, not because he is white or colored but because he is a good American citizen. And I think that's all you want."

34a(2) 1951

Kentucky

Democrats Decide To Put Negro In Alderman's Race

Courier-Journal

34a(2) Ky.

William Beckett Endorsed for 8th Ward Seat; Organization To Back Henry J. Burt In Sixth

By THORNTON CONNELL

The Democratic organization has decided to put a Negro on its aldermanic slate, it was learned yesterday.

He is William W. Beckett, 1026 W. Walnut, who has been endorsed for alderman from the Eighth Ward, a seat now held by Jesse S. Harlow. Running from the same ward, Beckett, a funeral director, was defeated with the Democratic ticket for aldermen in 1945.

The organization also has decided, a spokesman said, to support Henry J. Burt, Jr., 4500 S. Sixth, for alderman from the Sixth Ward in place of incumbent Ben F. Ewing. Burt is an attorney.

Ewing has been mentioned as a possible candidate for circuit judge. He said yesterday he had not decided whether he would be a candidate for any office this year.

Coomes May Be on Slate

Returning to the organization slate as a candidate for alderman from the Third Ward, it was said, will be Clifford T. Coomes, who served a two-year term beginning in 1947. John A. Lloyd, incumbent Third Ward alderman, is a candidate for Circuit Court Clerk.

Six of the incumbent aldermen have been endorsed by the organization for renomination and re-election. They are Dann C. Byck, First Ward; Albert F. Reutlinger, Second; David R. Specht, Fourth; Clarence T. Lattis, Seventh; William J. Siemens, Ninth, and Nolan J. Fallahay, 12th.

For Fifth, 10th, and 11th Ward aldermen, no endorsements have been given yet, according to the organization source. But it was learned on good authority that Robert J. Brower, 2639 Algonquin Parkway, had the inside track in the 11th Ward.

Brower, an insurance adjuster, would be endorsed to succeed Raymond F. Bossmeyer. The organization has decided to support Bossmeyer for Circuit Court Judge, Common Pleas Division. This bench now is occupied by Roscoe Conkling, Republican, who is the G.O.P. organization candidate to succeed himself.

That leaves the Fifth and 10th Wards. Incumbent Fifth Ward Alderman is Harold Colvin. Incumbent 10th Ward Alderman is Leo F. Lucas, who said some time ago he would be a candidate for County commissioner. But it still is considered possible he will seek re-election as alderman.

As has been known for some time, the Democratic organization will support practically all seven incumbent Democratic Circuit judges for renomination and re-election. Included in this endorsement will be Judge Burrel H. Farnsley, father of Mayor Charles Farnsley.

To Endorse Macauley Smith

The two Chancery Divisions of Circuit Court now are headed by Republicans—Judges Lawrence F. Speckman and Scott Miller. For one of these judgships the Democrats will endorse Macauley Smith, an attorney. For the other, it was said, the organization has given no endorsement.

Speculation has it, however, that incumbent County Commissioner Stuart E. Lampe will get this endorsement or may be endorsed again for County commissioner. The organization has given its endorsement for renomination and re-election to County Commissioner Robert A. Fihe.

The organization is waiting on endorsement of a candidate for Circuit Court Clerk.

Although he is said to prefer endorsement for a judgeship, former Court of Appeals Judge Thomas J. Knight has been mentioned for Circuit Court clerk.

The organization spokesman said John M. Hennessy, real-estate dealer, might be endorsed for the clerkship. As of yesterday, it appeared to be one or the other.

Wed. 4-18-51

Louisville Ky.

Courier-Journal (2)

Wed. 4-18-51

First Time in History

Woman Runs for State Legislature In Louisiana

By ERNEST A. CURRY

Courier

NEW ORLEANS—For the first time in the long history of Louisiana since Robert Cavalier Sieur de la Salle claimed it for France in 1682, a Negro woman will run for a high public office when 38-year-old Mrs. Elnoris Rollins, a local business leader, campaigns for representative from the Tenth Ward in the State House of Representatives during the gubernatorial elections in 1952.

34a(2)
La

MRS. ELNORIS ROLLINS
. . . seeks office in La.

Mrs. Rollins, a native of Bossier Parish, and a resident of New Orleans for over fourteen years, enters politics for the first time, and has received the backing of the People's Defense League, headed by Ernest J. Wright, director.

Sat. 9-21-51

The former modiste from Texas stated "I know of no better way or time to serve the people than by getting in the legislative house and trying to promote better legislation for their benefit." She will announce her platform later, but it will be to "appeal to the good common sense of our people."

Pittsburgh Pa.

TENTH WARD BIG

Mrs. Rollins will conduct her campaign in one of the biggest wards of the city—the Tenth, where there is a heavy concentration of registered Negro voters.

When asked by the Courier why she was entering politics, the pleasant little matron replied, "I've been interested in politics, and the only way you can help people is by taking part in the Government yourself and promoting the things you think will help them."

She has been dealing with the public since 1932, when she entered business in Texas. She operates a beauty parlor at 1927 Jackson Avenue.

TEXAS EDUCATED

The Tenth Ward candidate completed her high school education at Dunbar High in Texarkana, and later attended Bishop College, Marshall. She later came to Louisiana and married William F. Rollins of this city in 1937. They have no children.

She feels that it is time for women to enter the political fields for their own good, and declared "I feel that it is time we were placed in positions to prove ourselves and serve as an asset to our state as well as our country."

Continuing, she said, "Coming in contact with many people daily on the job and in organizations and you get to know them, you learn to love them, and all of your thoughts center around doing something for them. So I know of no better way at this time to serve them than by getting in the legislative house and try to promote better legislation for their benefit."

She told the Courier she expects to start her campaign with full blast late in the fall, and will make a special appeal to Negro women to support her. Talking on registration, she said, "Since I announced my candidacy I've talked with many women, and those who had not before, are now registered voters." She declared that her platform will appeal to all groups.

Four Negroes to Run For Louisiana House

By the Associated Press

Evening Star

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—The first Negroes—four men and one woman—to become candidates for the Louisiana House of Representatives since the Civil War have qualified for the January 15 Democratic primary.

Wed. 10-17-51

The candidates, all seeking house seats from Orleans Parish (New Orleans), are Robert Delahoussaye, Carroll Bolden, Joseph Jones, Dr. T. R. Williams and Mrs. Elnoris Rollins.

New Orleans Negro To Run For Governor

BATON ROUGE, LA., Oct. 12—(AP)—Kermit Parker, a New Orleans Negro, Friday became the first member of his race in the history of Louisiana to qualify as a Democratic candidate for governor.

Advocate

He posted his $150 fee with Secretary Jesse Webb of the Democratic state central committee a few hours before the 5 p.m. deadline.

Sat.-10-13-51

Eight white Democrats and one Republican have qualified in the gubernatorial race.

Baton Rouge La.

According to state library records, Pinckney S. Penchback, a Negro Republican, served as acting governor of Louisiana from December, 1872, to January, 1873, during reconstruction days.

Parker, a 40-year-old pharmacist, is a commissioner of the State Industrial School for Colored Youths.

STATEWIDE POLITICAL AND REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

Dave A. Dennis, President
T. Roosevelt Smith, Vice-President
Rev. Avery C. Alexander, Secretary
Clarence 'Chink' Henry, Publicity Director

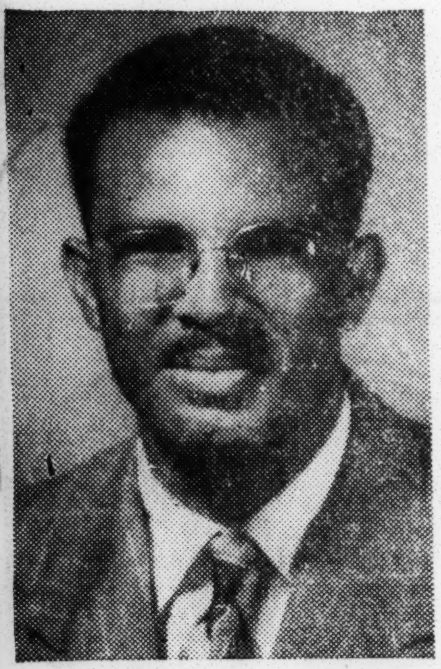
Louisiana Weekly · Sat. 12-29-51
P. B. New Orleans, La.

Present

The Third in a Series of Broadcasts Leading Up to the January Gubernatorial Election Over Radio Station

WMRY, Sunday, December 30, 1:00 to 1:30

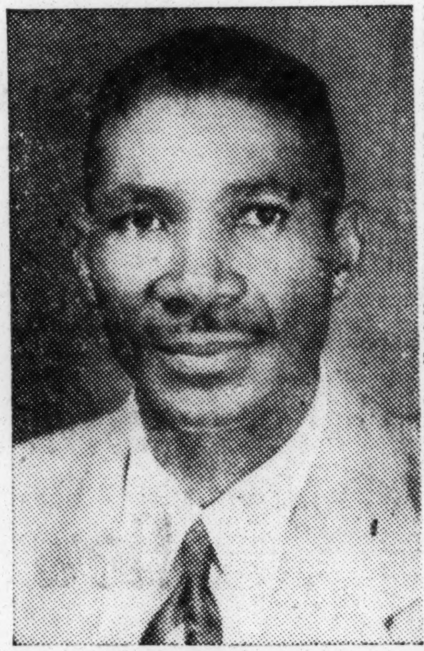
AMONG THE OUTSTANDING SPEAKERS WILL BE:



ATTY. EARL J. AMEDEE
Candidate
State House of Representatives,
9th Ward

34 (2) Gov

REV. AVERY C.
ALEXANDER
CANDIDATE FOR
STATE SENATE
6th SENATORIAL DISTRICT



REV. JAMES LEWIS
Candidate
State House of Representatives
15th Ward

Listen and Join the Band Wagon of First-Class Citizenship

LOOK TO THE FUTURE! Vote For BILL DODD FOR GOVERNOR

Amedee Cites Reasons For Supporting Dodd

Louisiana Weekly 34a(2)
La-
Sat.
12-15-51

Attorney Earl J. Amedee, candidate for the House of Representatives from the Ninth Ward in an electrifying, double-barrelled radio address over station WMRY Sunday pledged to fight for the employment of qualified Negroes in all departments of the state government and cited his unqualified reasons for supporting Lt. Gov. "Bill" Dodd for governor.

Amedee declared that he will foster legislation to promote better human relations between all citizens; support legislation for the construction of a tunnel under the industrial canal; introduce bills that will remove all anti-labor laws from the state books; support legislation that will restore civil service on a statewide basis and sponsor legislation to remove politics from the administration of the state penitentiary at Angola.

Mr. Amedee, as a spokesman of the Statewide Political and Registration Committee which recently endorsed the candidacy of Lt. Gov. William Dodd, said in his behalf:

"Dodd gave the best answers to the pertinent questions affecting Negroes that we submitted to the candidates for governor. The Negroe's minimum demands as we see them at this time are:

"Three state supported trade schools for Negroes; Negro doctors practicing and administering to Negro patients at Charity Hospital; admit Negro nurses to train in school at Charity Hospital; appointment of qualified Negroes to important boards of this state and parish; provide Negroes with equal recreational facilities; Notarial commissions to Negroes in New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Shreveport. Negro personnel director at Charity Hospital; Negro assistant to state attorney general; Negroes in the state license office at New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Shreveport; and Negroes on highway and construction jobs."

"Lt. Gov. Dodd is the man who actually spearheaded, and is responsible for, all of the good points of the Long Administration. He fought for labor, for the teacher, the farmer and for the Negro. He felt several months ago when he was civil defense director of the state, that qualified competent Negroes should have representation on the Civil Defense committee of the State. He recommended to the governor names of some of the outstanding Negro leaders in this state. None of these, however, were accepted. Not long after that Lt. Gov. Dodd was fired. Was it because of the stand which he took for the Negro?

New Orleans
La.
Weekly
12-15-51
P. B.

34a(2) 1951

Louisiana

NEGRO ANNOUNCES IN GOVERNOR RACE

34 a (2)

New Orleans Pharmacist Tells Candidacy

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

Baton Rouge, La., June 14—A New Orleans Negro pharmacist, Kermit A. Parker, announced his candidacy Wednesday for governor of Louisiana.

He said he is supported by the Louisiana Democratic Civic Association, a Negro political group of which he is president.

"As far as I know," he told reporters here, "I am the first Negro citizen to seek a state office in Louisiana since Reconstruction days."

"I feel that this move," he said, "will give our country another example to point to in her effort to show that all citizens share some of the equality of opportunity, which is one of the points stressed so much."

The 40-year-old Negro, a graduate of Xavier university, is a member of the board of commissioners for the State Industrial School for Colored Youths. He was appointed to the post Sept. 19, 1948, by Gov. Earl K. Long.

Parker said that he has asked Secretary of State Wade O. Martin Jr., to supply him with the forms necessary to file as a candidate for the Democratic nomination. He said he would announce "a full ticket" prior to filing and that "there will be some candidates for legislative seats in certain wards of New Orleans and some other parishes."

Times Picayune

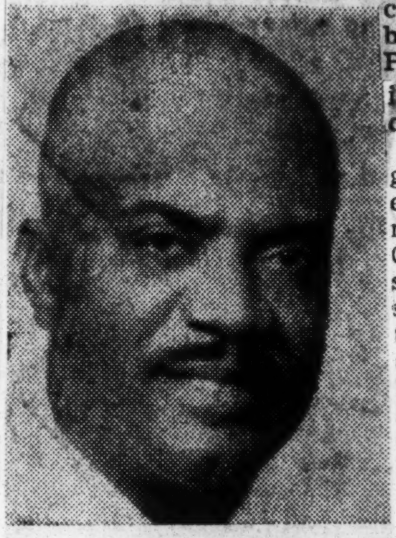
6-15-51

New Orleans La.

Courier Newsman Files for City Commissioner

La. Man Runs for Governor; Miami Has Race Candidate

Courier Jun 6-23-51



JOHN A. DIAZ

. . . files for Miami post

Humming political activity in Florida and Louisiana saw a pair of Negroes toss their hats into the political rings of their respective states, as a New Orleans pharmacist announced that he was seeking the office of Governor, and a Miami newspaperman revealed that he was seeking the office of Miami City Commissioner.

Kermit A. Parker, pharmacist and commissioner for the State Industrial School for Colored Youths in Louisiana, revealed last week that he would be a candidate for the seat now held by Gov. Earl K. Long. Mr. Parker is president of the Louisiana Democratic Civic Association.

In Miami, John A. Diaz, manager of the Courier's Florida edition, received the unanimous backing of the Dade County Young Democratic Association for City Commissioner in the November election. Mr. Diaz is a member of the executive board of the Young Democratic group and serves on the committee of management of the Carver Branch YMCA.

KERMIT A. PARKER

. . . running for Governor

Parker said he has asked Secretary of State Wade O. Martin, Jr. to supply him with the forms necessary to file as a candidate for the Democratic nomination. He said he will announce "a full ticket" prior to filing and that "there will be some candidates for legislative seat in certain wards of New Orleans and other parishes (counties)."

Courier

Sat 6-23-51

Pittsburgh Pa

Pharmacist To Run For Gov. Of Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La. — (NNPA) — Kermit A. Parker, a colored pharmacist of New Orleans, last week announced his candidacy for Governor of Louisiana.

Journal and Guide

He said he is supported by the Louisiana Democratic Civic Association, a colored political organization of which he is president.

"As far as I know," he said, "I am the first Negro citizen to seek a state office in Louisiana since Reconstruction days."

Jal. 6-23-51

HE ADDED THAT he felt this move "will give our country another example to point to in her effort to show that all citizens share some of the equality of opportunity, which is one of the points stressed so much."

* * *

THE 40-YEAR-OLD pharmacist is a graduate of Xavier University. He is a member of the board of commissioners for the State Industrial School for Colored Youths. He was appointed to the post Sept. 19, 1948, by Governor Earl K. Long.

Negro Pharmacist Seeks Louisiana Governorship

Daily News

BATON ROUGE, La. — (AP) — A New Orleans Negro pharmacist has announced his candidacy for governor of Louisiana.

Thurs 6-14-51

"As far as I know, I am the first Negro citizen to seek a state office in Louisiana since reconstructions days," said Kermit A. Parker, who came here Wednesday to get filing papers.

"I feel that this move will give our country another example to point to in her effort to show that all citizens share some of the equality of opportunity, which is one of the points stressed so much," he said.

Jackson Miss

34a(2)

The 40-year-old pharmacist is a graduate of Xavier University in New Orleans and a member of the board of commissioners for the state industrial school for colored youths.

Parker said he was supported by the Louisiana Democratic Civic Association, a statewide Negro political group which he heads.

Negro is candidate for Louisiana top post

BATON ROUGE, La., June 14—(AP)—A New Orleans Negro pharmacist has announced his candidacy for governor of Louisiana.

"As far as I know, I am the first Negro citizen to seek a state office in Louisiana since reconstructions days," said Kermit A. Parker, 40, who came here yesterday to get filing papers.

News

"I feel that this move will give our country another example to point to, in her effort to show that all citizens share some of the equality of opportunity, which is one of the points stressed so much," he said.

Parker said he was supported by the Louisiana Democratic Civic Association, a statewide Negro political group which he heads, and is a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Parker said he intended, during his campaign, to talk in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Alexandria, Monroe and Lake Charles.

Thurs 6-14-51

Birmingham News

Ala

34a(2)

Amsterdam News

Sat 10-27

Foto—INP

RUNS FOR GOVERNOR—Kermit Parker, 40, of New Orleans, La., is the first Negro to ever qualify as a Democratic candidate for Governor of his state. Parker is a pharmacist and a Commissioner of the State Industrial School for Colored Youths.

Race Politicos Hold Their Breath As Boggs Announces For Governor

Louisiana Weekly

34a(2)

While Representative Hale Boggs has announced his candidacy for governor of Louisiana, in the background are Negro political bosses who are holding their breath to see which way the city or state political factions will back the Congressman in the gubernatorial race.

Sat. 6-23-51

Meanwhile registration of Negroes on a full-sized scale has been started. There previously were only 26,000 Negroes registered in Ney Orleans and approximately 65,000 in the state.

It is far too early yet for Negro politicians to pick their candidates, veteran observers said, until Boggs, who was solidly backed by all major Negro political factions last July for re-election to the Second Congressional District, has been endorsed by the general factions.

It has been reported that if Mayor Morrison does not back Boggs, the Regular Louisiana Democratic Organization will.

That means this: The Orleans Parish Progressive League, the mayor's Negro stronghold, is likely to endorse the city's candidate, though the Rev. A. L. Davis, president, has not issued any formal statement as to the organization's plans for endorsements of candidates in the election.

New Orleans

The People's Defense League and Ernest J. Wright, though they have not endorsed any slate, may jointly endorse a candidate with the RLDO. However, Ernest J. Wright, the director of the PDL, has made no statement to that effect.

Weekly 6-23-51

Dave A. Dennis of the Crescent Ctiy Independent Voters League Tuesday had no comment to make, however he had previously stated that his group has started a drive to increase registration among Negroes.

34a(2)

It is likely that Boggs, some observers say, could be easily endorsed by any of the Negro groups. The same thing is true of William (Bill) Dodd, Judge Robert L. Kennon, Senator LeBlanc, and possibly some others.

Negro Candidate For Governor Of Louisiana Gets Mixed Greeting

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 25—The announcement that 40-year-old Kermit Parker, the self-styled politician, who announced himself as the first Negro to run for governor of the state of Louisiana, has been greeted with mixed reaction both in New Orleans and from other sections of the state.

Sat. 6-30-51

Dr. E. A. Johnson, state president of the Louisiana Conference of NAACP, called the Parker announcement nothing more than a stunt for publicity.

34a(2)

While "some Negroes" said that they thought it "all right" for Parker to run for governor even if there are less than 70,000 Negro registered voters in Louisiana, against 800,000 whites, on the other hand, many in political affairs and civic groups, blasted Parker for announcing for governor. Typical of this reaction was that from Herman Gray, labor official, who said:

"While I think of the idea of a Negro running for governor is a good thing to have, I don't think Parker is the man for that. To me he is a dummy candidate, a farce, a false front, used to force a second primary in the gubernatorial race, and I know he hasn't a Chinaman's chance to win."

Negro Planning to Run For Louisiana Governor

Evening Star

By the Associated Press

BATON ROUGE, La., June 14—Kermit Parker, 40-year-old New Orleans pharmacist, has announced his candidacy for Governor of Louisiana.

Thurs. 6-14-51

He said he was supported by the Louisiana Democratic Civic Association, a State-wide Negro political group. He is president.

"As far as I know," he told re- "I am the first Ne- seek a State office since reconstruction

Washington D.C.

graduate of Xavier New Orleans, is a e board of commissioners for the State Industrial School for Colored Youths.

Mr. Parker said he would file as a Democratic candidate with the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic primary will be held next January.

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First Time in History

Woman Runs for State Legislature In Louisiana

Courier 7-21-51

By ERNEST Y

NEW ORLEANS—For t me in the long his-
tory of Louisiana since Robe r Sieur de la Sall
claimed it for France in 1682 woman will run fo
a high public office when 38- rs. Elnoris Rollins
a local business leader, camp epresentative from
the Tenth Ward in the State H entatives during
the gubernatorial elections in

Mrs. Rollins, a native of Bossier Parish, and a resident of New Orleans for over fourteen years, enters politics for the firs time, and has received the backing of the People's Defense League, headed by Ernest J Wright, director.

MRS. ELNORIS ROLLINS

. . . seeks office in La.

The former modiste from Texas stated "I know of no better way or time to serve the people than by getting in the legislative house and trying to promote better legislation for their benefit." She will announce her platform later, but it will be to "appeal to the good common sense of our people."

TENTH WARD BIG

Mrs. Rollins will conduct her campaign in one of the biggest wards of the city—the Tenth, where there is a heavy concentration of registered Negro voters.

When asked by the Courier why she was entering politics, the pleasant little matron replied, "I've been interested in politics, and the only way you can help people is by taking part in the Government yourself and promoting the things you think will help them."

She has been dealing with the public since 1932, when she entered business in Texas. She operates a beauty parlor at 1927 Jackson Avenue.

TEXAS EDUCATED

The Tenth Ward candidate completed her high school education at Dunbar High in Texarkana, and later attended Bishop College, Marshall. She later came to Louisiana and married William F. Rollins of this city in 1937. They have no children.

She feels that it is time for women to enter the political fields for their own good, and declared "I feel that it is time we were placed in positions to prove ourselves and serve as an asset to our state as well as our country."

Continuing, she said, "Coming in contact with many people daily on the job and in organizations and you get to know them you learn to love them, and all of your thoughts center around doing something for them. So I know of no better way at this time to serve them than by getting in the legislative house and try to promote better legislation for their benefit."

She told the Courier she expects to start her campaign with full blast late in the fall, and will make a special appeal to Negro women to support her. Talking on registration, she said, "Since I announced my candidacy I've talked with many women, and those who had not before, are now registered voters." She declared that her platform will appeal to all groups.

Tell What They Know About Tydings's Defeat

34 a(2)

Afro-Am

The role of colored voters in the defeat of Senator Millard Tydings in the recent Maryland election was the subject of the Senate subcommittee investigating alleged illegal tactics, Wednesday. Among those figuring in the hearing were Callaway, Baltimore; Col. Roscoe C. Simmons, Chicago; Bishop Alexander P. Shaw, of the Baltimore Area Methodist Church; Ralph E. Becker, minority counsel for the subcommittee; and Magistrate-designate John L. Berry of Baltimore.

Dat. 3-24-51

Callaway, 3 Others at Tydings Hearing

Afro-American

BALTIMORE

Four Baltimoreans were called to testify in Washington this week in the Senate sub-committee investigation of "smear" campaign charges lodged by former U.S. Senator Millard E. Tydings.

They were Bishop A. P. Shaw, the Rev. J. Timothy Boddie, Marse S. Callaway and John L. Berry.

Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons, nationally known Republican, denied to the Senatorial subcommittee investigating election tactics in the recent Maryland Senate race that he "smeared" former Senator Tydings, while he stumped the State.

34 a (2)

According to Colonel Simmons, he entered the Maryland campaign about Oct. 3 on behalf of the Republican Party cause.

During the six weeks of the campaign in which he made 56 addresses, the veteran orator said, he never once mentioned Senator Tydings by name.

Campaigned for GOP

Colonel Simmons said that he did not campaign solely for Senator John Marshall Butler, who is the target of the probe, but for the Republican ticket.

He said that he took orders during the campaign from his friend of 35 years standing, Marse Callaway, who directed the State campaign among the colored voters.

Dat. 3-24-51

As for the piece of literature "Back to Good Old Dixie," which attacked Senator Tydings's record on civil rights, Colonel Simmons said he had nothing to do with its distribution.

Simmons told the hearing that he is at present receiving his salary from both the Chicago Tribune and the Washington Times-Herald. He says that he was placed on the Times-Herald payroll on Nov. 10, three days after election.

However, the two papers are splitting his former salary, he regretted to report.

Not Overpaid for Efforts

The veteran politician said that he received about $450 for his services in the campaign.

He remarked that his association with the McCormick family, which controls the Tribune and Times-Herald dates back to the days of Senator Mark Hanna, whom he served as a messenger.

Senator Hanna was a great-grandfather of Mrs. Ruth McCormick Miller, editor of the Times-Herald, whose paper is under Congressional fire for printing a tabloid which had a composite picture of Senator Tydings and Earl Browder, noted Communist.

Senator Tydings had accused Colonel Simmons of having a great deal to do with his defeat.

In earlier testimony, Mrs. Miller had revealed that Col. Simmons—whose title is honorary in the Illinois National Guard—had long been considered a sort of "family retainer."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Webster's Unabridge Dictionary lists among its definitions of "retainer" the following: 1. an advisor who is paid a fee; 2. an adherent or dependent who gives occasionaol service and wears his master's livery; 3. a person attached or owing servire to a household.

Mrs. Miller did not indicate which of these definitions applied.)

Callaway Also Quizzed

Marse Callaway, GOP leader of Baltimore, was quizzed by the committee about his role in the composition and distribution of the booklet "Back to Good Old Dixie."

Mr. Callaway said that the three-page pamphlet was not distributed until three days before the election.

He contended that it was evident by the trend that Senator Tydings was going to be defeated, because he had done nothing for the colord voters of his State.

Used AFRO Figures

Mr. Callaway explained that the AFRO-AMERICAN checked the voting record of Senator Tydings on issues important to colored voters and printed it. This information was also contained in the circulars.

"Since the AFRO is Democratic," he explained, "I thought they'd tell the truth about it."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The AFRO-AMERICAN is not a Democratic paper but independent in politics. It has supported candidates for both of the major parties in national and State elections.

Mr. Callaway told the committee that he saw a rough draft of the pamphlet and secured the endorsement of John L. Berry, recently nominated as a magistrate, and the Rev. J. Timothy Bodie, president, United Baptist Missionary Convention.

Bishop Shaw Denies Signing

Bishop Alexander P. Shaw of the Baltimore Area of the Methodist Church, whose name was also on the pamphlet was another witness.

Bishop Shaw temporarily dropped a bombshell into the hearing by saying that he did not authorize the use of his name on the pamphlet.

The Methodist prelate said that the first time he saw the material was while en route to the polls on election day. However, he added quickly, "being a Republican I took my name on the pamphlet good naturedly.

"I saw nothing wrong in what was stated in the pamphlet so I did not protest," he continued.

Would Have Signed

When queried by a counsel for the committee if he would have authorized his name on the literature if he had seen it, Bishop Shaw replied, "Yes."

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith reation; (4) graduation with a di- (Rep., Me.) compiimented Colonel Simmons on his testimony by saying "American politics would be much cleaner if more politicians would follow his example of discussing issues and not men."

Berry Admits Signing

Sen. Thomas Henning (Dem., Mo.) said that he had heard of Colonel Simmons's campaign ability and invited him to Missouri, when he "was not running."

Magistrate-designate John L. Berry of Baltimore, was heard, also. He told the committee that he authorized the use of his name in connection with the "Back to Good Old Dixie" pamphlet.

The Rev. J. Timothy Boddie, president of the United Baptist Missionary Convention of Baltimore, appeared before the election subcommittee, Thursday morning.

Roscoe Simmons Testifies

Journal and Guide

Senators Listen To Veteran Newsman's Political Story

Dat. 3-31-51

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA)—Charges of irregularities on the part of colored workers in Maryland Senatorial campaign were exploded before a Senate subcommittee last Wednesday.

Ex-Senator Millard E. Tydings, who was unseated by Senator John M. Butler, Republican, in the November election, had charged that Roscoe Conkling Simmons, a Chicago newspaperman, along with the Washington Times Herald and its publisher, Mrs. Ruth (Bazy) McCormick Miller, with being primarily responsible for his defeat.

He also had charged that a piece of campaign literature "Back to Good Old Dixie," had not been authorized by the persons whose names appeared on it as its sponsors.

34a(2)

TESTIFYING BEFORE THE Senate Elections subcommittee, which is investigating Senator Butler's campaign, Simmons said he had suggested that he engage in the Maryland campaign. He said he desired to reach the Maryland people with "the story of the Republican Party.

"I thought it had not been properly presented to them," he said, "and I wished to engage myself in that labor."

He said he had discussed the possibility of his doing so with Mrs. Miller, and "her suggestion was that I interest myself in the Republican Party generally, everywhere, as I had done through the years."

* * *

HE BEGAN CAMPAIGNING in Maryland about October 3 or 4, and, except for filling some speaking engagements elsewhere, he spent about six weeks campaign in that state, he said.

"Did you have any arrange-

ments with the Butler campaign headquarters with reference to your services?" Edward A. McDermott, committee counsel, asked.

"They made some promises toward my expenses, but having long engaged in political endeavors I know what promises are—before and after," Simmons replied.

* * *

HE SAID HE thought he got about $400 in expense money from the Butler headquarters. When McDermott told him that the report of Senator Butler's campaign expenditures filed with the Secretary of the Senate showed he had been paid $450, Simmons said he supposed that was the correct figure.

In addition to his salary from the Chicago Tribune and the expense money he received from the Butler campaign headquarters, Simmons said he also received some advances from Mrs. Miller.

On the occasions when he returned to Washington, he discussed the progress of the campaign with Mrs. Miller.

* * *

SIMMONS SAID HE went on the payroll of the Times-Herald two or three days after the election. He explanied that the Chicago Tribune owned his Sunday column, "The Untold Story," and that the Times-Herald was picking it up from the Tribune and, he imagined, was paying the Tribune for it.

Instead of paying the Tribune for it, he said the Times-Herald decided that it might as well pay him. He now receives the same salary but from two sources, he added.

Under examination by Ralph E. Becker, counsel to the minority members of the committee, Simmons said he had started work with Mrs. Miller's grandfather, the late Mark Hanna, political boss in the days of President William McKinley. "I was his office boy when I was 12 years old and lived in his home," Simmons said.

* * *

HIS PARTICIPATION in the Maryland campaign was nothing unusual, Simmons testified. He had been a delegate to five Republican national conventions and had seconded the nomination of President Hoover in one convention and the nomination of Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, in another.

Simmons said he was in Maryland for the Republican Party. "I was there for the Republican Party. I was there for Governor McKeldin and spoke for him as much as I spoke for Senator Butler."

He said he had spoken in saloons and churches on the same day and he had spoken "under trees and on the street corners."

* * *

ALTHOUGH HE SPOKE IN Maryland fifty-six times, Simmons said, "No one can testify that he ever heard me call Senator Tydings' name. I don't campaign that way. I was campaigning for my cause and Senator Butler and Governor McKeldin, who represented my cause."

Asked by Becker whether it was unusual for members of the McCormick family to help him, Simmons replied: "For fifty years I have been receiving expenses from that family. I don't count it as expenses. I count it as' necessities. When necessities knock upon my door, I knock upon their door.

"It is nothing unusual for me to ask Mrs. Miller to get me over the hill. She is supposed to do that. Her mother (Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick) was my friend. I was with her father (Senator Medill McCormick) the night he passed. Her grandfather was my friend and greatest benefactor."

* * *

SENATOR THOMAS C. Hennings, Jr., Democrat, of Missouri, remarked that he had heard about Simmons the greater part of his life. "I know the Democrats were never too happy when you came to St. Louis," Senator Hennings told Simmons.

When Senator A. S. (Mike) Monroney, Democrat, of Oklahoma, asked Simmons whether he cared to state his age, Simmons replied: "I was born after the Civil War."

Senator Monroney told him he will be welcomed in Oklahoma at any time except "election time."

* * *

SENATOR MARGARET CHASE Smith, Republican, of Maine, remarked that she appreciated what he said about conducting an affirmative campaign. "I am sure American policies would be much clearer if we had more campaigning like you do,' she said. "I hope you will come to Maine sometime," she added.

Marse S. Callaway, who conducted the Republican State campaign among colored voters, said he had received $400 expense money from the Butler headquarters. McDermott had him identify his signature on a petty cash receipt for $1,200, but Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, Republican, of New Jersey, developed that this money had been spent during the primary and not the election campaign.

Callaway admitted that he had not asked Bishop Alexander P. Shaw, of the Baltimore area of the Methodist Church, to sign the pamphlet, "Back to Good Old Dixie." He said he had asked the Rev. J. Timothy Bodie, president of the United Baptist Missionary Convention, and John R. Berry, district manager of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, to sign it.

* * *

THEY AGREED ON condition that the matter it contained be verified, Callaway said, he later got the verification.

Callaway said the unpopularity of Governor Lane and the sales tax were contributing factors to the defeat of Senator Tydings. He added that Senator Tydings was not popular with colored people because he never did anything for them and his record showed he voted against every measure in which they were interested.

Berry, who has recently been nominated by Governor McKeldin for magistrate in Baltimore, testified that upon Callaway's assurance the matter contained in the leaflet had been verified, and upon certain investigations he personally made, he authorized the use of his name on the leaflet.

* * *

HE SAID HE FELT colored voters were "pretty generally" opposed to the reelection of Senator Tydings on his record and that they had made up their minds to register their votes aganist him.

Bishop Shaw testified that he was not consulted about the use of his name and had not seen the leaflet until he went to the polls on election day. Asked by Becker whether he had raised any objections when he learned his name had been used on it, Bishop Shaw said: "No, I did not. I looked it over and took it good naturedly, being a good Republican."

He said if it had been shown to him before it was printed, he would have authorized use of his name.

Testifies Before Senate Probers

Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Chicago newspaper man, who carried the Republican Party message to the Negro voters into Maryland in the election campaign which resulted in the defeat of Ex-Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, by Senator John M. Butler, Republican, told an investigating Senate sub-committee last week his role in the campaign.

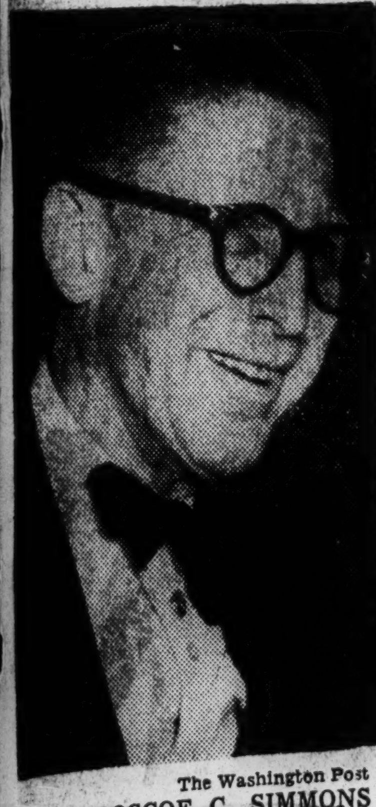
34a(2) 1951 Maryland

Witnesses at Inquiry Into Maryland Campaign

The Washington Post

Marse Callaway **John L. Berry** **Bishop Shaw** **William Poellinger**

Four who testified yesterday at Butler election probe on Capitol Hill



The Washington Post

COL. ROSCOE C. SIMMONS

Times-Herald writer

Role in Butler Drive Told By Columnist

Post

Thurs

3-15-51

Simmons Tells Of 56 Speeches He Made For Maryland Victor

By Edward F. Ryan

Post Reporter

Washington

Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons, columnist for ~~the~~ Washington Times-Herald, yesterday told a Senate subcommittee he was an employe of the Chicago Tribune last fall during the time he made 56 campaign speeches in Maryland for the Republican Party.

Simmons said that three days after the election he went on the Times-Herald payroll. The Negro journalist explained that his column previously had been supplied to the Times-Herald by the Tribune. He said that when he joined the Washington paper his pay did not change, but that part then came from the Times-Herald and part from the Tribune.

Before going into the Maryland campaign, Simmons said he discussed it with Mrs. Ruth McCormick Miller, editor of the Times-Herald, and "I asked particularly to be permitted to do something in Maryland." Mrs. Miller in earlier testimony explained that Simmons had long been a sort of "family retainer."

Lead-off Witness

Simmons was lead-off witness in an afternoon hearing before the subcommittee probing the charge of former Senator Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.) that scurrilous literature was used to bring about his defeat at the hands of Senator John Marshall Butler (R., Md.).

The hearing will be resumed at 10 a. m. today. It is expected attention will be centered on Butler's campaign financing. A Washington bank account, opened with a $5000 campaign contribution, is expected to figure in the morning testimony. Butler's campaign treasurer, Cornelius P. Mundy, Baltimore attorney, is slated as the only witness for an afternoon session at 2 o'clock. The hearing will be in the Caucas Room, Senate Office Building.

"Never Too Happy"

Simmons, who said he is 63, won a pointed compliment from the committee. Two Democrats gave what amounted to a courteous invitation to keep away from their States at election time, and a Republican said he'd be welcome in her State.

Senator Thomas C. Hennings, jr. (D., Mo.) told Simmons "I've heard of you since early in my life, and the Democrats are never too happy when you come to St. Louis."

"I didn't go into Missouri last year," Simmons replied. "I had learned to admire you."

Simmons then remarked he had also campaigned in the home State of Subcommittee Chairman A. S. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.).

"We'll welcome you there almost any time except election time," Monroney replied with a smile.

Never Mentioned Tydings

Senator Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.) then applauded what she termed Simmons' "positive campaigning" in Maryland. This was a reference to his testimony that in all his 56 speeches he never mentioned Senator Tydings by name, but spoke for the Republican candidates. Mrs. Smith commented, "I'm sure American politics would be much cleaner if we had more campaigning like you do and less name-calling. I hope you will come to Maine sometime."

Post

Thurs

3/15/51

Simmons said payment of his expenses was promised by the Butler campaign committee, "but having engaged in campaigns before I knew what promises were." He said he got about $450, and made no demand for further expenses. He said "I had to borrow a little now and then and such borrowing as I did I did it through Mrs. Miller." Mrs. Miller had testified she had long contributed to Simmons' livelihood with money in amounts up to $100.

Washington Post

[Simmons explained to reporters that his title of colonel is an honorary one, given him by the Eighth Illinois National Guard Regiment for his work as historian of that unit.]

Expenses from 'That Family'

Simmons explained it this way: "For 50 long years I've been receiving expenses from that (Mrs. Miller's) family. I don't count it expenses, I count it necessity and when necessity knocks at my door, I knock at theirs. I've been blessed by their friendship."

Simmons said he had nothing to do with preparation or distribution of campaign literature, that his only activity was speaking.

"I spoke," he said. "I spoke in saloons. I spoke in church. I spoke in churches and saloons the same day. I spoke under trees and on street corners. I spoke in the fields. That was my business there, I did only that and nothing more."

Simmons said that in the campaign he worked by his own direction and that of Marse Callaway, a friend of his for 30 years. Callaway, Negro Republican leader in Baltimore, joined Simmons at the witness table to testify about a GOP campaign circular called "Back to Good Old Dixie." He said quantities of the circular were delivered to his office, about 1000 were passed out a few days before election, and some others were stolen after election.

Listed Tydings' Votes

The circular listed a number of Tydings' votes against civil rights proposals, and also reprinted a news account of an incident in which William Preston Lane, jr., then Democratic Governor of Maryland, broke out the Confederate flag on the State yacht when docking in Virginia to meet William Tuck, then Governor of Virginia.

Callaway attributed Tydings' defeat to blunders by Lane, and the "sales tax, which was very unpopular." The sales tax was credited with a major share in Lane's defeat at the hands of Governor Theodore P. McKeldin, Republican.

Gallaway also said "Tydings wasn't popular with colored people because he never did nothing for us." He charged, too, that in Maryland "we suffer when Democrats are elected—all the gains we get we get under Republican reign."

John L. Berry, Baltimore manager of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., testified he authorized use of his name as a sponsor of the "Dixie" pamphlet, but did not authorize use of his firm's name, used as identifying him. Bishop Alexander B. Shaw of the Baltimore area Methodist Church, said the appearance of his name as sponsor of the "Dixie" pamphlet was not authorized by him, but he would have given the authorization if asked.

William H. Poellinger, Baltimore commercial artist, testified he did the art work on the "Dixie" pamphlet, that he was ordered to do it by Jon M. Jonkel, Butler's campaign manager, and that he submitted his bill to Jonkel and was paid by the treasurer, Mundy.

FORMER MARYLAND SENATOR HURLS ANGRY WORD AT ROSCOE SIMMONS FOLLOWING DEFEAT

Negroes in Maryland Send John Butler to Upper House Following Bitter Battle

BLACK MAN IS FIRST SOUTHERN CLERK

(BY Alice A. Dunnigan)

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The Election subcommittee was the scene of a word battle last Tuesday when the defeated Democratic Sen. Millard E. Tydings of Maryland and the victorious Republican Sen. John Marshall Butler hurled bitter words and angry phrases at each other over the elec-

rejected the charges made by Tydings that Simmons was largely responsible for Butler's victory. "Maryland is very proud of her own citizens" said the spokesman, "and they are very resentful of outsiders coming into their midst telling them how to vote."

"It was learned that actually Col. Simmons had very little to do with influencing the Negro vote in Maryland. Although he is said to have made several speeches for Butler, but never to a very large crowd.

An outstanding Negro politician of Maryland said, "We are proud of Sen. Butler, because he is a swell person and a friend to the minority group, still we do not feel that his victory should be credited to Roscoe Simmons."

Simmons would make no comment on Tydings' charges.

Jet. 3-3-51

Butler defeated Tydings by a majority of wore than 43,000 votes a great majority of which were Negro votes. Not only did the Negro vote play a great part in the election of Sen. Butler, but also the balance of power in nominating him to the candidacy. It was learned that 50 percent of the registered Republicans in Prince George County alone are Negroes.

Chicago Bee

As soon as Butler came to the Senate of the United States he appointed Negro, James Sutton, as tion results of 1950.

Coming to Capitol Hill as a citizen, the former Sen. Tydings charged Sen. Butler with using lies, deceit, fraud, subterfuge and dishonesty to defeat him as Sena-

tor.

In a surprise move Sen. Butler appeared before the subcommittee protesting that it allow itself to be used by Tydings as a rostrum "to explain away his defeat." After hearing Butler in the morning session, the committee went into a huddle coming out with the decision to allow Tydings to testify as planned.

For an hour and a half, "Tydings blasted away at Butler and his supporters, among whom was Col. Roscoe C. Simmons. He urged the committee to investigate this newly named figure in the Maryland case.

Simmons ,a Chicago Negro, has been credited with playing a major role in the election of Butler, said Tydings. He quoted Mrs. Ruth McCormick Miller, editor of the Times-Herald, as saying in the newspaper office on election night that Tydings' defeat was due more to Col. Roscoe Simmons, the Chicago colored man, than to anyone else connected with the Republican Campaign.

Stating that Simmons worked out of Butler's headquarters, Tydings requested that the committee make a full inquiry as to who paid him and whether he was paid in full for his salary and expenses.

34a(2)

The former senator further charged Simmons with using hundreds of thousands of special pamphlets bearing the names of sponsors who had never authorized that their names be used.

"Yet Simmons, without such authorization, brazenly put the names of these sponsors, who were eccelesiastics, on these phamphlets in order to deceive the voters of Maryland," he said, "and they were paid for by the Butler headquarters."

Md

From authorative sources it was learned that Maryland voters—both Negro and white—seriously clerk in his office. This was the first southern senator to appoint a Negro to his office, when only about three northern Senators have Negroes above the capacity of messengers.

Sutton is a resident of Prince Georges County and served as a precinct worker during the Butler Campaign.

Beside blaming Simmons for being responsible for Butler's victory, Tydings also charged the Times-Herald newspaper, the Mutual Broadcasting corporation, and radio commentator Fulton Lewis Jr., with making "smearing and completely false statements . . . and lying insinuations" against him.

Butler contended that Tydings' reckless and unjustified attacks upon him were really attacks upon the intelligence and honesty of the voters of Maryland.

34a(2) 1951

Massachusetts

Mass. Supreme Court Awards City Council Seat To Negro

Daily record

BY SAMUEL P. PERRY JR.

BOSTON, Mass.—(A N P)—The Massachusetts Supreme court ruled last week that Atty Laurence H. Banks is the legal city councilor from the heavily-populated Ward 9 after a court action lasting over one year and a half.

June

6-24-51

However, immediately, the legal counsel for Daniel F. Sullivan, who has been representing Ward 9 in the council while the court decision was pending, announced that City Council still had the last say over who would hold the contested seat.

Also, City Corporation Counsel William E. Baxter asserted that he would hold up the seating of Banks until he had had enough time to study the Supreme Court's decision.

Mayor Hynes, nonetheless, has announced that he would support the payment to Atty. Banks of the $4500 due the legal councilor for a year and a half of official duties which Sullivan has been performing.

34a(2)

Actually the Supreme court decision upheld the Superior court decision of Judge J. Arthur Baker which ruled that Banks should be given 22 disputed ballots cast in the 1949 election. The tally then would be 4393 votes for Banks and 4377 votes for Sullivan.

Mass.

Judge Baker's decision also accused an official of the election of deliberately marking Banks' votes for Sullivan. There was also issued a writ of mandamus directing the Election commission to certify Banks as the legally elected coun- l from Ward 9. At the time Sulli- an's counsel appealed from this iling and appealed to the State upreme Court and effectively held p the seating of Banks.

The Banks election fraud case has been significant in view of the attention given to racket-busting in the Hub and the lack of attention given publicly to the case. Only one white political writer has even commented on the case in his column in a local paper.

34a(2) 1951 Michigan

Diggs Political Aims Queried

34a(2)

Some Say He Sought Seat in Congress

Mich.

DETROIT (ANP) — The recent refusal of the Michigan State Senate to seat Senator-elect Charles C. Diggs and the seeking of his father's office by Charles C. Diggs Jr. have brought up to voters the question, "Why?"

Afro American

Why should members of the Diggs family want a seat in the senate which pays only $3 a day when their lucrative undertaking business and other interests pay off very well?

2-17-51

Political observers believe that Senator Diggs' real aim was not the State Senate, especially after he had been sent to prison for irregularities while in office, but a higher goal. This goal was a seat in the Congress of the United States.

Baltimore Md.

Reapportioning Job

Membership in this particular senate is considered to be very important because one of its chief jobs will be to reapportion the State of Michigan into new districts.

It is believed that Diggs would work in the senate to redistrict Detroit in such a way that the first congressional district in Detroit would include city wards with a great number of colored voters.

This would enhance the chances of a colored person being elected to the House of Representatives. Diggs then would run for Congress with a better than 50 percent chance of getting elected.

Young Diggs' chances of winning a special senate election seem to be somewhat in doubt. His father won last fall's election by an overwhelming margin despite the fact that he was just out on parole.

He had been convicted of accepting bribery and of corruption while a Senator. A white senator and fellow Democrat, Anthony Wilkowski, also with a prison record, was expelled from the senate. His wife is running for his seat.

34a(2) 1951

Mississippi

State's All-Negro Town Gives Support To Paul Johnson

Daily News

Thurs. 8-9-51

Jackson,

MOUND BAYOU — (Special) — Mound Bayou, Mississippi's all-Negro town located in Bolivar county, gave its support to Paul B. Johnson, Jr., of Hattiesburg in the gubernatorial election Tuesday.

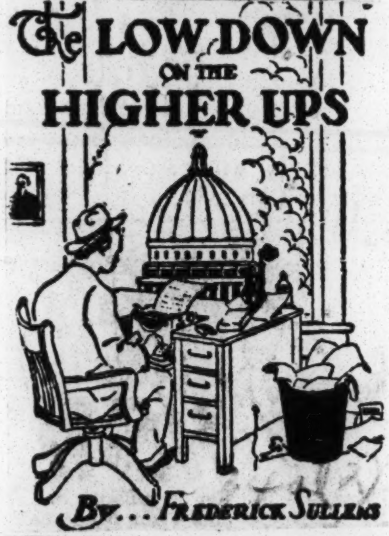
Unofficial returns from the Mound Bayou box showed 46 votes cast for the son of the former governor while Mrs. Mary Cain of Summit received 12 and Lt. Gov. Sam Lumpkin of Tupelo 11.

Other votes in the gubernatorial election went as follows: Barnett, 7; White, 6; Byrd, 5; Walker, 3, and Hammond 1.

If former supporters of Ross Barnett and Sam Lumpkin, runners-up in the race for Governor, want to know the ugly truth, it was the Negro vote that eliminated them from the first primary. The number of votes each received from members of that race was exceedingly small, consisting of the more thoughtful Negroes who favor common decency in state government. And the chief target of the Negro vote, herded to the polls by civil rights advocates, was centered against Hugh White. But for that fact he would have led in the first primary by a plurality of at least 25,000 votes.

Most optimistic Hugh White man in Mississippi is Hugh White himself. Hugh figures the second primary like this: In the first primary Little Paul received 20,000 Negro votes, 20,000 pro-Truman votes, 20,000 votes cast and influenced by the bootleggers. A large portion of the remaining 26,000 cast for Johnson were those of misguided prohibitionists, who think Little Paul is going to dry up the state. Obviously the votes for Sam Lumpkin, Ross Barnett, Mary Cain, Jesse Byrd and Jimmie Walker were predominantly States' Rights ballots. The States' Rights votes will, of course, go to Hugh White—the only States' Rights candidate in the second primary.

The LOW DOWN ON THE HIGHER UPS
By... FREDERICK SULLENS


The LOW DOWN ON THE HIGHER UPS
By... FREDERICK SULLENS

The folks down in Prentiss county are still remembering that it was Paul Johnson, Jr., who snatched Jerome Franklin the Negro murderer of John C. Sanford, from the gallows. Sanford, highly-respected town marshal, was killed in cold blood by two Negroe bootleggers, Jerome Franklin and Hilton Fortenberry, the fatal shot having been fired by Franklin. Both were convicted and sentenced to death. It so happened that Franklin had some money and Fortenberry didn't. Through the legal machinations of Paul Johnson the real murderer escaped execution while Fortenberry was put to death. That event is still fresh in the memory of the people of Jefferson Davis county. It occurred in 1940 while Paul Johnson, Sr., was Governor and Little Paul was trying to practice law. That's the reason Paul Johnson, Jr., didn't fill his speaking engagement at Prentiss. That's why he isn't going to get many votes in that county Tuesday.

34a(2) 1951 Mississippi

Bilboism Triumphs In Mississippi

Memphis World Tenn. 9-11-51

By JAMES B. LaFOURCHE

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Whether they feared reprisals of some kind or other is not known, but the staying away from the polls by Negroes in the Mississippi gubernatorial run-off last week automatically elected to office former Governor Hugh White, whose margin of victory over his opponent, Paul B. Johnson Jr., was less than 9,000 votes--a margin that 20,000 Negro votes might have shattered.

In the first primary, it was rumored that from 15,000 to 20,000 Negroes voted. White himself stated that there were counties in certain districts in which he did get a vote.

Memphis, Tenn.

But the pay-off proved quite different. Note this article, quoted from the Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, Miss., daily:

"Despite the fact that farmers were busy picking their belated cotton crop, they streamed out of the fields and into the voting boxes to register their choice for the men for five state-wide races, a number of district races, and a number of county and beat races.

"The weather was good over the entire state. A few scattered showrs fell, but they did not keep any one away from the polls. Temperatures were high all over the state.

Observers reported no occurrences out of the ordinary in the steady stream of citizens going to the polls, and indicated that very few Negroes EVEN ATTEMPTED TO VOTE OVER THE STATE."

Negroes were primarily responsible for Johnson being in the run off, having defeated by their thousands of votes Lt. Gov. Sam Lump-Johnson an avowed states-righter, was the victim of demagoguery. His opponent resorted to every scheme imaginable to stir the race issue and inject into the campaign such villification unheard of since the days of the late Sen. Theodore (The Man) Bilbo.

However, there was no attempt by White to inflame the race issue during the first primary when more than 300,000 votes were cast against him, not including those which Johnson received

White's strategy was to corall those 300,000 votes, and the thing most apropos to his board of planning was to incite the race issue.

Percy Greene, Negro publisher and head of the Democratic Association in Jackson, let it be made known that he was going to support Johnson. Greene was not one of those who remained away from the polls.

Before and after the first primary, Johnson who had the backing of Sen. Easterland, made it clear that he stood for more and better education for Negroes and equal teacers' salaries. White ridiculed his opponent for making this statement, saying that Negro teachers with a 10th grade training would receive as much as white teachers holding degrees

If what the Clarion-Ledger says is true, the Negroes of Mississippi defeated Johnson, and instead indirectly elected a candidate whom they have every reason to fear if he makes good his promises relative to retarding Negro education and equalization of teachers' salaries.

Memphis Tenn.

Twenty thousand Negro votes saved Johnson in the first primary He only needed half that number to triumph over his opponent in him down.

White Leading Early Returns In Mississippi

Former Governor Heads Young Rival After Bitter Race

JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 28— — (AP) — Returns from 145 of 1,783 precincts in the Mississippi governor's race at 8:58 p.m., gave Paul Johnson 20,834; Hugh White 24,061.

JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 28—AP)—Mississippi's bitter race for governor — with Negroes, States Rights and prohibition as its main issues—closed Thursday and the first few precincts reporting gave former Gov. Hugh White a slight lead.

Five of the state's 1,782 precincts gave White 161 and Johnson 93 votes.

Advertiser

White and Paul B. Johnson, Jr., waged a name-calling second primary battle in a campaign which both agreed was the "most vicious" in state history.

Adv. 8-29-51

White Topped First Primary

White led a record eight-man field in the Aug. 7 first primary for the Democratic nomination which was equivalent to election in this top-heavy Democratic state. Johnson was second, 8,500 votes behind.

Montgomery Ala.

The 70-year-old former governor attempted to pin the Truman label—an unpopular political badge in Mississippi—on Johnson. He accused the former govenor's son of hob-nobbing with pro-Truman leaders some of whom are under federal indictment on job selling charges, and said Johnson received the bloc support of the state's Negro voters.

White also questioned Johnson's loyalty to the States Rights movement, touched off here in Gov. Fielding L. Wright's 1948 inaugural speech. Wright, who cannot succeed himself, and Lt. Gov. Sam Lumpkin, joined White on that point, and said they were voting for the former governor.

Johnson retorted that he was a States Righter by birth and heritage, and charged White has always received the Negro vote.

He did not reply to White's attempt to link him with the pro-Truman faction.

Wright and Sen. Eastland (D-Miss) broke politically but not personally over the race, Wright backing White and Eastland endorsing Johnson. Johnson's father appointed Eastland to the Senate.

Prentiss Headlight Tells About Negro Murder Case

E. B. prentiss headlight tells d c sun ormon

News

The Prentiss Headlight, ably edited by Mrs. F. A. Parker, a talented writer and splendid Christian gentlewoman, offers a plausible explanation of why Paul Johnson did not deliver a campaign speech at Prentiss prior to the first primary.

Miss.

8-31-51

Here is the story as told on the first page of the current issue of the Prentiss Headlight: It tells how the man who actually committed a murder escaped the death penalty while the man who was merely driving the get-away automobile went to his death.

Back in 1940 the folk of Jefferson Davis county were mighty mad at little Paul Johnson for the part he played in cheating the gallows of Jerome Franklin, one of the murderers of the late Town Marshall John C. Sanford, so mad in fact that at a mass meeting held at the Courthouse attended by citizens from all over the county resolutions were drawn up, the seventh paragraph of which reads: "The citizens of Jefferson Davis county challenge the Governor to reveal the capacity in which Paul B. Johnson, Jr., acted in this matter of Jerome Franklin with reference to whether he received a fee in a professional capacity for his constant visits to Jerome Franklin in the jail and his interest in the case." Money talked in those days as it still does in these uncertain days ..and the Negro with the money did not have to pay the pentlay for his crime. How green in your memory, Here is the first paragraph of the resolutions drawn up at that mass meeting in case some of you may not remember it: "Whereas, on the first day of January 1940, John C. Stanford, a noble, respected and honored official of Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi, whose memory shall always remain precious to the citizens of said county because of his fearless and courageous devotion to justice and duty, was wilfully, wantonly and maliciously killed and murdered by two Negro bootleggers, Jerome Franklin and Hilton Fortenberry, at a time when he, the said John Sanford, represented the majesty of the law and was attempting to make of Jefferson David County a better and safer place in which to live." That is the reason little Paul, (after setting up your speaker system) you did not have any one to hear you on your speaking date in the first pirmary. And, too, we imagine little Paul, that is the reason you developed voice trouble last Monday and did not fill your speaking engagement at Prentiss.

Paul, Jr., Tries To Blame Hugh White For Assault On Sound Truck Driver

8-27-51

By JIMMY WARD

UNION — (Special) — Paul B. Johnson, speaking here Monday morning, accused his opponent, Hugh L. White of bringing about a "condition of powder-keg proportions by injecting false issues into this campaign."

"Right now," said Johnson, "he (White) has got people in North Mississippi who are beating each other over the heads with sticks,"

Johnson did not refer to the incident involving two of his hired field men, Albert Childs, RFD 4, Louisville, and Bill Rhodes, RFD, Louisville, who have been charged with "assault with intent" in connection with the overturning of a Hugh White sound truck.

The two men in the sound truck reported that Childs and Rhodes forced them off the highway, causing the sound truck to overturn several times.

Johnson said White, when he injected the race issue into the race was "only throwing up a smoke screen to cover up his own senility."

Johnson charged that his opponent was hiring children to slip racial propaganda leaflets beneath doors at night.

Johnson said, "I would blow my head off if I was no bigger than trying to get a public office by pitting race against race, class against class, religion against religion."

He lashed out at his opponent's "paid political hirelings and propaganda artists" for accusing Johnson of being connected with Truman.

"Get out my opponent's platform when he first announced for governor, where he says 'I am for a better way of life,'", advised Johnson.

"Moonlight and roses, that's what he is for, as if there wasn't a single person in the world who isn't," Johnson said.

"They are trying to make me mad and throw the race away," Johnson said. "They have not made me mad and they are not going to."

"A Jackson newspaper (The Daily News), the mouthpiece of my opponent, has said that I got 5,000 Negro votes in Hinds county. I should call for a re-count. I did not get but 2500 votes, including Indians, whites, Negroes, 'possums, coons and squirrels," he said.

Johnson told his audience "I have made a good clean campaign. I challenged my opponent from the stump to a debate from the platform, wrote him a letter, and tried to call him on the telephone. I haven't seen hide nor hair of him."

Mississippi Politics

WHEN this is published the run-off primary election race between Hugh L. White and Paul Johnson, two candidates for the Mississippi governorship, will be a matter of history. The run-off election was necessary because neither candidate won a majority of the votes cast in the regular primary election two weeks ago.

For the first time in our generation we are informed, Negroes played an important role in a Mississippi Democratic primary election. The New York Times in a story from Jackson, Miss. commented that "for the first time Negroes participated freely in a Democratic election. It is estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 members of the race went to the polls and voted almost solidly for Mr. Johnson."

Hugh L. White is a former governor of Mississippi and three years ago at the Democratic convention led the Mississippi delegation out of the hall to protest the adoption of the Truman civil rights program by the Democrats. It is little wonder that the Negroes voted for his opponent.

However that may be, the important thing to us is that Mississippi Negroes are now freely exercising their right to vote in the Democratic primary. The old order is under fire and the brisk winds of democracy are blowing over the hotbed of racism in the deep South. The complete blackout of freedom in the political life of the state is now broken and the bright rays of hope for Negro advancement are coming through.

States' Righter Forges Ahead In Mississippi

34 a (2)

8-9-51

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 8 (UP).—Former Gov. Hugh White led a field of eight in closing returns from the Mississippi Democratic primary Wednesday night and the only question was who would meet him in a runoff for the governorship.

White, 69, is an avowed States' Righter, but his opponents also assailed the Truman administration for extravagance and concentration of power.

34 a (2)

White came up with a positive plurality after twenty-four hectic hours of vote counting. For a great part of that period, it appeared that prohibitionist Ross Barnett would head the field.

Returns from 1,468 of the state's 1,767 precincts gave White 65,284 votes; Lt. Gov. Sam Lumpkin, 60,473; Paul B. Johnson Jr., 59,257; Barnett, 54,791; Mrs. Mary Cain, 18,013; Jesse Byrd, 14,785; Kelly Hammond, 6,269, and Jimmie Walker, 5,015.

The two top candidates will battle it out in the runoff.

In Strong Bid For Run-Off

34a(2)

Gets Only 2,129 Less Votes Than Thomas P. Gavin

Mo.

In a stronger race than has ever before been made by a Negro running for the city council, Dowdal H. Davis won nomination in Tuesday's primary election as a candidate for councilman from the first district.

Call

One of the three men contending for the nomination, Davis emerged as one of the two men who will run against each other in the run-off city election on Tuesday, March 2

KC 3-16-51

Davis made a stronger bid for the nomination than even many of his supporters had anticipated. He ran only 2,129 votes behind Thomas P. Gavin, the incumbent councilman who had the backing of the Democratic organization. Davis ran on the Citizens' association ticket which has never before made a substantial showing in the first district. The first district has long been a Democratic stronghold. Many Democratic precinct workers in districts predominantly Negro threw their support to Davis.

Kansas City

Mo.

Davis polled a total of 7282 votes as against Gavin's 9411. The third candidate, Orval Clemons, polled 599 votes and will be out of the running on March 27. He ran as an independent.

Davis is the first Negro to emerge from the primary election successfully. In the last city election in 1948, John T. Thornton, an independent candidate for councilman from the first district, lost in the primary by about 200 votes.

Davis carried three of the wards in which he ran, the second, the fourth and the 21st in North Kansas City. Davis' favorable showing in North Kansas City was a surprise as Gavin recently moved to that section and was expected to carry the area. In the seven precincts in the 21st in which they ran, Davis polled 298 votes, 12 more than Gavin's 286.

In the fourth ward, Davis outdistanced Gavin 2,536 to 1,036. In the second, the count was Davis, 1814; Gavin 1172.

(The detailed precinct count for the first district will be found on Page 4).

Davis supporters are now preparing for an all-out battle for election on March 27.

Volunteer workers still are needed to perform a variety of duties at the Davis-for-Councilman headquarters at 1205 the Paseo. Interested persons may call Joseph Clem, headquarters manager, at 4846 or William H. Young, chairman of the campaign, Baltimore 1673.

Rush Of Negro Candidates For City Posts In N. Carolina

WINSTON Salem, N. C. -(ANP)- A recent survey conducted throughout the state by a white daily newspaper, discloses that Negroes in at least 11 cities are figuring prominently in the race for seats on municipal governing boards this spring.

In nine of these cities, Negro candidates are trying for the first time to tear down the long-standing barriers against colored city office holders. These are Charlotte, Gastonia, Raleigh, Durham, Burlington, Monroe, Rocky Mount, Greensboro and Chapel hill.

34a(2)

The other two cities—Winston Salem and Fayetteville-already have Negroes serving on the city councils.

A 12th city—Asheville-would have been included in the iist, had the lone Negro candidate for city council held to his decision to seek office. Originally this candidate had filed for election, but later he withdrew.

Daily

These who are seeking office in the various cit[illegible] William R. Crawford and John F. Lewis, teacher at Winston Salem Teachers college, both contesting for the seat now held by Rev. Kenneth R. Williams the first Negro to hold a major public office in the state in about a half a century. Rev. Williams, who was first elected in 1947, has said he will not run for a third term.

In Fayetteville, Dr. W. P. Devane, the only other Negro city official in the state ,is seeking his second two-year term

In other cities, where Negroes were unsuccessful in their bids for seats, Kelly M. Alexander, NAACP state president, is running for one of seven seats on the Charlotte council, elected at large. Two years ago, Dr. E. [illegible] Blackman came close to being elected to the city school board. Two other Negroes are in the race for the school board this year. Rev. James F. Wertz and Dr. J. S. Nathaniel Tross.

5-8-51

Greensboro which has had a number of Negroes running for office in past elections ,is looked upon as being a good bet for having its first Negro councilman.

The top Negro candidate here is Dr. William M. Hampton, medical director, L. Richardson Memorial hospital.

Atlanta

Over in Durham, James T. Taylor, a teacher at North Carolina college, is angling for a seat on the six-member council. He is, however, running at large and not as a ward candidate.

Ga.

A. H. Bryant is in the race for an aldermanic seat in Rocky Mount, where two years ago a Negro candidate failed to carry the Negro vote in the ward. Two Negroes are among 17 candidates vying for five seats on the Burlington city council. They are Mrs. Muade Moultrie Brown, a retired teacher, and Edward Coleman, a plumbing concern employe.

Gastomia's Negro candidate is Dr. W. Percy Carter, Fred Edwards, home builder is the candidate in Chapel Hill. In Monroe, the Rev. C. C. Johnson is one of 13 persons seeking placement in three seats on the aldermanic board.

Finally in Raleigh, Herman L. Taylor, a lawyer, is the Negro city council candidate.

Over 15 Negroes Seeking Election In N. Carolina

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34a(2)

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The other two cities—Winston-Salem and Fayetteville—already have Negroes serving on the city councils.

Sat. 5-12-51

A 12th city—Asheville—would have been included in the list, had the lone Negro candidate for city council held to his decision to seek office. Originally this candidate had filed for election, but later he withdrew.

Candidates

Those who are seeking office in the various cities include Rev. William R. Crawford and John F. Lewis, teacher at Winston-Salem Teachers college, both contesting for the seat now held by Rev. Kenneth R. Williams, the first Negro to hold a major public office in the state in about a half a century. Rev. Williams, who was first elected in 1947, has said he will not run for a third term.

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COLLEGE PROFESSOR COUNCIL CANDIDATE

DURHAM—(UNP)—J. T. Taylor, head of the psychology department at North Carolina College, announced this week that he would run as a candidate-at-large in the City Council race here this spring.

Carolina's Aldermanic Race Close

WINSTON - SALEM, N. C., (ANP)—A minister and an official of the Winston-Salem State Teachers college are arrayed against each other in the race to see which wins the coveted south third ward aldermanic post in the forthcoming municipal elections.

The minister is the Rev. William R. Crawford, pastor of Mount Pleasant Methodist church. His rival is John F. Lewis, head of the department of education and psychology at State Teachers college. Both are Democrats.

They are seeking the seat being vacated by the Rev. Kenneth Williams, who has the distinction of being the first Negro to serve as city alderman in the state of North Carolina. Rev. Williams has announced he will not be a candidate for reelection.

Raleigh Attorney Wins Fight To Remain On Councilmanic Ballot

RALEIGH, N. C. — When Raleigh voters went to the polls Tuesday they found city council candidate Herman L. Taylor's name on the ballot only because of an unprecedented ruling by the County Election board.

Atty. Taylor ran ninth in the primaries but because of a new law which went into effect two days before the balloting, he was not eligible for the general election since the new ruling stated that the first seven victors were the "sole nominees."

With the argument that voters were under the impression that the old rule was still in effect for the primaries Attorney Taylor appealed to the board and won the decision in his favor.

34a(2)

In 11 Cities

A recent survey conducted throughout the state discloses that Negroes in at least 11 cities are figuring prominently in the race for seats on municipal governing boards this spring.

Sat N.C. 5-12-51

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Candidate Withdraws

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In Fayetteville, Dr. W. P. Devane, the only other Negro city official in the state, is seeking his second two-year term.

Alexander In Race

In other cities, where Negroes were unsuccessful in their bids for seats, Kelly M. Alexander, NAACP state president, is running for one of seven seats on the Charlotte council, elected at large. Two years ago, Dr. E. E. Blackman came close to being elected to the city school board.

Two other Negroes are in the race for the school board this year, Rev. James F. Wertz and Dr. J. S. Nathaniel Tress.

Greensboro which has had a number of Negroes running for office in past elections is looked upon as being a good bet for having its first Negro councilman.

The top Negro candidate here is Dr. William M. Hampton, medical director, L. Richardson Memorial hospital.

Durham Candidate

In Durham, James T. Taylor, a teacher at North Carolina college, is angling for a seat on the six-member council. He is, however, running at large and not as a ward candidate.

A. H. Bruant is in the race for an aldermanic seat in Rocky Mount, where two years ago a Negro candidate failed to carry the Negro vote in the ward. Two Negroes are among 17 candidates vying for five seats on the Burlington city council. They are Mrs. Maude Moultrie Brown, a retired teacher, and Edward Coleman, a pluming concern employee.

Gastonia's Negro candidate is Dr. W. Percy Carter. Fred Edwards, home builder is the candidate in Chapel Hill. In Monroe, the Rev. C. C. Johnson is one of 13 persons seeking placement in three seats on the aldermanic board.

TWO WIN CITY COUNCIL SEATS IN NO. CAROLINA

34a(2)

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.-(ANP)-Only two out of 14 Negro candidates for city council seats throughout the state won election to office, according to a report of election results released here Wednesday. The two were Dr. William M. Hampton, a physician of Greensboro, and Dr. W. P. Devane of Fayetteville.

Throughout the state this spring 13 cities had Negro candidates filing for public office. Some were eliminated in primaries.

Dr. Hampton, who became the first Negro to be elected in Greensboro, placed fifth with a total of 5,219 votes. He was vying in a field of 13 for seven vacancies on the council. Of the total votes cast in his favor, only 2,393 came from three predominantly Negro precincts.

5-17-51

Other votes were from the white precincts, some of which were heavy. Dr. Hampton is medical director of the L. Richardson Memorial hospital.

In Fayetteville, Dr. Devane received the largest vote of five candidates elected out of a field of 10, to return to the post he had held for two years.

Among the losers, Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, ran ninth in his bid for council seating, just two places short of being elected. He was 2,833 votes lower than the seventh man. In Raleigh, Atty. Herman Taylor received strong support in his bid for one of seven seats. However, he also came in ninth.

James T. Taylor, a teacher at North Carolina College, Durham, polled 4,507 votes in his try for the office of councilman at large. This was more than 2,000 votes short of the lowest of three persons elected. He showed strong support in the Negro as well as white precincts.

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2 Win N. C. Council Seats

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—With Negro voters going to the polls last Tuesday and showing their strength in large numbers in several of the principal cities of North Carolina, two Negro candidates were swept into political office in two cities, while in several other communities, the heavy Negro vote was considered the balance of power for several candidates.

In Greensboro, N. C., Dr. William Hampton, a well-known physician, became the first Negro to be elected to public office in that city as he placed fifth, with a total of 5,219 votes, in a 13-man race for seven councilmanic seats.

Interesting enough, of Dr. Hampton's votes, only 2,393 came from the city's three heavily-populated Negro districts. Other votes from white precincts, some of which were heavy, counted strongly in giving Dr. Hampton his victory.

Sat. 5-19-51

Meanwhile in Fayetteville, Dr. W. P. Devane was returned to the City Council seat he has held for the past two years, and received the largest vote of the five councilmen elected from a field of 10 candidates.

Throughout the state, there were 13 cities in which Negro candidates were seeking public office, although several were eliminated before the general election. Charlotte's lone Negro candidate, Kelly M. Alexander, ran ninth in a race for seven council seats, polling 2,833 votes lower than the seventh elected candi-

dates.

Amsterdam News

In Durham, the heavy vote of the all-Negro Hillside High School section was considered the single factor behind the election of Mayor T. J. Evans. Evans was trailing the incumbent until the Negro districts votes came in, and the totals of the Negro districts gave him almost 2,000 to 100 over his opponent, providing a wide margin of victory over the incumbent Mayor.

Date 5-19-51

Herman Taylor, Raleigh attorney, received strong support in his race for one of seven seats. He was ninth in the race which saw three incumbents returned to office.

New York, N.Y.

James Taylor, teacher at North Carolina A. and T. College, was more than 2,000 votes short of the lowest of three persons elected for the at-large councilmanic posts in Negro areas, and got a considerable number of votes in white wards.

In Rocky Mount, Gastonia, and several other cities, Negro candidates fared worse than was expected, while in Burlington, Chapel Hill, Monroe, Madison and Southern Pines, Negro candidates were eliminated in the primary elections.

Meanwhile in Winston Salem, a Negro candidate is sure of election on June 5th when the election will be held to succeed the Rev. Kenneth Williams in the all-Negro Ward. Rev. Williams will not be a candidate to succeed himself.

34a(2) 1951

New Jersey

Negro Runs For Camden Council Job

Defender

CAMDEN, N. J.—(ANP)—A Negro candidate has been nominated for the first time this week in a Camden election. The candidate is Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins, president of the New Jersey State NAACP.

Sat. 4-21-51

Running on a coalition ticket inspired by the local Republican party, Dr. Wiggins is seeking election to the city council on a five-man slate. Other candidates on the slate are:

Chicago

Stanley Ciechanowski, Anthony F. Marino, Alvah S. Ward, and Christian Miller. Running with the aim of bringing an end to "Brunner Bossism," this slate will seek votes in the May 8 election.

Ill.

A native of Americus, Ga., Dr. Williams was the youngest of 10 children. He is a graduate of Lincoln (Pa.) university and of the University of Michigan Medical school. He is a World War I veteran.

34a(2)

Currently he is highway medical examiner and a medical examiner for the Camden county athletic commissioner. Recently he was appointed a member of the staff of Cooper hospital, and is also a member of the Mercy hospital staff.

On the civic front Dr. Williams is also a member of the national board of the NAACP and president of the Camden local branch NAACP. He is a trustee of the Macedonia AME church, the South Camden YMCA, the Mary H. Thomas day nursery, and a former trustee of the Camden County Cancer society and the Community Chest.

He belongs to the county, state and American Medical societies, and to the Chi Delta Mu professional fraternity.

A member of Alpha Phi Alpha social fraternity, he is married to the former Alice Turner of Philadelphia, who teaches school. They have no children.

First Negro Candidate To Run In Camden Elections

Amsterdam News

By LILLIAN A. GOINGS

CAMDEN, N. J.—(ANP)—A Negro candidate has been nominated for the first time this week in a Camden election. The candidate is Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins, president of the New Jersey State NAACP.

34a(2)

Sat. 5-5-51

Running on a coalition ticket inspired by the local Republican party, Dr. Wiggins is seeking election to the city council on a five-man slate. Other candidates on the slate are:

New York N.Y.

Stanley Ciechanowski, Anthony F. Marino, Alvah S. Ward and Christian Miller.

Running with the aim of bringing an end to Brunner "Bossism," this slate will seek votes in the May 8 election.

A native of Americus, Ga., Dr. Wiggins was the youngest of 10 children. He is a graduate of Lincoln (Pa.) university and of the University of Michigan Medical school. He is a World War I veteran.

Currently he is highway medical examiner and a medical examiner for the Camden county athletic commissioner. Recently he was appointed a member of the staff of Cooper hospital, and he also is a member of the Mercy hospital staff.

On the civic front he is also a member of the national board of the NAACP and president of the Camden local branch NAACP. He is a trustee of the Macedonia AME church, the South Camden YMCA, and the Mary H. Thomas nursery, and a former trustee of the Camden County Cancer society and the Community Chest.

On the professional side, he belongs to the county, state, and American Medical societies. He also belongs to the Chi Delta Mu professional fraternity.

A member of Alpha Phi Alpha social fraternity, he is married to the former Miss Alice Turner of Philadelphia. Mrs. Wiggins teaches school. They have no children.

Irvin Agrees To Run For N. J. Assembly

Defender

Sat. 10-6-51

NEWARK, N.J.—Monford "Monty" Irvin, 30-year-old star outfielder of the New York Giants, will definitely run for the state assembly on the Essex County Democratic slate, completed last week by County Chairman William J. Egan.

Chicago

Ill.

Irvin agreed formally to run at a breakfast meeting with Egan lieutenants in Pittsburgh last Sunday. Indications that Monty might run for an assembly post were first made public three weeks ago by Walter Winchell.

34a(2)

The popular athlete, who starred in football, baseball and track at Orange high school and Lincoln university (Pa.), was first suggested as an assembly candidate last month at a meeting of more than 50 leading Negroes.

Monte Irvin Scores A Political Hit

World Telegram

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 3.—Monte Irvin, star left-fielder for the New York Giants, scored a hit yesterday on his first time at bat in the political leagues.

34a(2)

The 31-year-old slugger, voted the National League's third most valuable player by the Baseball Writers Assn., is Democratic candidate for Essex County Assemblyman.

Sat. 11-3-51

He interrupted a barnstorming tour with Roy Campanella's All-Stars to fly home from Texas for his opening campaign speech as the Thomas A. Edison, Inc., plant in West Orange.

New York

He pledged to fight for better housing, public health and welfare if elected. He is to make 30 more speeches before the campaign ends Monday night.

Monte Irvin Defeated In GOP Landslide

Daily World

Tues. 11-13-51

Atlanta, Ga.

ORANGE, N. J.—(ANP)—Monte Irvin, leftfield world series hero of the New York Giants, last week lost his campaign for the Essex County Assembly. Running on the Democratic ticket, the 31-year-old political freshman lost in a GOP landside.

34a(2)

In his own district in Orange, he led the other Democrats with 129 votes but Republican Eaward Bowser won with 186 votes.

Monte flew home from a barnstorming trip in Houston, Texas, five days before election to conduct a whilrwind campaign.

34a(2) 1951

New York

Negro Leads Race for U.S. Tax Post Here

World

Thurs. 3-8-51

By RAY GHENT,
Staff Writer.

Deton J. Brooks, an administrative assistant in the city's Welfare Department, is a leading choice for appointment as U.S. Collector of the Third Internal Revenue District The job is one of the most sought after and patronage-packed in that federal service.

Mr. Brooks, whose career has included editorship of the defunct People's Voice in Harlem, is sponsored by J. Raymond Jones, a Tammany leader in the 13th Assembly District.

34a(2)

Mr. Jones, out of favor at City Hall, is seen seeking a comeback in power through his latest move. During the William O'Dwyer administration he was City Hall's spokesman in Harlem, wielding considerable influence.

N.Y.

Five Convicted of Shakedowns.

It was learned that names of three other Negroes also have been suggested for the post, which is now held by James W. Johnson. Prominent Negroes have urged that a highly qualified member of their race be chosen to succeed Mr. Johnson, who is also a Negro.

Last month a demand was made in Washington by Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) for Mr. Johnson's removal as one who lacked "administrative ability" for the job. Several months ago five deputies in the office were convicted of shakedowns. Supervisors from Washington arrived to untangle affairs in the district, which covers the area on Manhattan north of 34th St. Mr. Johnson refused to resign, saying he did not see how he was subject to removal because some subordinates had been corrupt.

C. M. Hooper Suggested.

Moreover, suggestions for a successor were forwarded to Washington through Democratic party channels.

Besides Mr. Brooks, others suggested were Chauncey M. Hooper, Assistant Deputy City Comptroller and former Army Colonel in World War II; Carson DeWitt Baker and Harry Bragg, both attorneys.

Mr. Brooks is administrative assistant to Earl Bradsher, director of welfare administration in the city Welfare Department. This was an appointment made by former Mayor O'Dwyer, also under the sponsorship of Mr. Jones.

Beauty & Brains Vs. Beauty & Brains As 2 Women Vie For Council Seat

Defender Sat. 10-13-51

JEAN CAPERS

VIVIAN PARKER

CLEVELAND, Ohio — For the first time in the history of the state of Ohio, two Negro women will face one another in the November election for a post on the Cleveland City Council, assuring the presence of one of them there for the coming two years.

The two, Mrs. Jean Murrell Capers, a Democrat and Republican Mrs. Vivian Parker, slugged it out in a riotous primary election which also saw six other Negro candidates nominated. All but two were Republicans.

Chgo Ill. 34a(2)

In three wards both of the winning nominees were colored, assuring the presence of at least three Negroes in the Council for its next term. The all-time high figure for this city was four, about a decade ago.

Ohio

Cleveland, Ohio

Two Women In Race For Council

34a(2)

CLEVELAND, Ohio—For the first time in the history of this city, and probably in the history of the country, two women will oppose each other in the general elections for a berth in the City Council.

Courier

During last week's primary elections, incumbent Jean Murrell Capers, prominent attorney, won the Democratic nomination for re-election in spite of organization attempts to unseat her. On the Republican side, Mrs. Vivian Parker, wife of the former councilman, Atty. Augustus Parker, won the nomination. Mrs. Capers had defeated Attorney Parker to win her present seat.

Sat 10-13-51

Pittsburgh Pa.

Seven other Negro candidates were named in other ward voting including incumbents Atty. Charles V. Carr, Democrat, and Atty. Harold Gassoway, Republican.

Cleveland Woman Candidate Wins Re-election To Council

34a(2) Ohio

Advocate

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19—(Special)—Mrs. Jean Murrell Capers only Negro woman member of the City Council of a major city in the nation won re-election by an overwhelming majority in the voting here last Tuesday.

Sat. 11-24-51

Mrs. Capers, who was unable to campaign because of illness due to the pre-mature birth of her first baby which she lost won re-election over her Republican Candidate, another woman, the wife of the man she defeated in the primary who was put in as a candidate in the General Election.

Jackson Miss.

34a(2) 1951

Pennsylvania

Negroes Seek Liberals for Mayor

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

5-29-51

Phila Pa

The slating of a liberal candidate for mayor and support for at least two Negroes on each of the party slates for City Council will be asked by leaders of that racial group in return for its ballots in the November elections, according to independent sources affiliated with both Republican and Democratic organizations.

Meetings, out of which will come formal statements toward that end, are scheduled for this week.

The Republican statement is expected to follow a dinner meeting tomorrow under the leadership of Theodore Spaulding. The uptown attorney, who has been asked by influential independents active in both racial groups to lead that segment's work in the fall campaign, will talk with approximately 25 persons who were foremost in support of the newly adopted city charter. These, it is expected, will form the core of a strong independent committee which will be active in the Republican ranks.

CUNNINGHAM MENTIONED

Among the Democrats, while it is conceded that charter supporters will be given considerable recognition in an effort to offset a Republican move in that direction, appreciable difficulty is reportedly attending the efforts of leaders to "reach a binding agreement" concerning the selection of a general chairman. Rev. E. Luther Cunningham, confidant of City Treasurer Richardson Dilworth, is expected to be chosen.

A figure of appreciable influence in independent and liberal circles, Mr. Cunningham headed the Dilworth candidacy among Negroes last year with the result that practically every area in which that racial group is numerically pivotal gave the defeated Democratic candidate a majority. A board member of the Fellowship Commission, one of the units which will figure in panel recommendations to the Mayor under the new charter's provisions, Mr. Cunningham was extremely active in support of the new document.

With the possibility that Spaulding and Mr. Cunningham may be chosen to head the appeals of the respective parties to Negroes, members of that group can be relied upon, it is believed, to support independent candidates of both parties if a primary contest is staged by either side.

The opposition of Negro committeemen within both parties, the great bulk of which was thrown against the charter in Negro communities, can be contained in a primary election, independent leaders believe. This conclusion appears to be based upon the belief that recent elections have indicated a considerable deterioration of what was once felt to be "vestpocket control" of Negro voting strength.

34a(2)

Pa

Contributing elements to this new condition to be met by political organizations include, according to leaders active in both parties, the presence and increased interest of a number of veterans in erstwhile complacent communities, and the unprecedented activity of younger Negroes. This latter segment composed a major portion of those who supported the charter movement in Negro neighborhoods and it is believed that whatever independent leadership is evolved, in both parties, it will include many in policy conferences.

Meanwhile, the Negro leadership, among both Democrats and Republicans appeared to be wholly in consonance as regards that group's immediate objectives in the now revised municipal management. High on the list of these, it is reported is a change in the treatment of

policemen and firemen. W

or no important prerog

tached to the position of

Director of Public Safety, n held by a Negro, that group has not been able to secure a post of any appreciable regard in the line functioning of the Police Bureau.

BIDS FOR UPGRADING

A number of veteran patrolmen have made bids for upgrading, but few have made the rank of sergeant and none a captain's post. In recent years, one Negro has been added to the foot-traffic patrol duties.

Among firemen, the virtual disbanding of a long established segregated unit at 10th and South sts. was looked upon as possibly heralding a program of appreciable integration. However, leaders have reported little or no major progress for Negroes in that bureau over a period of 15 years.

The independent program is also thought to include at least one major position for a Negro in the new type of city control. The post most often referred to, among leaders of both parties, is that of Civil Service Commissioner. Negroes have sought representation on that body for a number of years, but have been balked by both parties.

Negroes Active in Phila. Politics

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

34a(2)

Pa

Inquirer

Wed

6-13-51

Phila Pa

Political activity among the city's Negroes will reach a new high in both the July and November balloting, according to leaders. Candidates in both parties will total 12 before the primary election, with two indorsed for the post of Recorder of Deeds for the first time in city history.

The Democrats, in an effort to hold an already established margin in Negro communities, will support Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, for a similar post here, In addition, the party's organization strength will be placed behind Raymond Pace Alexander, attorney, for a councilmanic post in the revised Fifth District.

BAKER LOSES OUT

In slating Shepard, who has the longest consistent record of support of Democratic candidates of any Negro member of the party, it was necessary to scuttle the magisterial ambitions of Charles Baker, who had been mentioned for slating. Baker lives in the same ward and division as Shepard.

The reported decision of Democratic leaders to support Alexander, as against State Representative J. Thompson Pettigrew, who was named by the district caucus, is thought to have been prompted by the belief that the attorney would make a better candidate against the bid of Rev. Irving W. Underhill, who has been slated by the Dr. Daniel A. Poling faction of the Republican Party. Underhill's selection, which was accomplished wholly without consultation with Negro leaders, has not received any appreciable support in either Republican segment.

MAJOR BATTLEGROUND

With two Negro candidates seeking election, it is conceded that North Philadelphia will become the major battleground, since upward of 80,000 Negroes live in that section. And while Underhill's candidacy would be at-large, much of such solid Negro support as he is expected to need for election would have to originate in that area. Alexander's candidacy, according to Democratic strategists, can be expected to hold that party's margin in the section.

Meanwhile, the Independent Citizens Committee, which is backing the candidacy of Walter P. Miller for Mayor, has slated three Negroes.

Dr. William Gray, Jr., pastor of the Bright Hope Baptist Church, will seek nomination for Recorder of Deeds, while Eustace Gay, editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, and W. C. Wingate, a cosmetics manufacturer, will run for councilmanic posts.

Gay, a newcomer to politics, will run in the Fifth District. An active churchman, he heads the Sunday School unit of Baptist affiliations here. Such experience as the new candidate has had in politics has been of an independent nature.

SEEKS W. PHILA. BACKING

Wingate, whose name has been mentioned for a variety of political posts within the last few years, will seek support in the West Philadelphia area now partially represented by Councilman Woodie Armstrong. Negro followers of Poling have indicated that they would prefer not to have Armstrong reslated, but no final action has been taken, according to reliable sources.

Meanwhile, Republican strength in North Philadelphia has been divided anew, according to leaders in

that section, as a result of a fig

name a successor to Alexa

Lichtenstein as head of the

Ward. Lichtenstein, who was renamed by his ward committee, has not been seated by the Republican Central Campaign Committee and Negroes are seeking to have one of their number named to the post.

Reliable sources have reported that former City Chairman William F. Meade favors the selection of a Negro to succeed Lichtenstein. However, other factions of the Republican organization have not indicated any choice. Meade already holds appreciable influence in the 30th Ward, a largely Negro unit, and opponents of his return to power are said to be against the selection of a Negro of his choosing in an effort to contain his present leadership.

Negro Selected Leader In 32nd Ward In Philly

34a(2)

Pa

Memphis Tenn.

World

Tenn.

7-10-51

PHILADELPHIA—(ANP)— Temlin Campbell, 1650 N. Willington St., nosed out in front to succeed Al Lichtenstein as leader of the 32nd Ward.

The election of Campbell to head the 32nd Ward climaxed the urging of Negro leaders for many years that a Negro succeed Lichtenstein who has been indicted for bribery.

The leadership of Lichtenstein is blamed for the fact that the Ward has been voting Democratic despite a majority Republican registration. The Negro registered vote in the 32nd Ward is 55 per cent of 13,000.

Campbell is a clerk in the office of the Receiver of Taxes.

Campaign headquarters for the Republican party will be formerly opened on Monday, July 2, on the first floor of the Commercial Trust Building, S. Penn Square.

The headquarters have attracted wide attention because of the display of a life-sized picture of Dr. William H. Gray, former president of Florida A. and M. College. Dr. Gray is the Miller-backed candidate for Recorder of Deeds. This is the first time in the City's history that a Negro has been endorsed for a Row office.

/ Negroes Slated In Primary Races

34a (2)

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

With seven Negro candidates slated by the two Republican factions and the regular Democratic organization, Tuesday's primary election may reach a new high in interest among Negroes, according to political observers. The candidates were selected from more than 30 who sought organized support.

On the Republican side, the forces supporting Dr. Daniel A. Poling for Mayor will throw their strength to Magistrate Hannah E. Byrd, the first Negro woman to hold that position in the country, for re-election. Mrs. Byrd, who succeeded her late husband, William Byrd, Sr., was chosen over strong bids made by a number of regular Republican organization aspirants.

Inquirer

Dr. James Jones, a West Philadelphia dentist and a former follower of the late Gifford Pinchot, will be given Poling support for Council in the Fourth District. The selection of Dr. Jones, who is regarded as an able civic leader in that section, followed the refusal of Negro leaders to countenance the slating of Woodi[illegible] Armstrong, the incumbent.

7-23-51

Phila. Pa.

EX-MISSIONARY CANDIDATE

The Poling group also will support Rev. Irving V. Underhill, a former African missionary for the Presbyterian Church, as a candidate for Councilman-at-large. A considerable protest revolved around the selection of Mr. Underhill, who lives in Germantown, because Negro Republican leaders were not consulted concerning his candidacy.

The high point of Negro interest, however, may pivot upon the candidacy of Dr. William A. Gray, Jr., for the post of Recorder of Deeds. A former president of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Tallahassee, Dr. Gray is indorsed by the faction aiding the candidacy of Walter P. Miller, Jr., for the mayoralty.

Dr. Gray, who holds a Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Pennsylvania, succeeded his father in the pastorate of the Bright Hope Baptist Church, 12th and Oxford sts. He is the first Negro to be slated for nomination for a row office by any recognized faction of the Republican Party in its history here.

In the populous North Philadelphia section, where the final elections in November may be decided, the Miller faction will support Eustace Gay, editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, for Councilman for the Fifth District. An influential Baptist layman, Gay is head of that denomination's Sunday School activities throughout the State.

BACKED BY MILLER GROUP

W. C. Wingate, a cosmetics manufacturer, will seek indorsement for an at-large Councilmanic post with the support of the Miller group. A dynamic campaigner who has been consistently independent in his political activities, Wingate lives in West Philadelphia.

The Democrats, with no opposition to the first-line slate indorsed by the party's leadership, will depend upon the formal indorsement of Rev. Marshall L. Shepard for Recorder of Deeds. Easily the most influential Negro leader in the Democratic Party here, Mr. Shepard is now Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. He is also pastor of the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, 42d and Wallace sts.

The councilmanic slate of the Democrats, whose Negro following has been strikingly inactive, may have last-minute indorsements, but no formal statement to that end has yet been made. In North Philadelphia, where the Democrats hope to muster considerable strength next November, an intra-sectional battle for support was waged by J. Thompson Pettigrew, a member of the General Assembly, and Raymond Pace Alexander, well-known attorney. Both sought formal recognition.

MAY GET OFFICIAL NOD

Alexander, who is expected to be given the official nod in final orders to ward leaders tomorrow night, failed to obtain sufficient ward support. However, it is generally known that Democratic leaders are committed to his nomination in the Fifth District on the assumption that Alexander would make a formidable candidate in that area next fall.

The shaping of the primary slates indicates that the Poling faction, if it is victorious, expects to move into the general election against the Democrats with a Negro candidate for Councilman-at-large representing its highest racial appeal to Negro support. The Miller group, with Dr. Gray as a candidate for Recorder of Deeds, would match the Democrats with an equally strong contender for a row office as well as candidates for Council in the Fifth District and at-large.

The Democrats, meanwhile, have made it clear that while the party may evolve with a strong councilmanic candidate in the Fifth District, they will make their bid for Negro ballots on the strength of Mr. Shepard's indorsement for Recorder. That decision was based, it is reported, on the belief that an absence of many councilmanic aspirants would guard against the development of area contests, some of which might involve racial problems.

It was the fear that Mr. Shepard's candidacy might yield for the Democrats the margin of Negro ballots needed by the Republicans to win in November that prompted Negro leaders to seek from the Poling faction a "double-indorsement" of Dr. Gray in order to guarantee his nomination. With Dr. Gray facing Mr. Shepard for an identical spot, many believe the strong Democratic margin now evident could be reduced.

Bishop Nichols Indorses Poling in Mayoral Race

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Bishop D. Ward Nichols, presiding head of the African Methodist Church in this Diocese, has announced that he will support Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Republican nominee for Mayor, in the November elections. The high Negro churchman, whose communicants total approximately 70,000 in Eastern Pennsylvania, announced his support of Poling at a private luncheon in the Bellevue-Stratford, according to spokesmen for the denomination.

Citing a "long and appreciative acquaintance" with Poling, Bishop Nichols said that he would set up such machinery in A.M.E. circles as would "make my personal position clear" as regards his support of the Republican nominee. The prelate also announced that Rev. John Bright, pastor of the Mother Bethel Church, 6th and Lombard sts., and Dr. M. E. Jackson, pastor of Mount Pisgah Church and a major spokesman for the denomination in this area, have been appointed as liaison between Poling and the A.M.E. organization.

Inquirer

Wed. 9-26-51

STATEMENT SUNDAY

Church spokesmen said that Bishop Nichols would "make an official statement to denomination leaders" next Sunday evening, when Poling is scheduled to appear as guest preacher for special vesper services embracing six presiding-elder districts in this section. The meeting will be held, according to a diocesan announcement, in the Mother Bethel Church. Approximately 20 choirs and church leaders participate in the annual observance which points up the founding of the denomination by Bishop Richard Allen, here, more than 100 years ago.

Philadelphia Pa.

Marking the opening of its drive for Negro support, the Poling-Foley Independent Committee has also announced that Dr. Walter F. Jerrick, co-chairman of the unit and head of an advisory subcommittee to the setup, will direct such activities as it will aim toward Negroes. Dr. Jerrick is a resident of the 30th Ward and a former president of the Pyramid Club. He is active, the announcement said, in civic, fraternal and uplift circles.

FEPC BILL PUSHED

Meanwhile, the weight of Negro leadership in both political parties, here, is being merged in an effort to revive the Mintess Fair Employment Practices bill in the Legislature. The measure, which has been twice denied floor action by the Senate Judiciary committee, headed by Senator A. Evans Kephart, would create a regulatory body governing employment and labor relations. As now arrested in committee, the bill creates a paid commission which would seek to ameliorate racial friction in industry.

Such hope for the eventual passage of any FEPC legislation at all by this session, which is expected to adjourn early next month, is thought by Negro leaders of both parties to lie in "concessions to broad amendments." These, it is reported, would remove all sanctions from the legislation leaving the resulting commission a "unit of persuasion and volunteer action."

LEADERS SKEPTICAL

Leaders in this area, some of whom has shown a disposition to countenance 'a limited revision" of the Mintess proposal, are skeptical, however, concerning the position of the influential State Commission for a Permanent FEPC. Headed by Clarence Pickett, former executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, the unit is reportedly adamant as regards "such compromise as would emasculate" the Mintess proposal.

Supporters of the movement, which include strong hurch units and the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, are also unfavorable to broad amendments, it is reported. As now supported, while the measure is thought to be weighted in favor of education and long-range planning, it does allow final recourse to the courts in the jurisdiction of which stubborn cases of violation occur.

34a

The new drive for legislative action is known to have been appreciably pushed by Negro leaders in the Pittsburgh area. That section is without any regulatory body, while Philadelphia has a local FEPC which has been functioning more than two years. Recent attempts to push an ordinance similar to that which created the local FEPC setup through the Pittsburgh Council have failed, despite the fact that the potential working population of Negroes in that industrial section has increased 25 percent during the last five years.

Negro Unit Parades At Byrne's Inauguration

Defender

Def. 1-27-51

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's new governor is going to see that Negroes get "equal" but segregated educational facilities because "the overwhelming majority of colored people in the state do not want to force their children into white schools."

This was one pledge James F. Byrnes made last week as the largest crowd in the history of South Carolina turned out to greet their new chief.

The event was significant in that much of the inaugural speech was devoted to the issue of Negro rights. It was also marked by the appearance of a Negro unit in the massive parade—the first such appearance in almost 100 years.

The 72-year-old Byrnes, a native of this state, told his vast audience "it is our duty to provide for the races substantial equality in school facilities. We should do it because it is right."

However, the new chief made it clear that he is all out against ending segregation in schools.

"Cases are now pending in the lower courts in this and other states which will go to the Supreme Court. The complainants are following the lead of President Truman, asking the court to abolish segregation in all schools.

"I am hopeful that the court will deny this appeal," Byrnes said.

The former Supreme Court Justice said "just as Negro preachers do not want their congregations to leave them and attend churches of white people, Negro teachers do not want their pupils to leave them and attend schools for white children."

34a(2)

Byrnes also rapped the Ku Klux Klan and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He said he favored a law prohibiting the wearing of masks on streets and highways.

"I do not need the assistance of the Ku Klux Klan nor do I want the interference of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People," he said.

The 59 members of the senior cadets of ROTC at South Carolina State College for Negroes followed the college band in the Governor's parade. In front of the college band was the official college car in which the following educators rode:

President B. C. Turner, Col. Raymond Contee, Major Arthur Ferguson, J. I. Washington, J. D. McGhee and Paul Webber.

Jimmy Byrnes' Statesmanship

Black Dispatch

D.D. 1-27-51

One may be thankful that ambition for greater honors caused James P. Byrnes to climb down off the Supreme Court before that tribunal made important decisions in the Sipuel, McLaurin and Sweatt educational cases, for last week this South Carolinian who several years ago called himself taking democracy to Germany and had the audacity to lecture the Teutons on this subject while in Berlin, proceeded to advise the Supreme Court of the United States from the governor's office in South Carolina not to totally abolish segregation practices in the South.

This is the individual who is hoping the coalition of Dixiecrats and Republicans already formed in Congress, will nominate him for the presidency three years from now. One wants to watch from here on out the antics of this individual who preaches a limited democracy, beginning and ending with white folk. One can easily understand how a man like this "ran out" on President Truman,, as the Man from Independence reports. The wonder is how President Truman allowed a man like Jimmy Byrnes to "run in" on him.

In his inaugural address at Columbia last week, Governor Byrnes is reported as saying:

> "It is our duty to provide for the races substantial equality in school facilities."
>
> It also is "wise,' he declared, because the state constitution "provides there shall be separate schools for white and colored children.
>
> "More than half a century ago the U. S. supreme court held that such a provision was not in conflict with the United States constitution."

34a(2)

The former supreme court justice is then reported as saying he hoped the high court "will turn down all appeal cases which seek to abolish segregation in all schools." Imagine a creature like this attempting to assume the moral leadership of the world and preach democracy and good fellowship to all humanity.

We are not greatly alarmed by the attempt of this hypocrite to call attention to what the supreme court did a half century ago, for we know definitely that the majority of the American people are not looking backward and attempting like Byrnes to perpetuate the status quo. One could, if he would, also recall the supreme court, more than a half century ago said "the Negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect." and one could look back still further to a time when the founding fathers gave left handed sanction to human slavery in the constitution. But those days, thank God, are gone forever, despite the attempt of unmoral politicians to resurrect.

Imagine a man who thinks like this attempting to discuss foreign policy in his inaugural address down in reactonary South Carolina, and assuming folk who today view the world and its problems would rest their judgment in his hands. One could not say Jimmy Byrnes does not know, because the positions he has held and the contacts he has made in traveling around over the earth cause him to know that three-fourths of the world's inhabitants are dark, and that white people are a minority race. The very absurdity of Byrnes discussing "unity" abroad when he does not know how to approach unity at home!

Quite evidently Mr . Byrnes, in his cheap political stunts down in South Carolina, refuses to recognize that what he does in South Carolina and what is done in the other southern states to black citizens, is being used by the Soviets as propaganda all over Asia to prevent American alliances with nations in that section of the earth. Who is Byrnes to talk of unity when he spends all of his waking hours of the day spreading world disunity? Such double talk will fool no one in this country nor anywhere else on earth.

In his address Governor Byrnes exposes himself as one of those who still believes America can buy friendship. He suggests that we supply Communistic Yugoslavia with arms and other military supplies despite the fact that in the same breath Byrnes calls Communism atheistic and he also wants to ship loads of arms to Franco Spain, despite the fact that while secretary of state he opposed recognition of this western European nation. The wiley Carolinian skips a lot of objections Americans have to Franco Spain and rests his idea of developing friendship with these people with the statement "Spain has more divisions of trained soldiers than any one of the Western European governments." Not genuine friendship, but "fair weather" friendship is what Byrnes proposes. Just a few more "Koreas" and we assume the same sort of philosophy would have Bynes suggesting alliance with Stalin.

America might develop stronger European alliances and effect some tieup with Asiatic people if the mouths of men like Bynes could be muffled and taken out of circulation. During the course of his address, Byrnes suggested "Western Europe is an indispensible first line in the defense of civilization." Again we think this leather-lunged South Carolinian is all wet. Today we know that people who reside in Asia have now learned how to use just as effectively as those who inhabit the western hemisphere the tools of violence and force. We know they possess the atom bomb and perhaps other engines of mass destruction of which we have no knowledge. Thinking in such terms causes the Black Dispatch to feel the first line of defense in the perpetuation of civilization is the establishment of a genuine, unalloyed friendship between the East and the West, and this can never be achieved so long as the East is suspicious of the objectives, judgments and intentions of the West. Our notion is that Byrnes knows just about as much about international statesmanship as a hog knows about a holiday.

1-27-51

Gov. Byrnes of South Carolina

34a (B)

News

Wed. 1-17-51

Birmingham Ala.

Yesterday South Carolina inaugurated a new governor. The 72-year-old James F. Byrnes, former representative, former senator, once a justice of the Supreme Court, director of economic stabilization and war mobilizer under F. D. R., and finally secretary of state in the cabinet of President Truman, assumed the office which he announced would be his last public position. South Carolinians gave this native son the most elaborate ceremonial ever tendered an incoming governor.

Byrnes follows into office the man who ran as States' Rights candidate for president in 1948. Byrnes didn't take an active part in that campaign.

* * *

As a former statesman who played an important part on the world's stage, Mr. Byrnes included in his inaugural address a call for American military concentration in Europe to deter Russian aggression. Europe, he said, is an "indispensable first line in the defense of civilization." We cannot save democratic freedoms if our forces are divided between Korea and Europe.

As a man greatly interested in domestic affairs, Gov. Byrnes asked for immediate freezing of prices and wages. He reiterated his opposition to what he calls "socialistic programs."

As a former justice of the Supreme Court, he showed concern over the manner in which some Negroes are pushing their demands. He noted the advances which must be made in educating Negroes, but held out strongly for continuance of segregation. He noted that the Supreme Court more than 50 years ago enunciated the policy that "equal but separate facilities" does not violate any constitutional rights. As a Southerner, he recognizes that the region cannot progress satisfactorily as long as part of its citizenry suffers discriminations which keep from it educational and economic opportunities. In his speech he assumed that Negroes do not wish an end to segregation, but he spoke for the best sort of education the state can supply for them.

34a(2) 1951

Tennessee

Wins Big Victory

Globe

ATTORNEY Z. ALEXANDER LOOBY, outran all other candidates for city council posts in the May 10 city election, and overwhelmed his opponent, Attorney C. L. Ennix by a majority of 705 votes

Jr. 5-18-51

Attorney Looby Smashes "Solid Block" In Race

Two of Colored Men Running For Council Posts to be in Runnoff Tests Set For Next Thursday

Globe

Running as a candidate for councilman in the first district of the Fifth Ward of Nashville, Attorney Z. Alexander, Looby, nationally-famous attorney in cases waged to vouchsafe to colored people "equal justice under law" won a smashing victory over his brother lawyer, Coyness L. Ennix, in the city election of Thursday, May 10.

Jr. 5-18-51

Memphis

What there was of a contest for this particular council seat occurred before the election. It was no contest at all on election day.

Attorney Looby polled a total of 994 votes to only 289 for Mr. Ennix. Mr. Looby's vote was larger than that of any other "new man" running for the city council and was xceeded only by that of two white ouncilmanic candidates, running or re-election. They were Felix Wilson II of the second district of the Fourth Ward, whose total was 1,038 votes and Morris Levine of the first district of the Fourth Ward who received 1,153 but who faces a runoff as he did not receive a majority of the votes cast.

The candidacy of Mr. Ennix it, is believed, suffered from three handicaps, as follows:

1. He had failed as a member of the local Auditorium Commission to vote against locating the new auditorium in Centennial Park, which was considered by most colored citizens as an unsuitable place for the auditorium, inasmuch as the park has a rule excluding colored citizens from its services.

Globe

2. There was too much emphasis, it is believed, on the fact that Mr. Ennix is an outstanding churchman, when as a matter of fact Mr. Looby is as much of a churchman as Mr. Ennix, with neither of them being rated as extra holy, despite the impression that certain preacher-friends of Mr. Ennix tried to make regarding their candidate.

Jr. 5-18-51

3. As the vote showed, there is a powerful amount of "liquidity" in the Solid Block, the organization of which Mr. Ennix is founder and president and which was chief sponsor of his candidacy.

And very generally, Attorney Looby is a more experienced man for the duties of a city councilman, the voters believed.

The two candidates conducted a spirited contest that was without rancor or hard feelings. The night of the election, after the votes were counted, Attorney Ennix turned out for the celebration of the Looby victory and enjoyed it as much as did his victorious opponent.

Mr. Looby, who will take his seat in the council in June, will be the first member of his race to hold a council seat in about 40 years. The last colored councilman of past years was Prof. S. P. Harris, father of Dr. S. P. Harris, the well known dentist and of Rev. Robert Harris, minister and social worker.

The majority of 705 which Mr. Looby chalked up over Mr. Ennix was far larger than the majority received by any other candidate for the city council. The platform on which Mr. Looby ran for the council was generally the principles of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, however citizens without regard to church or other rganizatinal connections supported Mr. Looby on his record of outstanding civic and legal services and their faith in the promise he made in his campaign: "I will be present and voting" at sessions of the city council."

TWO IN RUN OFF ELECTIONS

Two of the other colored candidates got enough votes to be "second man" in their respective races and are scheduled to be in the runoff contests to be held on Thursday May 24. They are as follows:

Rev. John T. Lewis who ran in the first district of the First Ward, receiving 261 votes to 453 cast for councilman John B. Robinson; And Attorney Robert E. Lillard, in the third district of the Second Ward who received 568 votes to 595 cast for Councilman Charlie Castleman.

The results chalked up by the other colored candidates for council seats were as follows:

Rev. John B. Perry received 124 votes in the third district in which Councilman Pat Doyle was re-elected.

Dr. Moses Mullins, manager of the Buva Rescue Home, received 91 votes in the first district of the Second Ward in which Councilman John W. Overall was re-elected.

Attorney D. W. West, who indulged in quite a war of words with Attorney Lilliard, out in the third district of the Second Ward mustered only 22 votes out of a total of 990 cast.

The field of seven colored candidates for the city council was the largest in the history of Nashville, as also was the size of the total vote cast in the May 10 election, including the number of colored voters who went to the polls.

Shooting Negro Puts Cop on Spot

Courier P.12

Pittsburgh Pa.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (ANP) — A Memphis white policeman, who shot a Negro in the hip here last week for supposedly refusing to obey his order to halt, may face an investigation by the Shelby County grand jury. A city commissioner said that a report of the wounding of Gilley Luray by Policeman W. I. Fisher would be turned over to the state's attorney general.

A Healthy Innovation

The announcement from Nashville, Tenn. that Attorney Alexander Looby has won election to a post in City Council, is reason for congratulation, not only by Negroes of Tennessee but those of the entire Southland. For it demonstrates beyond reasonable debate that a solid Negro vote can have meaning and power, if intelligently organized and wisely used.

Daily World

Attorney Looby's election was made possible by a recent Nashville law providing that Councilmen be elected by the voters in districts rather than wards. His only opponent was a Negro but this made no serious threat to Attorney Looby's race. And it represents the first time that a Negro has been named to City Council in a stretch of thirty odd years in that city.

Jun. 5-15-51

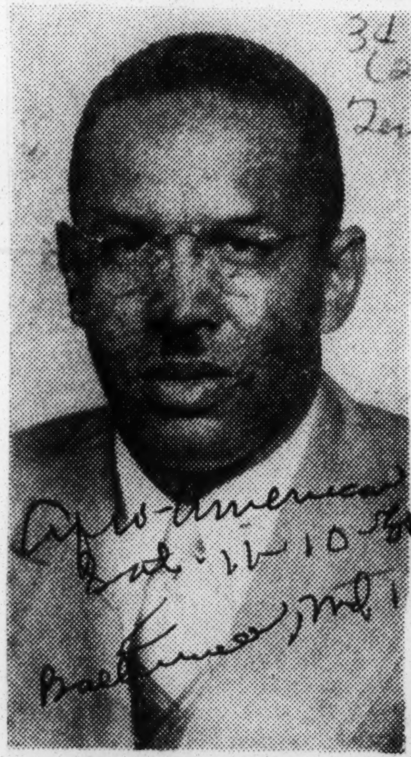
Negroes of Nashville are to be highly congratulated for the unity and coherence they demonstrated so well in standing back of their candidate. The time has come and now is when Negroes should be included in the planning boards and agencies of Government. And it is far more valuable to have Negroes represented in their local governments than to wait around for some person to be named Congressman to Washington. For it is on the local level where our problems of inequalities and discrimination bear down the hardest.

Atlanta Ga.

This is not the first time that Attorney Looby made the race but it is his first successful race, and we congratulate him.

Ran as Knoxville Candidates

34a (2) Tenn.



Afro-American Sat. 11-10-51 Baltimore, Md.

REV. CRUTCHER

The Rev. W. T. Crutcher was defeated as a candidate for council-

REV. ALEXANDER

man from the first dstrict in Knoxville, Tenn. The Rev. L. A. Alexander, who ran for the member of the School Board from the fifth district was also defeated. Both were supported by the Knoxville Independent Voters' Association.

Seven Colored Men In Races For City Councilmen Here

34a (2)

The list of candidates for councilmen in the 21 wards of Nashville, showed that there were seven colored men running. They were as follows:

Globe

First District of First Ward—Rev. John T. Lewis, Baptist pastor and real estate broker.

Third District, First Ward—Rev. John T. Berry, Baptist minister.

Fri 5-11-51

First District, Second Ward, M. F. Mullins, superintendent of Buva Rescue Home.

Third District, Second Ward—Robert Lillard, attorney, and Daniel W. West, attorney.

Nashville, Tenn.

First District, Fifth Ward—Coyness L. Ennix, attorney and Z. Alexander Looby, attorney.

As is generally known, winning candidate in each ward must receive a majority of the votes cast. If no candidate gets a majority and a run-off is necessary it will take place in about two weeks after the May 10 election, between the two men running first and second on May 10

Tenn., N.C. Voters Set New Records

34a (2) Tenn

North Carolina voters went to the polls last week and elected two Negro physicians to city council seats in Greensboro and Fayetteville.

Atty. Alexander Looby, an NAACP official, became the first Negro ever to win such a post in Nashville, Tenn.

Greensboro's first Negro councilman is Dr. William M. Hampton.

Dr. W. P. Devane led the balloting in Fayetteville to return to the council.

Defender

Returns for other parts of the state showed that Negroes lost in the Charlotte, Durham, Gastonia and Rocky Mount balloting.

Sat 5-19-51

Kelly Alexander of Charlotte ran ninth in a race which elected seven men. James Taylor, a Durham college professor polled 4,507 votes but missed the winner's circle by 2,000.

Gastonia recorded the largest number of ballots ever cast in its history but Dr. W. P. Carter fell short of the mark.

Chicago

A. H. Bryant and George Wood lost in their bid for a seat in Rocky Mount.

Coyness L. Ennix of Nashville was defeated by Atty. Looby.

34a(2) 1951

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Coyness L. Ennix, 1029 Fourteenth Avenue, North, announced this week that he will [illegible] candidate for the city council from the first District of the Fifth Ward subject to the May 10 city election.

Ran Poor Race

34a(2) Tenn.

[AT]TORNEY C. L. ENNIX who con[tes]ted a vigorous race for city [cou]ncilman in the first district of [the] Fifth Ward, received only 289 [vot]es to 994 chalked up by his suc[ce]ssful opponent, Attorney Z. Alexander Looby.

Tennessee

Memphis, Tenn.

Atty. Looby First To Win After 30 Years

34a(2) Tenn.

NASHVILLE — (SNS) — Attorney Z. Alexander Looby, one of the nation's most prominent lawyers, was elected to the City Council of Nashville. He is the first Negro in 30 years to have a seat in the council.

World

The legal representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Nashville, he defeated his only opponent, Coyness L. Ennix also a Negro.

Because of a recent Nashville law which provides that Councilmen be elected by the voters in districts rather than wards, Attorney Looby and Ennix became the only candidates in their district—populated predominantly by Negroes.

Jun 5-5-51

Well known in Atlanta, Attorney Looby was presented here last November by the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity on a Hungry Club program at the Butler Street YMCA. The theme of that meeting was: "Strengthening and Safeguarding the Human Rights of All Americans."

The Attorney is again expected to visit Atlanta during the forthcoming national convention of the NAACP in June.

A native of B. Antiqua, British West Indies, he received his legal education in the United States. He received his A. B. degree from Howard University in 1922 and his law degree from Columbia University in 1925.

Receiving his S. J. D. degree from New York University in 1926, he started into the practice of law which he has continued until the present. He has been, however, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at Meharry Medical College.

His legal career has been noted for brilliant work on behalf of equalization of teachers' salaries in the state of Tennessee and other civil rights cases.

He is a member of the Episcopal faith and the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, having been the Grand Basileus of that organization.

Backdrop—

Negro Success In Election Would Depend On White Vote

Commercial Appeal

By HARRY WOODBURY

The very real interest Memphis Negro leaders are showing in the coming city election has caused some political observers to predict the day may soon come, maybe within 10 years, when they will seek representation on the City Commission.

Under the present method of electing city officials "at large" rather than from districts, it is highly improbable that a Negro could be elected to public office in Memphis strictly on racial lines. It would require the support of white voters. Or the white voters would have to be so divided that a solidly-backed Negro candidate would slide into office.

34a(2)

Nashville Elects Negroes

Jun 7-29-51

The recent election of two Negro councilmen in Nashville probably has had much influence on decisions of Memphis Negro leaders to exert themselves politically. The Nashville Negro councilmen are on a board of 21. They were elected from councilmanic districts heavily populated with Negroes. It is problematic that they could have won had they run "at large" in Nashville, as candidates for city jobs do in Memphis.

Last population figures (1950), showed Memphis had 64 per cent white population. And the increase of population among whites was at a considerably greater rate during the previous 10 years than for Negroes.

Memphis, Tenn.

However, only 21,512 of the 117,000 voters permanently registered here are Negroes. This represents only slightly more than 18 per cent of the total registration to date, despite the registration drive made on Beale this Spring and Summer.

Undoubtedly, Negro leaders are aware that the odds are against their electing a candidate this year without considerable white support. They knew this when they urged Dr. J. E. Walker, Negro insurance executive, to run for the Board of Education.

So, why are they becoming so interested in city politics?

May Seek Bargaining Position

Perhaps they are looking to the day when a block of Negro votes would be a strong trading card with politically warring white factions. That happened in Nashville. Or maybe they think a show of strength this Summer might result in concessions elsewhere in city government. It will be interesting to see how the Shelby political organization meets this one.

It is hardly conceivable the Negroes feel they are entitled to a greater share of city facilities or services. The record shows they have done right well on this score in recent years.

For instance, observe the following figures compiled recently at the city hall on improvements brought Negroes the past 20 years:

Death rate:
1930—22.3 per 1000.
1950—10.3 per 1000.
Infant mortality rate:
1930—136.3 per 1000 live births.
1950— 35.9 per 1000 live births.
Murder rate:
1930—3 per 1000.
1950—Less than one per 1000.
Number of Negro high schools:
1930—One.
1950—Five.
Enrolment of Negro children:
1930—13,186.
1950—25,180.
Negro high school graduates:
1930—107.
1950—625.
Negro parks and playgrounds:
1930—7.
1950—17.
Negro swimming pools:
1930—One.
1950—Three.

If these figures don't tell a story of progress, there never was one. Memphis has been good to its Negro citizens. It is difficult to see how progress could have been made faster on the present tax income, of which an estimated 80 per cent comes from the white population.

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

THEY LED THE WAY—NOT ENOUGH FOLLOWED—Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Walker are shown casting their ballots in the November 8 election. Dr. Walker, a candidate for the Memphis School Board, was defeated in the election by an administration slate.—(Photo by Williams).

Walker's Campaign Hailed As Great "Moral Victory"

Tues. 11-13-51

By MARY T. DAVIS

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) —

Although Dr. J. E. Walker was defeated last week by the City Administration in his bid for position on the Memphis City Board of Education, leaders of both races feel that great progress was made because the Walker Campaign Committee delivered one third of their potential 22,000 voters while the white opposition had approximately one fourth of their number to go to the polls.

The first Negro to run in a city election for more than 50 years, Dr. Walker conceded his defeat at midnight Thursday and issued a statement to the press:

"Our campaign was conducted on a high moral plane without any reference to the racial angle; we ran as an American citizen. We lost the election but we feel our gain in self respect and better morale for all the people of Memphis will pay off in handsome dividends."

"Had we not offered as a candidate one vote would have elected the entire machine ticket. We feel that the city of Memphis is more highly respected by the whole truth or our effort. When Democracy is practiced in any city in America our democratic ideals are given practical application in the eyes of the world."

Daily World

"We want to thank the white and colored citizens who supported us in our effort to serve in on official capacity on the school board of the city or Memphis."

Atlanta Ga.

While the Walker Campaign Committee had been working quietly for the past six weeks encouraging their fellow citizens to qualify themselves to vote and helping the civic organizations of the city conduct voting schools, the city administration conducted no compaign until the day before election.

Several street corner meetings were held during the lunch hour in the down town shopping and office district, while Mayor Watkins Overton made two fifteen minute radio addresses in the evening. In neither speech did he refer to Dr. Walker by name but did state that "an attempt has been made to inject a racial issue into the campaign."

O. D. Bratton, prominent white lumberman, spoke Wednesday night over WHHM and WMPS in Dr. Walker's behalf. He was a substitute for his friend, Edmund Orgill, well known white civic leader of the city who was confined to bed with a bad cold. Mr. Orgill, issued a statement to both white dailies in which he stated his reasons for wanting Dr. Walker to be elected to the school board.

Significantly enough, Dr. Walker had votes in every precinct of the city and many of them lily-white areas.

Daily World

Taylor C. D. Hayes and Attorney Benjamin L. Hooks, Managers of Dr. Walker's campaign said Friday that they were not discouraged by the 1-3 of their qualified voters casting their ballot.

11-13-51

"Progress has been made in Memphs," they declared. "When a Negro can openly oppose the city administration without incrimination or any sort, it proves that Democracy is not a myth but exists in our Southland."

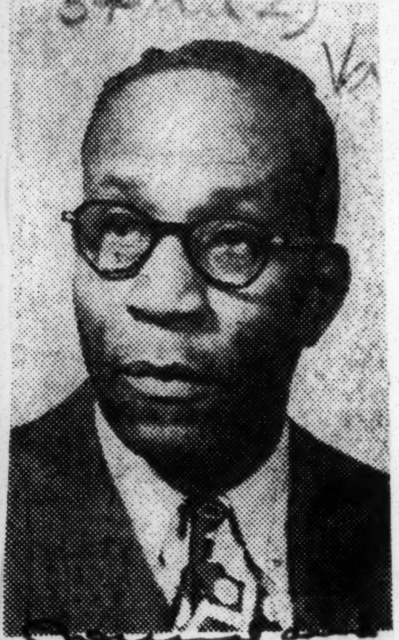
34a(2) 1951

Virginia

Dentist Seeking Town Council Seat

34a(2)

Va



Journal and Guide

Dr. Leon V. Ragland, South Boston, Va. dentist, is a candidate for the Town Council of South Boston subject to the June 12 election. He is a Virginia State College graduate, and did his dental work at Howard University. He is active in civic, educational and religious organizations in South Boston and the state.

5-12-51

Norfolk, Va.

34a(3) 1951 Mississippi

THE REAL ISSUE IN THE SECOND PRIMAR

(An Editorial)

34a(3)

Nothing in this world would make Harry Truman happier on the morning of August 29th than to hear that Hugh White, the man who led the Mississippi delegation out of the Democratic national convention at Philadelphia three years ago, had been defeated in the race for Governorship of Mississippi.

Miss

Likewise there would be great rejoicing in the headquarters of Chairman Boyle, of the Democratic National Committee, the man now charged with taking tainted money in connection with contracts

Especially jubilant would be Sen. Hubert Humphrey, of Minnesota, the loud-mouthed demagogue who hurled insult after insult at States' Rights Democrats and Southern people just prior to the walk out of the Mississippi delegation on that memorable night in Philadelphia. Daily News

Nowhere would there be greater rejoicing than that of Curti Rogers, big shot in the Federal job selling scandal in this state long-time personal friend and boon companion and former campaign manager for Paul Johnson, now under indictment in the Federal court of this state. Jackson, Miss

Wild with joy would be more than 15,000 politically minded Negroes, followers of Percy Greene, pretending to be Democrats who participated in the primary on August 7th and were lined up almost solidly for Paul Johnson. 8-12-51

A vote for Hugh White on August 28th will be a vote to sustain our time-honored principles of States' Rights and a vote of approval for those courageous Mississippians who walked out of the Philadelphia convention after the Democratic party had adopted a platform favoring social equality, anti-segregation, anti-poll tax laws and FEPC legislation.

A vote for his opponent will be giving comfort and approval to Ha[illegible] Truman and all the motley crew [illegible] moochers, grabbers, five percenters, mink coaters, jobsellers, jailbirds, and others who follow in his sorry politican train.

That is the issue voters of Mississippi must face, no matter how loudly Paul Johnson may now shriek: "I hate Truman, I hate Truman, I hate Truman!" 34a(3)

Johnson's "hatred" of Truman is a new discovery — as new as a freshly laid egg.

He didn't hate Truman when he had a splendid opportunity three years ago to speak out in approval of the causes that led the Mississippi delegation to walk out of the Philadelphia convention.

He didn't hate Truman when the leaders of the newly-formed States' Rights Democratic party made an earnest appeal for speakers to go out over the nation and proclaim the doctrine of States Rights — an appeal, by the way, to which Lieut. Gov. Sam Lumpkin, who ought to be the runner-up in this primary, was among the first to respond.

He didn't hate Truman when he was consorting and conniving with Curtis Rogers, ringleader of the gang of Federal jobsellers in this state, his former campaign manager, now facing criminal charges in the Federal court.

He didn't hate Truman when he was being driven around over Mississippi making campaign speeches and Henry DeBrow, also under indictment in connection with the jobselling scandal, was serving as his chauffeur — a genial companionship that was not broken up until the news went out of Jackson that Henry DeBrow had been indicted.

He didn't hate Truman when he was rooming with Henry DeBrow at the residence of Mrs. C. R. Grimes, 1339 North State street, this city, at the very time when Henry DeBrow was walking the streets of Jackson with ten $100 bills in his pocket — bribe money for a job in the postal service. If you are in doubt about that read Henry DeBrow's own testimony and that of Sidney Y. Ayers and Professor Hill in the official report of the United States Senate sub-committee that investigated the Mississippi jobselling scandal.

He didn't hate Truman only last year when he accepted a job under the Truman administration as assistant United States district attorney and served a year or so in that capacity — a job given him on recommendation of Curtis Rogers, for he could not have obtained it otherwise. It is useless to claim he was appointed on an endorsement from Sen. Jim Eastland, for the Department of Justice was paying no attention whatever to Senator Eastland in those days.

He didn't hate Truman when his own first cousin, Hammond Hinton, was appointed to an administrative position in connection with the Federal census of 1950, having charge of several counties in South Mississippi. That was also a Trumancrat recommendation.

He didn't hate Truman when Curtis Rogers was selecting Paul Johnson supporters in large numbers throughout the state to serve as census takers.

No, dear reader, Paul Johnson did not discover his hatred of Truman until the 25th day of July of this year — only a few days prior to the first primary, when he made a speech at Tishomingo proclaiming his "hatred."

Then, and not until then, did Paul Johnson awaken to a realization of the fact that his name was being connected with his personal pals, Curtis Rogers and Henry DeBrow, and the Trumancrat scandal in this state.

Other candidates for Governor, at the very beginning of the campaign, affirmed their faith in the States' Rights Democratic party and their opposition to the Truman administration, but Paul Johnson maintained a tight-lipped silence until the heat was getting very uncomfortable. Then he commenced his hysterical shrieks, "I hate Truman, I hate Truman, I hate Truman!"

It's one heluva hatred that takes that long to find expression.

Why did Little Paul keep his wrath bottled up so long?

Why was he so backward about coming forward?

Why was his righteous wrath hidden under a napkin, so to speak, like the Bible story of the man who hid a talent given to him for useful purpose?

The issue for the second primary campaign is clear and unequivocal.

There can be no dodging.

It is States' Rights Democracy vs. Harry Truman and his Welfare State.

There will be other issues, of course, but this one is outstanding. From now on "the blessed sunlight of publicity" will be shining in.

34a(3) 1951 New York

Election Law Revision

34 a (3) — New York

A Plea to Amend It in Favor of the Voter

Herald Tribune

Dat. 12-8-51

P. 8

New York N.Y.

To the New York Herald Tribune:

Ever since the time in the last century when the direct primary first became a distinguishing mark of the American political system, it has been necessary from time to time to remind the people of their responsibilities. The time has come again, especially here in the City of New York.

Alert citizens should enroll in the parties of their choice. To do anything less is to surrender any voice in selecting party leaders and party candidates.

Such a failure leads to boss rule and to the nomination of poor political material. Then the voters, disgusted with conditions, turn to independent candidates as alternatives.

Mere enrollment, however, cannot strengthen a clean party system if the machinery for selection of leaders and candidates is complicated or corrupted. In many areas of the state, particularly in New York County, the party primary machinery has been made so cumbersome that the voters who do enroll have little chance of exercising decisive influence. The first step toward encouraging voters to take part in their party affairs should be simplification of the primary law and the election law in general. This is a task equally important to Democrats and Republicans, for it goes right to the heart of the democratic system.

Manhattan Republican Assemblyman John R. Brook, who is chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on the Election Law, recently made a series of suggestions for modifying the election law that warrant the support of those interested in good government. He pointed out that personal registration each year serves to disenfranchise many voters and reduces party enrollment, that midsummer primary elections in off-years discourage participation, that selection of Assembly district leaders and county leaders by county committeemen is far from democratic, that the Travia act makes the circulation of independent petitions needlessly difficult and stifles challenging existing leaders and that the Wilson-Pakula act gives party bosses greater control over nominations than the enrolled members of the party possess. All this sums up to a system that deprives voters of effective control.

Assemblyman Brook's program for election reform may not be complete, but it offers an excellent beginning. It seems worth while to recall its seven principal points:

1. Fix the date for the holding of primary elections in the month of September either by reverting to the present statute, which provides that primary elections shall be held six weeks prior to the holding of the general election, but which provision has been suspended, or by special statute fix the date to some other day in September.
2. Repeat the Travia act.
3. Provide for the direct primary election in New York City of Assembly district leaders and county chairmen.
4. Repeal the Wilson-Pakula act.
5. Greatly reduce the size of the respective county committees in New York City and revise the rules for county committees of political parties, placing greater responsibility and authority with the executive committees of the county committees.
6. Adopt a system of permanent personal registration.
7. Provide for a state-wide educational campaign, making known to the public at large their rights and privileges under the election law and urging upon them active participation in party organization and primary elections.

I have been a lifelong Democrat and I was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 17th Congress District in 1946, and I feel sure from long and practical political experience that the enactment of these reforms will go far toward giving the voters encouragement in the use of their rights and thus make possible a much greater degree of practical democracy. They should have first priority when the Legislature meets again and support from those of all parties who wish to strengthen our system of government.

MYRON SULZBERGER JR.

New York, Dec. 4, 1951.

34b 1951

Negroes Urge Truman To Act on Civil Rights

Inquirer Wed. 3-7-51

34t

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

The White House conference on race relations, which President Truman finally held with Negro leaders after considerable prodding, reportedly left the group almost wholly unimpressed. Confidential comment by participants, according to reliable sources, indicated that the President "does not seem ready to fight" for a strong civil rights program.

Headed by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who also acted as spokesman for the committee, the delegation laid a six-point program before the President and asked for "some executive action on it now." The plea of the committee was headed by a direct appeal to the President to "abolish racial segregation in Washington immediately."

APPOINTMENTS SOUGHT

The Administration also was asked to appoint Negroes to administrative and policy making positions in Government service; name Negroes more widely in the foreign and diplomatic services; integrate Negroes into all agencies established as a result of the national emergency, and to eradicate racial segregation from the armed forces.

Philadelphia Pa.

In addition to the plea that he abolish racial segregation in Washington, the President was faced by a second personal request on the part of the committee. Its members asked him to move at once to "issue an Executive Order setting up a Fair Employment Practices Commission with enforcement powers."

RACIAL BIAS CHARGED

And while it was not a part of the scheduled agenda, the President was told by Walter White, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that his organization's general counsel, Thurgood Marshall, has just returned from making exhaustive studies of cases of courts-martial involving Negro soldiers in the Pacific and that "many had been victims of racial bias."

Political circles close to the Administration had openly attempted to sidetrack the meeting for a number of weeks, according to reliable sources, in an effort to obtain for the President the "social right" to determine who his guests would be. This move could not be made, however, since Negro organizations which had asked for the conference made it clear that they would not attend if the President "stacked" the meeting.

DELEGATION LISTED

As a result, in addition to Randolph, who is not looked upon as an ardent Administration follower, the delegation included Lester Granger, head of the National Urban League; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, of the National Council of Negro Women and an old Roosevelt follower who has not frequented the White House during the Truman regime, and J. Robert Booker, president of the National Bar Association.

Also, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Channing H. Tobias, head of the Phelps-Stokes Fund; Williard S. Towsend, president of the United Transport Workers; Bishop W. Y. Bell, of the CME Church; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, and Elmer Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, whose case against a railroad occasioned the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in Interstate Commerce.

GROUP REDUCED TO 12

The original proposal had been to take a total of 48 persons, but the White House vetoed so large a group, cutting the quota to 12. However, preliminary meetings held between the persons who might have originally attended, assured that the program offered was not altered.

The President was reported ready to issue an Executive Order regarding FEPC, but he has steadfastly refused to touch the segregation issue in Washington. The integration of Negroes into emergency agencies is not expected to face appreciable difficulty, since the movement's mobilizer, Charles E. Wilson, is known to be favorable on that point.

No-Third-Term Rule Broken But Damage Repaired Now

34t

Post Herald

Thurs 3-1-51

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (U.P.)—No-third-term was the precedent which would not stay broken.

Seven years and two months after FDR broke it in November, 1940, began the process of repair. This week, 10 years and three months after his third term election, repairs were completed with ratification of the 22nd Amendment to the United States Constitution.

President Truman is exempt from the new basic law which forbids any man more than two elective terms in the White House—consecutive or not—plus not more than two years of a term in which he succeeded a deceased President.

Washington established the no-third-term tradition. Approaching the end of his second term in 1796 he said he would not take a third. Washington's farewell address gave personal reasons for that decision.

Birmingham Ala.

Thomas Jefferson, who became President after John Adams' one term, also refused a third term. Jefferson was succeeded by James Madison and he by James Monroe, both of whom served two terms and stepped down.

34t

Thus was the no-third-term tradition established.

The issue bobbed up in Andrew Jackson's second administration. Old Hickory was as popular with the people as FDR ever was and a third-term movement for him was strong. Jackson repudiated it.

Until 1874 in U. S. Grant's second term there were no developments. Grant, a second-rate president, wanted a third term. Popular opposition caused a Republican House to adopt, 234 to 18, a resolution opposing a third term as "unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

Ban on 3d Term Near Realization

Inquirer

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP).—Approval of only three more States is needed to limit Presidents to two elective terms in the White House. It may come within the next few weeks.

Fri. 2-23-51

The Texas Legislature, the 33d State to do so, completed ratification today of the 22d Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. The amendment limits Presidential tenure to 10 years.

Philadelphia Pa.

Ratification by three-fourths of the States—36—is required. Pennsylvania ratified the amendment on April 22, 1947.

TRUMAN UNAFFECTED

Provisions of the amendment do not apply to President Truman. He was specifically exempted by the Congress.

34t

Congressional action on the amendment was completed in the spring of 1947 with the specification it must be ratified by the 36 States in seven years (by March, 1954) to become effective.

The North Carolina Senate approved a ratification bill yesterday, 33 to 8. The lower House may act tomorrow.

The South Carolina Legislature may consider a similar bill next week.

RHODE ISLAND ACTS

A bill for ratification was submitted to the Rhode Island General Assembly Jan. 30. It was referred to the House Judiciary Committee, where a similar bill died three years ago.

Tennessee's Legislature was the 32d to vote for ratification. This action was completed Tuesday.

States that have ratified in the last two months are Indiana, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, Wyoming, Arkansas and Georgia.

Other States that previously had ratified, with the dates:

Maine, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, New Hampshire, Oregon, Illinois, Delaware, Vermont, California, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Ohio, Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri, Connecticut (in 1947); New York, Virginia, Mississippi (in 1948); South Dakota and North Dakota (in 1949), and Louisiana (1950).

No Retreat, Truman Says

34t

To Urge Civil Rights Program 'With Vigor'

WASHINGTON (NPA) President Truman declared on Wednesday, Feb. 28, that he intends to urge his civil rights program with all the vigor he posses.

He made this known in a letter to the National Civil Liberties Clearing House which held its fourth annual conference at Hotel 2400 last week.

Afro-American

Mr. Truman told the group he hopes this Congress will not adjourn without enacting bills to carry out his program.

Sat 3-10-51

He said "I am not among those who take the view that in times of stress we must shelve all efforts and programs for the betterment of our people.

Notable Gains Cited

"The maxim, 'first things first,' is entitled to its due; but it cannot stay the inexorable drive and ineviable progress of humanity in ridding itself of the inequities and imperfections of our social and economic life.

Baltimore Md.

"In this connection, it is important to note the tremendous gains for civil rights that have been achieved in the past three difficult years, since the filing of the report of October, 1947, but the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

"In our educational systems, in employment, in housing, in the use of public accommodations, in recreation, and in the exercise of th attributes of citizenship."

No Negro As Presidential Aide, Truman Tells Press Conference

Call Jn-7-20-51

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — All hopes for the appointment of a Negro as administrative assistant to the President, in charge of minority group affairs, vanished last week when Mr. Truman stated very definitely that he was not going to fill the post recently vacated by the resignation of David Niles.

At his press conference Thursday, Mr. Truman was reminded that a number of Negro leaders had requested that he appoint a Negro to fill this vacancy and asked if he wished to comment on these requests.

In reply the President said he would not appoint anyone to fill the post because he thinks Mr. Niles will return to his post, and added that he hoped he would.

Elmer Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, had requested that the President appoint a Negro for advisor on minority affairs.

He was joined in this request by A. Philip Randolph, chairman of a committee of 12 Negro leaders who called on the President several months ago to discuss the appointment of Negroes to higher positions in government.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president-emeritus of the National Council of Negro Women, had also written the President on the matter.

Others who had requested that a Negro be appointed as his administrative assistant were Dr. Benjamine E. Mays, president of Morehouse college, and Williard Townsend, international president of the CIO Transport Service Employees.

34b 1951

Tough going—

FEPC bills face rugged test in state leaislatures

34-f

By The Associated Press

Bills that would force employers to hire their workers without regard to race, creed or color are finding as tough going in most state legislatures as they have in Congress.

News

Only seven states have laws with teeth in them that outlaw discrimination, and three others have set up fair employment practices commissions on an educational basis.

These are the findings of a national survey by The Associated Press.

Wash 2-21-51

Bills to set up fair employment practices commissions are pending in 13 state legislatures now in session. But nine of those 13 previously have defeated similar measures or permitted them to die in committee.

Twenty-six other states have no FEPC. They include all the Southern states where such laws are opposed on grounds they would upset the South's traditional segregation of races and stir up new racial enmity.

* * *

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS have blocked proposals for a federal FEPC. But the issue is still a live one in Washington, pointed up by these latest developments:

1. In his Jan. 15 budget message, President Truman once more urged creation of an FEPC, saying: "Even less than in other times can we now afford to discriminate in employment against the millions of workers in our labor force who are members of minority groups."

2. The proposal met with the usual blast of opposition from Southern Democrats.

3. On Jan. 14 Sen. Humphrey (D., Minn.), who led the successful fight for a strong civil rights plank in the 1948 Democratic national platform, urged the president to bypass Congress and create by executive order an FEPC with power of enforcement.

4. Bills have been introduced in both houses to set up an FEPC with enforcement authority, but committees have yet to begin hearings.

IF CONGRESS refuses to act, Mr. Truman may create a commission by executive order. All he has said on that point is that when he sees fit to act he will do so legally.

An order by Mr. Truman on Feb. 2 indicated history may be repeating itself. He directed the Defense and Commerce Departments to include in all defense contracts provisions forbidding discrimination on grounds of race, creed, color or national origin. This would apply to both prime and sub contracts.

The same ban was included in the first FEPC order issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 25, 1941. This created the first FEPC commission. Less than a month later he appointed a commission of six to seven without pay.

Mr. Roosevelt issued another order May 27, 1943, creating a new committee with a full-time chairman. The committee's work ended in June, 1946, when Congress refused to appropriate funds for the ensuing year.

COLORADO HAS BUCKED THE NATIONAL trend by its recent enactment of fair-employment-practices legislation. In the fall of 1950 the state Republican convention refused to indorse even the mildest form of civil-rights legislation. At the polls the Republicans gained control of both legislative chambers, and political troglodyte Eugene Millikin trounced Fair Dealer John Carroll in contest for a Senate seat. None the less, antidiscrimination advocates continued to debate among themselves the kind of FEPC that minorities could expect rather than whether FEPC would or would not pass. The reason for their optimism lay in the peculiar circumstances which brought about the election of the "millionaire cowboy" Governor Dan Thornton. Thornton was the reluctant choice of Republican policy-makers after the death of their original candidate. To offset John Carroll's expected huge majority in urban Denver, Thornton began an intensive campaign centered on FEPC. The Democrats, too confident of Denver and seeking the rural vote, toned down civil rights to a whisper. The result was Thornton's victory in both the rural areas and Denver. In the ensuing legislative tussle the hopes of Colorado's liberals, Mexican Americans, and Negroes were cut down to conform to political realities. Governor Thornton, however sincere, would not brave the wrath of the G. O. P. machine, which while unwilling to embarrass him was only barely tolerant of his "fair dealing." After caucusing, the Republicans passed, with an assist from Democrats, a compromise FEPC bill under which state, city, and county governments are subject to the jurisdiction of the courts when found guilty of discrimination; private employers similarly erring are obliged only to submit to arbitration and conciliation.

Nation 4-28-51 Vol. 172 pp 477

HOLC SHUTS ITS DOORS AND QUITS AFTER 18 YEARS

Tribune

Loans on Homes Were Boons to Many

6-21-51

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, June 20—The home owners loan corporation, the federal agency which rescued mortgaged homes from foreclosure during the depression of the 1930s like the dashing hero of the old melodramas, has passed out of existence.

34-f

Just the other day, the key was turned in the door of the HOLC office in New York City for the last time. The agency was created in 1933 to take over delinquent mortgage loans and save the homes from foreclosure. At the peak of its activity in 1934, the HOLC had 21,000 salaried employes and thousands of fee attorneys and appraisers working out of 458 regional, state, and local offices.

Stopped Loans in 1936

HOLC officials estimate that it enabled 800,000 home owners, or four out of every five borrowers, to avert loss of their homes thru foreclosure. Its original loans numbered 1,017,821 and its peak investment total was just short of 3½ billion dollars. The HOLC stopped making loans in 1936 and since that time its major operation had been collecting on its mortgages.

By June 30, 1949, the agency had 201,000 mortgages outstanding on its books with a value of 319 million dollars. The corporation took a step unusual in the annals of government burocracy. It decided to speed up its own liquidation by selling its mortgage assets to private institutions and urging borrowers to pay off their loans more rapidly.

Out of Business at 18

The speedup, officials say, shortened the life of the HOLC by 8 to 10 years compared with the length of time which would have been required for liquidation if the agency had carried its outstanding loans to their maturity. At that, the HOLC was 18 years old when it finally went out of business, altho the end of the depression and the prosperity that began to develop prior to World War II tended to push the agency farther and farther from public attention.

The HOLC also was unusual among federal agencies in another respect. When it closed its books, it handed the United States treasury a check for 14 million dollars representing surplus from its operations.

Segregation Plan Gets Truman Veto

Post-Herald

School Construction Bill Turned Down

Date 11-3-51

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (U.P.) — President Truman today pocket vetoed a bill for federal construction of schools in defense areas because it contained a provision that would have required segregation.

Mr. Truman said the provision for segregation of schools operated on federal property in 17 states was "a backward step in the efforts of the federal government to extend equal rights and opportunities to all our people."

He described as "meritorious" the basic purpose of the bill—to provide for construction, maintenance and operation of elementary and secondary schools in areas where federal defense activities have created unusual burdens.

The bill would have required a group of schools on federal property now operating on an "integrated" basis to be segregated in conformance with the laws of states where the defense installations are located.

Mr. Truman said that because the United States had assumed a role of world leadership in seeking to unite people, this country should not impair its moral position by adopting racial discrimination laws.

"Step by step we are discarding old discriminations," he said. "We must not adopt new ones."

Truman Attacks Segregation Rider, Kills School Bill

Constitution

Date 11-3-51

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—(U.P.)—President Truman killed an administration school construction bill by pocket veto Friday because Congress tacked on a proviso to enforce segregation of school children on military bases in Southern states.

Mr. Truman denounced the segregation clause in a statement as "a backward step in the efforts of the Federal Government to extend equal rights and opportunities to all our people."

Officials said the proviso would have forced abandonment of non-segregation policies recently adopted at federally-operated schools at Fort Bragg, N. C., Fort Knox, Ky., Fort Campbell, Ky., and the Quantico, Va., Marine base.

34b 1951

The Proposed "7 Senator Amendment"

34b

(Editor's note: The Birmingham World today is presenting to its readers the full text of the so-called "67 Senator Amendment which must be passed upon by the voters. Readers should clip this amendment and study it so that they will be intelligent about it.)

S. 413. Birmingham, Ala.

By: Andrews, Todd, Smith, Judson C. Locke Sr., Robert Locke, T. W. Thagard, Farmer, Benson, Foster, Norrell, Jones, Hollis, Faulkner, Pinson, Fant, Johnson (Chambers), Larkins World

8-31-51

Enrolled, An Act, Proposing to amend further Section 284, Article XVIII, Constitution of Alabama (1901), which relates to the mode of amending the Constitution. BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA: 1. Section 284, Article XVIII, Constitution of Alabama (1901), as amended, is amended further to read as follows: "Section 284. Amendments may be proposed to this constitution b ythe legislature in the manner following: The proposed amendments shall be read in the house in which they originate on three several days, and, if upon the third reading three-fifths of all the members elected to that house shall vote in favor thereof, the proposed amendments shall be sent to the other house, in which they shall likewise be read on three several days, and if upon the third reading three-fifths of all of the members elected to house shall vote in favor of the proposed amendments, the legislature shall order an election by the qualified electors of the state upon such proposed amendments, to be held either at the general election next succeeding the session of the legislature at which the amendments are proposed or upon another day appointed by the legislature, not less than three months after the fiscal adjournment of the session of the legislature at which the amendments were proposed. Notice of such election, together with the proposed amendments, shall be given by proclamation of the governor, which shall be published in every county in such manner as the legislature shall direct, for at least four successive weeks next preceding the day appointed for such election. On the day so appointed an election shall be held for the vote of the qualified electors of the state upon the proposed amendments. If such election be held on the day of the general election, the officers of such general election shall open a poll for the vote of the qualified electors upon the proposed amendments; if it be held on a day other than that of the general election, officers for such election shall be appointed; and the election shall be held in all things in accordance with the law governing general elections. In all elections upon such proposed amendments, the votes cast thereat shall be canvassed, tabulated and returns thereof be made to the secretary of state, and counted, in the same manner as in elections for representatives in the legislature; and if it shall thereupon appear that a majority of the qualified electors who voted at such election upon the proposed amendments voted in favor of the same, such amendments shall be valid to all intents and purposes as parts of this constitution. The result of such election shall be made known by proclamatino of the governor. Representation shall not be changed by constitutional amendments; provided, the legislature may fix the number of senators, not exceeding one for each county, and divide the state into as many senatorial districts as there are senators, which districts shall be as nearly equal to each other in the number of inhabitants as may be, with no county to be divided between districts and no district to be made up of counties which are not contiguous to each other, such district to elect one senator and no more." 2. An election upon the proposed amendment is ordered to be held on the first Tuesday follownig the expiration of three months after final adjournment of the present session of the Legislature. The election shall be held in accordance with the provisions of Section 284 and 285 of the Constitution of Alabama, as amended, and Chapter 1, Article 18, Title 17 of the Constitution of Alabama, as amended, and Chapter 1, Article 18, Title 17 of the Code of Alabama (1940). 3. Notice of the election and of the proposed amendment shall be given by proclamation of the Governor, which proclamation shall be published once a week for four successive weeks next preceding the day appointed for the election in a newspaper in each county of the State. In every county in which no newspaper is published, a copy of the notice shall be posted at each courthouse and post office.

34b 1951

Congressman Adam Clayton Powell

Powell Backs 7 Bills Thrown In Cong. Hopper

34b

WASHINGTON— (ANP)— Seven of the 571 bills dropped in the hopper on the opening day of congress last Wednesday were introduced by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York.

Daily World

One of Representative Powell's bills called for an amendment to the Interstate Commerce act so as to prohibit the segregation of passengers on account of race or color

Another asked that segregation be prohibited in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Jan 1-11-51

A third requested that all persons within the District of Columbia be assured full and equal priviliges of places of public education, accommodation, resort, entertainment and amusement.

Atlanta, Ga.

He also introduced again an anti-lynch bill, an anti-poll tax bill and a fair employment practices bill.

34b 1951 Anti-Hate Statue

UNDER AN ANTI-HATE STATUTE PASSED IN 1917, the Illinois Supreme Court last month sustained a criminal conviction for libeling Negroes as a group. While in a few instances convictions for libel of organizations have been upheld, the Illinois case marks the first successful prosecution in America involving a racial or religious minority. The court, relying on the clear-and-present-danger test, said: ". . . the libelous publication . . . refers to Negroes as a class possessing various criminal tendencies, unchastity, and degrading sexual inclinations, all of which are 'fighting words' liable to cause violence and disorder among the races." To the argument that the accused should have been allowed to prove the truth of his charges, the court said the nature of the material precluded the explanation that it was published with good motives and for justifiable ends. "In fact, it is hard to see how, with the libelous publication in evidence, any proof of good motives or justifiable ends could be introduced. In the only other suit under this law, members of Jehovah's Witnesses were acquitted because their alleged libeling of Catholics was not done in "public places." The best-known previous attempt of a state to prevent libeling of a minority failed in 1941 when a New Jersey statute used against the German-American Bund was ruled unconstitutional by that state's high court. Apart from the implications of a catch-all use of the clear-and-present-danger doctrine, the Illinois decision is a significant guidepost on the disputed boundary between group libel and freedom of speech, a frontier that has disturbed civil-liberties experts for a long time.

Nation 3-24-51

Nation 3-24-51

REP. POAGE HITS 'WETBACK' BILL

Dallas Texas

Washington Bureau of The News

WASHINGTON, July 13.—President Truman asked drastic tightening of immigration and search-and-seizure laws as a deterrent to Mexican wetbacks labor Friday—and Rep. W. R. Poage of Waco charged the program apparently is being aimed against Southwestern farmers.

Morning News

Only a farmer's actual dwelling would be safe from search without a warrant under the program sought by the President and to be sponsored immediately by Rep. Emanuel Celler (Dem.) of New York.

The President told Congress Friday, "We must put a stop to the employment of illegal immigrants," and said, "we must improve the use of our domestic labor force." He said many wetbacks here illegally are "exploited" and "are left in abject poverty."

Date 7-14-51

After "reluctantly" signing a bill Thursday to authorize an agreement with Mexico to bring farm workers to this country, the President's message to Congress Friday made these points as desirable for early legislation:

1. Punishment for harboring, concealing or transporting illegal aliens.
2. Permit the Immigration and Naturalization Service to inspect places of employment without a warrant where officials have reason to believe illegal immigrants are working or quartered.
3. Expansion of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the Southwest to step up all types of enforcement—apprehension, investigation and deporation of illegal entrants.
4. Expansion of labor-market studies and farm placement services to increase use of domestic workers and rec[illegible]endence on foreign sources to a minimum.
5. Repeal a provision making it possible for Mexican workers to be used in goods-processing trades because it interferes with maintenance of fair labor standards in this country.

Congressman Poage said the proposals apparently are designed specifically against farmers in the Southwest and an effort to penalize farmers as a class will be opposed. Celler's statement announcing plans to introduce the legislation referred repeatedly to the Mexican "wetback law" and the Mexican "wetback bill."

Poage said this apparenty is an effort to single out the farmers and forget about such things as illegal aliens in other parts of the country.

Celler would make violations a federal offense with punishment including fines up to $1,000 and one year imprisonment.

PRESIDENT SIGNS FARM LABOR BILL

Act Authorizes Recruiting of Mexican Workers

Times

(The Associated Press)

Washington, July 13 — President Truman Thursday signed the highly controversial bill authorizing the recruitment of Mexican farm laborers.

The bill had been urgently supported by Southwestern farm interests and opposed by the AFL and CIO.

Dat. 7-14-51

The White House said the President expects to send Congress a message about the bill Friday, presumably outlining steps to halt the illegal immigration of Mexicans across the Rio Grande.

The recruiting system is designed to replace an agreement which permitted American employers to go into Mexico and contract with workers to come to this country.

Agreement Extended

This agreement expired June 30 but Mexico permitted a 15-day extension.

The Mexican workers are used mostly on US farms to pick such crops as cotton, sugar beets, fruits and vegetables. Proponents of the bill said there would be severe farm labor shortages in America this summer if Mexicans were not available.

Under the bill, tne secretary of labor is authorized to recruit workers in Mexico in co-operation with the Mexican government.

Workers will be brought to reception centers in the US close to the Mexican border. American employes will go to the centers to hire their workers and pay the cost of transporting them to their farms. The employer also will pay up to $15 of the cost of moving the individual from his home in Mexico to the reception center.

US Guarantees Contract

The US government guarantees performance of the contract between the Mexican and the employer as to wages and the furnishing of transportation.

Under the new method, employers are relieved of the necessity of putting up a $25 bond to guarantee that the workers return to Mexico. This bond is required under the old system.

However, in case a worker is not returned to a reception center after he finishes his stint and is picked up in the US, the employer must pay the government the normal cost of returning a laborer from the farm to the center.

Sen. Ellendor (D-La.), who piloted the bill through the Senate, told a reporter that while the US government will recruit the workers, it will not itself sign a contract with them. Employers will sign the contracts, and the government will guarantee that they pay the stipulated wages, plus transportation.

Negroes May Snub GOP Over Defeat of FEPC

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

34b

Philadelphia's Negro Republican leaders, fearful that the Senate Judiciary Committee's refusal to allow an FEPC bill to be voted upon on the floor may have alienated all Negro votes at the fall elections, have appealed to Gov. John S. Fine to "do everything in his power" to reverse four votes needed to dislodge the Mintess bill.

Inquirer 7-15-51

The Senate committee, headed by Senator A. Evans Kephart (R., Phila.) fought off an attempt by followers of Governor Fine to bring the bill to the floor by resorting to a closed vote on the measure despite the fact that the Senate Council for FEPC and representative Negro Republican leaders had sought "at least an open vote" in committee. The committee action followed a strong warning that a dramatic move would be made to place responsibility for the slowness with which the measure was moving.

Officials close to Governor Fine indicated he was prepared to make a renewed attempt to revive the Mintess bill. However, it is thought that concessions might have to be made in order to change the four votes necessary to get the measure to the floor.

Philadelphia, Pa.

While no spokesman for either side has stated what these "concessions" might be, it is thought that at least two committee votes might be salvaged if "some appreciable reduction in the sanctions" provided for non-compliance can be agreed upon. The major point at which such an agreement might be effective, it is thought, revolves around jail sentences and fines.

The Mintess bill provides for both. However, supporters of the measure made it clear that while such judicial provisions as have been included appear to be necessary "teeth" for the legislation, their major concern is with the "over-all educational good" to be accomplished.

Meanwhile, Administration sources disclosed that supporters of the Mintess measure and Governor Fine were "in substantial agreement" regarding a substitute measure now under consideration. Referred to as the Mallery bill, the substitute would allow industrial concerns to decide if a prospective employe would "fit into" its scheme of things. No recourse from an unfavorable decision is provided.

Reliable sources have disclosed that while the Administration did not expect the substitute measure to make any appreciable progress, Governor Fine could be expected to veto such legislation if it reached his desk. Such action would be in keeping with statements made by Richard Stimpson, head of the State Council for FEPC, most of whose associates have expressed the opinion that progress in the field of employment and labor practices would be "set back 20 years" by the Mallery proposal.

In Philadelphia, both segments of the Republican Party now jockeying for support at the July 24 primary have been asked to support the Mitness bill. Supporters of Dr. Daniel A. Poling, organization candidate for Mayor, are known to be pressing for expression of a "clear cut view" on the controversary despite the fact that Philadelphia is covered by an existing FEPC group the functions of which have been included in the newly adopted City Charter.

NEGRO GOP SURPRISED

Negro Republican leaders, most of whom expressed surprise concerning the Senate committee's action, feared that refusal of that body to consider the bill despite its strong support in the House, might eliminate their chances of establishing a workable argument for Negro support in the fall. Many leaders had depended upon the passage of FEPC legislation to "make up the margin" which they felt would be needed to appreciably effect a strong Negro Democratic tendency.

The Senate Committee action also came at a time when California was putting into effect an FEPC law after three years of campaigning. With a Negro population slightly smaller than this Commonwealth the California law is modeled after the New York statute. It was modified in the Legislature and this action may be the basis of compromise in Pennsylvania.

Truman Sets Up 'Baby FEPC' to Police Job Awards

2 Negroes appointed on Committee-See-Code 34c(1)-1952

34b

By W. H. LAWRENCE

New York Times News Service, Special to The Atlanta Constitution

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 3—President Truman Monday created a new top level committee to police compliance with antiracial and antireligious employment discrimination clauses in federal contracts and subcontracts covering nearly one-fifth of the United States' total economy.

out further reference to the Congress, Mr. Truman established a new "committee on government contract compliance," but gave it much less power than was exercised by the old Fair Employment Practices Committee which operated during World War II, but was starved to death by lack of funds when Congress refused further appropriations in 1946.

P. 1

The President's action Monday represented another step in carrying out his controversial civil rights program, which has been stymied in Congress by Southern filibusters.

Constitution

Although the power of the new committee is limited, its creation is certain to stir new political controversy in the South and may have an important effect upon the 1952 presidential contest. It almost certainly will spur the efforts of those dissident Democrats who would like to put up a third party candidate or formulate a working alliance with Republicans in an effort to insure Mr. Truman's defeat if he decides to seek re-election next year.

Jan. 12-4-51

The civil rights program was the underlying cause of a Southern Democratic revolt in 1948 which led to creation of a state's rights party, whose presidential and vice presidential candidates carried South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, but were not able to block Mr. Truman's re-election or throw that contest into the House of Representatives for decision.

Atlanta, Ga.

In the order issued Monday, Mr. Truman created a committee of 11 members, including six to be appointed by him in the near future and five to be nominated by the Department of Defense, the Department of Labor, the Atomic Energy Commission, the General Services Administration and the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

Mr. Truman pointed out that for nearly 10 years all government contracts have included a clause specifically requiring contractors and subcontractors not to practice discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin, but that compliance with this requirement has "not been secured by any system of uniform regulation or inspection common to all the contracting agencies of the federal government, and widely understood by contractors and their employees."

Constitution

Jan. 12-4-51

"The present order is designed to correct this deficiency," Mr. Truman said. "It places the primary responsibility for securing compliance with the nondiscrimination clause with the head of each contracting agency of the federal government. This is as it should be, for this is where the primary responsibility rests for securing compliance with contractual provisions generally. The same means used to obtain compliance generally can be used by the contracting agencies to obtain compliance with the nondiscrimination clause."

TO EXAMINE

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"The committee will be expected to examine and study the compliance procedures now in use and to recommend to the department and agency heads changes that will strengthen them. As part of its functions, the committee may confer with intersted persons. Recommendations of this committee are subject to review under certain conditions by the director of defense mobilization, so that our efforts towards eliminating discrimination in employment will at all times aid in increasing defense production."

The executive order was made public at a news conference by Joseph Short, White House press secretary, and his explanations of it were supplemented by remarks of Philleo Nash, a presidential staff member assigned to work with minority groups.

Asked if the order grew out of widespread failure of contractors to live up to the non-discrimination clause, Nash said the lack of a general inspection system left the government without knowledge as to how well the contract clauses are observed. He said the White House had received some complaints of discrimination, but he offered no details. One of these, it was understood, involved alleged discrimination in the employment of personnel at the new hydrogen bomb plant being constructed by the AEC on the Savannah River in South Carolina.

Short said the new executive order was related to two previous orders issued by the late President Roosevelt. The first was executive order No. 8802, issued Jan. 25, 1941, which forbade discriminatory employment practices by government contractors, and No. 9346 which extended the ban to subcontractors as well. Under these two orders, Short said a typical contract clause inserted in defense department contracts read as follows:

"In connection with the performance of this contract, the contractor agrees not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color or national origin; and further agrees to insert the foregoing provision in all subcontracts hereunder except subcontracts for standard commercial supplies or for raw materials."

Constitution

12-4-51

Short said that the government had the right to cancel a contract and withhold payment when any provision of any contract was not observed, and that this would apply as well to the non-discrimination clause as it would to a provision requiring that the product meet certain quality standards. This, it seemed, constituted the main enforcement weapon, aside from publicity, available to the new committee and the government in its effort to stamp out discrimination.

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While the new agency is concerned only with non-discrimination in employment by government contractors and subcontractors, this covers an ever increasing segment of the American economy. The governmment expects to spend approximately $70,000,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, and Charles E. Wilson, defense mobilization director, told reporters here Sunday that

34 P

Defender Sat. 6-30-51 Chicago, Ill.

FEPC'S 10th ANNIVERSARY — Leaders of civic, religious and labor organizations meet at the Hyde Park, N. Y., grave of Franklin Delano Roosevelt on the 10th anniversary of Roosevelt's historic order setting up the first Fair Employment Practices Committee. A. Philip Randolph, (left) co-chairman of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, praised memory of the late President and called for action by President Truman to duplicate Roosevelt's efforts by issuing an executive order establishing an FEPC to deal with the current defense mobilization. Snapped by cameraman after wreath was laid on grave were, left to right: Randolph, Mrs. Herman B. Levine, National Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. FDR, Walter White, executive secretary, NAACP; Rev. Gary Oniki, Protestant Interracial Church.

Truman signs new Negro fair employment practice directive

P. 8

Mon. 12-3-51

Birmingham, Ala.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 3—(AP)—President Truman today signed a fair employment practice order applying to government contracts.

The order is designed to prevent discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups in hiring employes to carry out government contracts.

It creates a new committee on government contract compliance to work with the Department of Defense and other agencies.

The aim is to insure compliance with clauses already existing prohibiting job discriminations because of "race, creed, color or national origin."

Sec. 1-

The committee, to be named soon, will handle generally many of the same problems involving alleged discrimination against minority groups as were handled during the Second World War by the controversial Fair Employment Prac-

President Truman's advocacy of a permanent FEPC is one of the most bitterly-contested of all his "Fair Deal" domestic proposals. FEPC encountered bitter opposition in Congress and is generally held responsible for his loss of four usually Democratic Southern states in the 1948 presidential election.

The new order is expected to figure in the 1952 election campaign as another phase of the fight over civil rights proposals.

New FEPC Draft Out

Afro-American

P. 1

Say Truman Will Issue New Order

34b

WASHINGTON

A draft of a Fair Employment Practice Executive Order, designed to eliminate race or religious discrimination in employment on Government contracts, is being circulated among Government agencies concerned for their approval or comment prior to submission to President Truman.

The circulation gave rise to a rumor that President Truman would issue it next week. As the order is drafted, it would not affect employers not having government contracts. The proposed order is believed to have originated with Charles E. Wilson, director of Defense Mobilization.

The order is designed to improve the means for obtaining compliance with the non-discrimination clause in Government contracts.

Obligates Contractor

This clause obligates the contractor and his sub-contractors not to discriminate against any worker because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Recognizing the necessity and desirability of obtaining such compliance, the proposed order provides:

1. The head of each contracting agency of the Government shall be primarily responsible for obtaining compliance by any contractor or sub-contractor with the non-discrimination provision, and shall take appropriate measures to bring about compliance.

Composition of Committee

2. An inter-departmental committee on Government contract compliance would be established.

This committee would be composed of representatives of the Defense Department, Labor Department, Atomic Energy Commission, General Services Administration, Defense Materials Procurement Agency, and six other places designated by the President.

The chairman and vice-chairman of this committee would be named by the President from among committee members.

3. The committee would be authorized, on behalf of the President, to examine the rules, procedures, and practices of the Government contracting agencies as they relate to obtaining compliance with Government contract provisions prohibiting discrimination, to determine in what respects such rules, procedures, and practices may be strengthened and improved.

The committee would confer with officers of contracting agencies and with the view to prevention and elimination of such discrimination.

May Make Recommendations

It may make such recommendations to such affices as in its judgment shall prevent or eliminate discrimination. ....

4. When deemed necessary, the committee would forward to the Director of Defense Mobilization recommendations designed to prevent or eliminate discrimination. The director, when he deems it appropriate, shall forward such recommendations to the President.

The latter may add a statement of his views as to the relationship of the recommendations to the mobilization effort.

5. The committee would be empowered to establish any rules necessary for the conduct of its business.

6. All Government contractors directed to co-operate with the agencies would be authorized and directed to co-operate with the committee. They would furnish the committee such information and assistance as it may require for the performance of its functions.

7. The participating agencies would defray such expenses of the committee as may be authorized by law.

By Robert G. Nixon
INS Staff Correspondent Dat. 12-8-51

KEY WEST, Fla.—President Truman set up an eleven-member committee Monday to enforce compliance of anti-racial discrimination clauses in all government contracts.

Included under the action to force observance of civil rights and non-discrimination is the multi-billion dollar defense program.

Mr. Truman took his step in the face of Congressional refusal to approve his controversial fair employment practices legislative recommendations.

Norfolk Va.

* * *

THE WHITE HOUSE denied that the President's move was an effort to circumvent congressional disapproval of the controversial FEPC.

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The White House admitted, however, 'that the same civil rights clauses on which the new presidential committee will function have been in all government defense contracts right along.

Mr. Truman gave the following reasons for setting up the committee:

* * *

"**THE PURPOSE** of this order is to secure better compliance by contractors and subcontractors with certain provisions now required in their contracts with the U. S. government.

"For nearly ten years it has been mandatory to include in such contracts a clause obligating the contractor to practice non-discrimination in the performance of his contract.

* * *

"**THE CLAUSE** specifically forbids discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin; relates to the various aspects of employment; and extends to subcontracts as well as to original contracts.

* * *

"**THE INCLUSION** of this non-discrimination clause in government contracts has been helpful in reducing the practice of discrimination.

* * *

"In the past, however, compliance has not been secured by any system of uniform regulation, or inspection, common to all contracting agencies of the federal government, and widely understood by contractors and employees.

"The present order is designed to correct this deficiency."

Journal and Guide

HERETOFORE, compliance of the civil rights contract clause in government contracts has been carried out by the Departments of Defense and Labor, the Atomic Energy Commission, the General Services Administration and the Defense Materials Procurements Agency.

12-8-51

To these the President has added six new public members to what he named the Committee on Government contract compliance.

The White House said the names of these public members will be announced later.

Meanwhile, President Truman is studying a personal report from defense mobilization director Charles E. Wilson that military production is "on schedule" and is increasing at the rate of one billion dollars a month.

The presidential action may have far-reaching repercussions.

It was understood that the order grew largely out of labor difficulties and civil rights complaints in the construction of the huge hydrogen bomb installation in South Carolina.

* * *

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UNDER questioning, White House civil rights expert Philleo Nash said that the new committee was created because there have been "some complaints" though "not many" of non-compliance with civil rights rules under the existing set-up.

Until now, government departments and agencies have been charged with enforcing compliance.

Both Nash and Presidential Press Secretary Joseph Short insisted that the new committee is not the Congress-rejected FEPC under a new guise. Short said the order setting up the wartime FEPC "was much broader" and extended to transportation services as well.

THE PRESIDENTIAL order gives the committee power to examine present anti-racial discrimination procedures and to recommend new ones to plug loopholes.

Mr. Truman's statement termed the creation of the committee "one more step" in his program to eliminate racial discrimination in connection with federal activities through the use of his executive power.

FEPC FOR DEFENSE

34 b

The well-beaten issue of fair-employment practices climbed back into the news again as President Truman signed an order creating a top-level committee to police holders of government contracts and encourage them to comply with regulations on discrimination in employment practices.

New Republic

This is expected to be the ultimate power of the new order, which does not require Congressional approval, establishing a Committee on Government Contract Compliances with five members representing key mobilization departments and agencies and six additional members to be appointed by the President. The Committee's job will be to investigate and study employment practices of firms holding government contracts and report any bias found to the heads of the particular contracting agency. If this does not remove discrimination, the findings will be referred to Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson and then to the President. Technically, the President has the right to cancel contracts and withhold payments, but with so high a priority being placed on defense production such action is anticipated in few, if any, cases.

12-17-51

P. 6

The new order encompasses a far more restricted area than the FEPC directive of President Roosevelt in World War II, but considering the fact that this is not war time the Truman order has as many "teeth" as legally permissible. The former FEPC order, which was financially starved to death by Congress in 1946, applied not only to firms holding government contracts but also to all other businesses and groups which contributed to the war effort.

Reaction to the new order has been immediate and strong, along anticipated lines. Southern Democrats denounced the President and his directive, this time led by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D, Ark.), who said that it wasn't "a proper practice" and asked: "What is the President trying to do, divert the public's attention from Caudle?" Sen. Harry Byrd (D, Va.) labeled it "another move to play politics in the next election."

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was "disappointed in the weakness and lack of enforcement power" but added that "we must work to make the most of it and at the same time seek ways of strengthening it." Sen. Hubert Humhrey (D, Minn.), a leading champion of civil rights, called it "a step in the right direction" and promised to carry the fight for an FEPC with enforcement powers to the Senate floor early next year.

"This order may not cause too much trouble," was one of Senator Fulbright's observations. "But if they are just trying to build up a furore for the next election and the order is enforced in a political way, it may interfere with defense production."

Senator Fulbright did not define how the order could be "enforced in a political way."

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FEPC

CIVIL RIGHTS UP AGAIN AS AN ELECTION ISSUE

Times p. 7 E Sun 12-9-51

Truman Hands It to Congress, Which Is Preparing to Renew Struggle

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—The harshest political issue in recent American history, the Truman civil-rights program, is rising again and great disputations may be expected when Congress reconvenes in January.

The President this week in a quite moderate sense has renewed the challenge to his Southern opposition. He set up a new committee to try to see that in Federal work (encompassing about a fifth of the national economy) there is no discrimination for reasons of race or religion in hiring men.

This, of course, is the present lesser approach to the old Roosevelt-Truman ideal, a Fair Employment Practices Commission. In Mr. Truman's view at least, such a group ought to have the power to enforce its sanctions and not merely to use persuasion for them.

President Truman's action has not satisfied the Negro and other minority organizations that for years have been pressing for a compulsory F. E. P. C.; nor has it really embittered the bulk of the Southerners in the Senate. It has been a symptomatic action, and not decisive in itself.

The promulgation of the Presidential order simply set into renewed motion an old and passionate controversy, the end of which is not even remotely in sight.

The Struggle Remains

The essential Southern position does not seriously question the power of a Chief Executive to make employment regulations for any sort of Federal work; it directly challenges only attempts at changes by law in the whole field of civil rights.

Thus the order from Key West, where the President is on holiday, did not change the essential script of the drama but only had the effect of a prompter's cue.

Two sides in the Senate, which are not nearly so antithetical as might be supposed, now rather wearily marshal for another test which both, apart from certain exceptions, would like to avoid.

The present prospect is that the civil-rights proponents will try to proceed in two ways. They will try to bring out of committee one or another of the civil-rights bills—a compulsory F. E. P. C., a measure knocking out the poll tax in Southern states, or perhaps one making lynching a Federal crime.

And then—and this is far more pertinent to the position at the moment—they will attempt to persuade the Senate to alter its closure or "gag" rule to make it more nearly possible than it now to put down the Southern filibuster that so long has killed the civil-rights bills before they could come to a vote.

Each enterprise appears, on all the information available now, to be profoundly difficult. To change the Senate rule on closure would be to change something that with great exertion had been changed only two years ago. At that time, after much anguish, it was decided to make the "gag" rule applicable whenever sixty-four of the ninety-six Senators so voted and to impose it on "motions" to take up something as well as on the subject-matter itself.

The 64-Vote Question

This evolution had one result that was welcomed by the civil-rights forces, and one that was not. It did put at least under theoretical closure a parliamentary area that had not been before subject to closure at all—that is, the area of "motions" to consider something. On the other hand it laid down a hard blueprint in requiring the signatures of sixty-four Senators, whereas before only two-thirds of those voting were required. History has not suggested that it is easy, or even reasonably possible, to obtain sixty-four signatures.

As to bringing up a civil-rights bill head-on, that feat is so rare of accomplishment—apart from the second necessity of quenching a filibuster if such a bill is actually brought forward—as to give proponents of the program little hope.

Such hope as they have, in fact, is based upon the circumstance that 1952 is a campaign year and on the circumstance much noted by national politicians that the right-wing Southern revolt against Mr. Truman in the 1948 Democratic convention in Philadelphia seemed actually to have helped him in the national sense by the outpouring of Negro voters that it brought him—an outpouring which, in some urban areas at least, was greater than any any given even to Mr. Roosevelt.

Compromise Impracticable

There will be, in this situation, a good many offers of compromise. Some of the more conservative Republicans, who privately view a compulsory F. E. P. C. with extreme distaste, probably will be willing to settle for the persuasive variety.

Some of the border state Democrats would go this far. The Southerners would fight even such a compromise, though not with the implacability they would show toward a mandatory arrangement. It is entirely plain, however, that powerful minority groups will not accept such an accommodation. Compromises, therefore, may be assumed to be out, for all practicable purposes.

The sensitive and dedicated on both sides—and there are many, in spite of the observable fact that there are others who are commonly suspected among their colleagues of mere demagogy—are not happy at this state of affairs.

In the first place, there is far more in common between, say, Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and the Southern leader, Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, than between two such Republican Senators as William E. Jenner of Indiana and Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

Sympathy for Russell

In the second place, even among the more advanced civil-rights leaders there is a certain unspoken sympathy for the position of those like Senator Russell who for a great deal of the time follow the liberal line but find it quite impossible to carry on with such as civil rights.

Finally, there has been up to this point a disinclination among most of the Southern chieftains in Congress to see repeated in 1952 the Southern bolt from the national Democratic ticket that cost it four of the Southern states in the election of 1948.

The moderates among them tell their friends that an all-out civil rights fight next year will put them under almost intolerable home pressure to join again in something resembling the States' Rights movement of four years ago.

Still, the struggle is a fated one. Clearly, it comes; and the partisans go into it, for the most part, as somberly as they do in determination. Nearly every politician agrees that the platforms of the two parties in 1952 will have to speak out rather firmly on this issue.

Byrd Raps New FEPC Order; Congress May Withhold Cash

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—(AP)—Congress may use its appropriation power to block the functioning of President Truman's new Fair Employment Practices Committee.

The move, if it develops, will be spearheaded by Southerners inflexibly opposed to Federal antidiscrimination machinery.

Some of them, including Senator Byrd (D-Va.), already have denounced the order issued by Mr. Truman yesterday establishing an interdepartmental committee to see that there is no racial or religious discrimination in defense production under governemnt contract.

The Southerners' countermove is simple if they can mass the votes. Congress could bar the use of any departmental funds to pay the committee members, who are yet to be named.

Byrd attacked the executive order as another step in a program he said was aimed at "destroying the authority of the States." He told newsmen that the President, unsuccessful in pushing FEPC legislation through Congress, was going as far as he could by executive order. He declared the dispute "transcends the racial issue" and involves the basic principle of States' rights.

Another Southern Senator, Fulbright, of Arkansas, said the order could interfere with defense production if enforced in a political way. It may not cause much trouble if administered fairly, he said.

Senator Gillette (D-Iowa) seemed on sure ground when he predicted "a whale of a controversy" in Congress over the Truman move.

Undaunted by the prospect of bitter debate and filibustering, Senator Humphrey (D-Minn.) went ahead with plans to open hearings next month before a Senate labor subcommittee on his bill to set up a permanent FEPC, with strong enforcement powers lacking in the new-born interdepartmental committee.

Richmond Va

Deep South Speaks

By Robert Durr

TRUMAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Somewhere in the holy writ there is in substance this injunction: "Put on the whole armor of God and stand."

As a journalist with my fingers on the pulse of opinion of a cross section of people in all walks of life, I discovered that what is recommended in the Recommendation of the President's Committee to make Secure Our Civil Rights is what the majority of men of Goodwill in these United States of America want—the voice of the people, which by the way is the voice of God and as such was and is as it were holy ground.

Discrimination is a malignant national infection whose virulent center is the Deep South. Its poisonous effects are felt throughout the nation, in a lessening degree as the distance from its center increases.

Even in those areas at the outer perimeter of that infection constant vigilance is required to prevent it from securing a firm foothold.

Negro residential segregation is American 20th Century counterpart of the European Ghetto of the middle ages. In many areas even in the supposedly enlightened North statutes on Housing Authorities, Blighted Area rehabilitation, etc., specifically prohibits discrimination because of race, color, creed or nationality. However, this is to some extent circumvented by placing an exorbitant price on property desired by Negroes for residential purposes in areas referred to as "white sections." This move is countered by the group purchase method.

The only permanent cure for discrimination is the preventive medicine technique — elimination of the source of infection. Otherwise we shall never see the end of the problem, and no man can be certain that it will not at some time assume epidemic proportions.

The answer lies in the interpretation of the spirit and intent of the Constitution of the United States of America via federal legislation.

President Truman's forthright stand and position on the Recommendation of the President's Committee to Make Secure Our Civil Rights in spite of all the arguments pro and con constitutes the only statements on the most important issue before the American People today. And I hope he nor the enlightened Trumanites will not allow any of the strategists in other camps to lead him into feeling that our Foreign Policy is more important than this business of making secure the Civil Rights of All Americans, especially our minorities. Liberty, legal equality and equality of economic opportunity for all here in America is a need besides which nothing else is important. Absolutely nothing else.

Failure to meet this need forthrightly on both national, state and municipal basis will in the long run do more to aid and abet Communism to conquer the hearts of men by default than anything else.

We shall need in the White House for a long time to come a man who understands the importance of no dilly dallying on the Civil Rights issue.

Sat 12-22-51

Republicans, Southern Demos Tighten Grip On Legislation

34b

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—(AP)—An analysis of Congressional committee assignments showed Saturday that Republicans and Southern Democrats have tightened their grip on legislation.

On all 19 House committees, for example, the coalition can count a safe majority of its members.

Advertiser —

The coalition grip on committees was tight enough in the 81st Congress to stymie many major bills, but Republican gains in last November's elections have added GOP strength to most committees in the House, and to major committees in the Senate.

1-14-51

In recognition of those gains, House Democratic leaders agreed without controversy to give Republicans a better break by assigning them more committee posts. The committee ratio now is more in line with the House division of 235 Democrats, 199 Republicans and one independent.

Montgomery Adv.

In the Senate, the coalition also has a majority on major committees. However, in both House and Senate its power is expected to have its heaviest effect on domestic legislation, rather than on foreign policy matters in which Democrats generally stick together pretty closely.

On four of the most important House committees, rules, appropriations, ways and means and armed services, Republicans, Southern Democrats and border-state Democrats can outvote administration Democrats anytime they please, and with votes to spare.

The rules committee, which decides with few exceptions what major legislation the House can consider, is composed of four Republicans, four administration Democrats and four Southern Democrats. It takes only six votes to prevent the committee from sending bills to the House floor, and the coalition always has been able to count on at least seven and usually eight.

The appropriations committee, which originates all federal spending bills, is dominated by 20 Republicans and 13 Southern Democrats, leaving 17 administration Democrats as the minority when the coalition sticks together.

The tax-writing ways and means committee of 25 members includes 10 Republicans and eight Southerners.

34b 1951 Home Rule Bill

Figures Refute Negro Mayor Canard

By Ben W. Gilbert

A QUIET whispering campaign is being waged against home rule—probably with more effect than technical arguments involving the "Federal interest" and "constitutionality."

Gilbert

The whisper being circulated is that a Negro would be elected mayor if the city should get the vote.

The argument rests on two premises—both false. One is that a majority of District residents are Negroes. The recently released Washington census figures proved this contention to be unfounded. The figures follow:

White	Nonwhite	Total
531,800	270,400	802,200

The other premise is that there is a solid Negro vote which would go down the line for a Negro candidate. The experience of other cities shows this is not so.

"Washington Confidential" which has hit the best-seller lists with its "revelations" has given added circulation to the canard.

The book says the city's first mayor would be a Negro and adds:

Post

"WE WILL TELL YOU what no one else has dared to publish—there are more Negroes than whites in Washington. We will prove it by incontrovertible figures . . .

"The District of Columbia has a single Jim Crow law, segregating Negroes and whites—in schools. When pupils are enrolled, they must reveal their true race . . .

"And in the winter of 1950-51, there were registered the following in all public schools through all grades from elementary to teachers' college:

June 2 - 51

"Negroes 47,807; whites 46,080."

The figures are accurate enough by themselves, but in the context of the book, they represent a deceptive half-truth.

The District public school system keeps tabs on all school-age children. An entirely different picture results when the school system's figures for parochial and private schools are included.

Washington Post

Here are the official October, 1950, enrollments certified to the District school system:

	White	Negro	Total
Public	46,736	47,980	94,716
Catholic	13,857	1,226	15,083
Private	2,682	117	2,799
Out-of-town	1,037	None Listed	1,037
Ind. Home Schl.	76	136	212
TOTAL	64,388	49,549	113,847

The authors of "Washington Confidential" asserted that Census figures were "off the beam" and would not reflect the whole picture. Apparently the authors did not expect their "incontrovertible" figures to be borne out when the census figures appeared.

The census figures gave this picture on school attendance in the District:

	White	Nonwhite	Total
5 to 13 years	41,000	28,500	69,500
14 to 17 years	16,800	11,200	28,000
18 to 24 years	13,900	5,100	19,000
TOTAL	71,700	44,800	116,500

Actually, the census figures show fewer Negro and more white students than the school board, but the school board does not take account of the large number of students attending private colleges here, most of whom are white. The census does. Also, the school board counts as District students the county residents who may use relatives' addresses to attend District schools, but the census tallies them in the county totals. More Negroes than whites are believed to be in this group.

COMPARISON of school board totals for the entire metropolitan area with the area census totals tends to confirm this. The five suburban jurisdictions and the District listed 168,89 white students and 60,754 Negro students. The census shows 176,800 white students and 59,60 nonwhite students in the 5-to-24-year age bracket in the metropolitan area.

34b

Unfortunately, whispering campaigns of this sort do not die readily. And the whisperers seldom are interested in accurate figures.

The authors of the substitute home rule bill now before Congress have moved to meet this situation. The Neely-Case-Kefauver measure provides for election at large of a city council a school board and a nonvoting delegate to the House, but the mayor would be appointed by the President.

Its sponsors believe it is a compromise worth making to restore to the District what the "Confidential" authors called "the precious privilege of the vote."

WITH THE LAWMAKERS

Negro Welfare Bills Hit U.S. Senate Hopper

34 F

by Robert S. Cobb

WITHIN the last two or three weeks several bills have been introduced into the United States relative to Negro Welfare.

Most of these measures were headed by Senator Humphery of Minn. to gather with Senators Benton, Douglass, Lehman, Magnuson, Morse et, al, S No. 1732 is another F.E.C.P. Bill; S 1737 and S 1735 are bills designed to strenghten the Federal Government Machinery for the protection of Civil Rights. S 1735 would establish a commission of five members to be appointed by the President, by with the advice and consent of the Senate. S 1734 is an anti-poll tax bill. S 1735 seems very important to the writer because it provides relief against forms of discrimination in interstate transportation or in other words outlaws "Old Man Jim Crow" in interstate transportation.

Space will not permit us to discuss all of the bills in this column, therefore we are describing the Anti "Jim Crow" bill, which reads as follows: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America in Congress asembled, that (a) all persons traveling within the jrusidiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any public conveyance operated by a common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and all the facilities furnished or connected therewith, subject only to conditions and limitations applicable alike all persons, without discrimination or segregation based on race, color, religion, or national origin. (b) Whoever whether acting in a private, public or official capacity, denies or attempts to deny any eprson traveling within the jurisdiction of the United States the full and equal enjoyment of any accommoation, advantage, or priviledges of a public conveyance operated by a common carrier engaged in interstate of foreign commerce, except for reasons applicable alike to all persons of every race, color, religion or national origin, or whoever incites or otherwise participates in such denial of attempt shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not exceed $1,000.00 for each offense, and shall also be subject to suit by the injures person or by his estate, in an action by law, suit in equity, or other proper preceeings for damages or preventure or declaratory or other relief. Such suit or proceeding may be brought in any district court of the United States as constituted by chapter 5 of title 28, of the United States Coded 28 U.S.C. 81 et seq., or the United States Court of any or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the U. S., without regard to the sum or valve of the matter in controversey, or in any state or territorial court of competant jurisdiction.

It shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign conveyance or any officer, agent or employee thereof, or otherwise discriminate against passengers using any public conveyance or facility of such carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, on account of the race, color, religion, or national origin of such pasengers. Any such carrier or officer, agent or employee thereof who segregates or attempts to segregate such passengers or otherwise discriminate against them on account of race color, religion, or national origin shall be guilty of a misdemeaor and shall upon conviction, be subject to a fine not exceed $1000 for each offense, and shall also be subject to suit by the injured person in an action at law, suit in equity or other proper proceeding for damages or preventive or declaratory or other relief. Such suit of proceeding may be brought in any district court of the United States as constituted by chapter 5 of title 28 U. S. (28 U.S.-81 et, seq.) or the United States court of any territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States without regard to the sum or valve of the matter in controversy or in any state or territorial court of competent jurisiction.

7-27-51

34b 1951 President Truman's -INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY BOARD.

International Advisory Board Recommends More Aid For Needy Free Peoples

Journal and Guide Sat. 4-14-51 Norfolk Va,

President Truman's International Development Advisory Board made a strong plea for more financial assistance and a more unified plan for developing undeveloped areas of the free world in its report submitted to the White House recently. The chairman of the board was Nelson A. Rockefeller. Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., was the only colored member of the board.

Members of the board, front row, left to right, are Jacob S. Potofsky, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, New York, N. Y.; Margaret Hickey, editor, public affairs department, Ladies Home Journal, St. Louis, Mo.; Nelson A. Rockefeller, chairman, president. International Basic Economy Corporation, New York City; Bertha Coblens Joseph, president, Bertha Joseph, Inc., Washington, D. C.; James W. Gerard, lawyer, businessman, former Ambassador, New York, N. Y.

Left to right, back row, are Thomas Parren, M. D., dean, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Charles L. Wheeler, executive vice president, Pope and Talbot, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., chairman, the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; Lewis G. Hines, special representative, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Pa.; John A. Hannah, president, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.; Robert P. Daniel, president, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.; and Clarence Poe, president and editor, The Progressive Farmer, (Raleigh, Birmingham, Memphis, Dallas), Raleigh, N. C.

John L. Savage, consulting engineer to the United States Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Col., who was a member of the board. is not shown in the photo above.

Plight Of People In Underdeveloped Areas

Report To Truman Cites Threat Of Hunger, War

Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — "Free people face two main threats—military aggression and subversion and hunger, poverty, disease and illiteracy," according to the report of President Truman's International Development Advisory Board made public recently.

Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va. was the only colored member of the board.

The board's report entitled "Partners in Progress" contained charts, statistics, maps and other data to emphasize the inferior position of millions of people in free areas currently endangered by the spread of communism. It covers 120 pages.

Date 4-14-51

FOLLOWING A SIMILAR line as that stressed by Stringfellow Barr in his valuable and interesting booklet, "Let's Join the Human Race," the report underscored its emphasis on food and higher pay for peoples in underdeveloped areas with the statement that "freedom has little meaning to a man who is starving."

The report shows that the average yearly income per person in the U. S. is of individuals in these areas $1,453; Western European countries, $473; Latin America, $152; Africa, $118; Middle East, $89; South Asia, $55, and Southeast Asia, $30.

Poor land, lack of tools and industrial equipment, few facilities for travel and communication and large underfed and illiterate population beset these underdeveloped areas where the ugly head of rebellion and revolt may rise at any moment.

* * *

THE REPORT SHOWED that the United States which has six per cent of the world's population and seven per cent of the world's area accounts for half of the world's industrial output. The drain on underdeveloped areas was underscored in the report that 57 per cent of the imports of the United States come from underdeveloped areas while 44 per cent of our exports go to these areas.

4-14-51

Though living in want, ignorance and misery, 500,000,000 of the people in these areas have won independence since World War II, the report said. The surge of revolution is spreading, and the Reds are ready to exploit the situation to advance their cause.

While subsisting on extremely poor diet, the peoples of underdeveloped areas multiply rapidly. Because of this problem, the report pointed out that "additional production increases would be necessary to keep pace with population growth." The report laid special emphasis on increasing rice production in what it calls "Rice Bowl" countries.

THE REPORT SHOWED that underdeveloped areas need more investment capital to stimulate growth of industries and the manufacture of useful commodities from abundant raw materials, the building of roads, highways and railroads to stimulate commerce and trade.

The board recommended that more private capital should be encouraged to invest in backward countries and that reciprocal trade treaties be made between these areas and more highly developed countries. The board also recommended a break in the capital jam which leads to the concentration of the bulk of the capital being invested abroad in a few countries and in a few fields.

The board was requested to draft its report and recommendations by President Truman on Nov. 24, 1950. Nelson A. Rockefeller, president, International Basic Economy Corporation, New York, was chairman of the board.

34b 1951 Segregation Bill

'Pocket Veto' Kill's Segregation Bill

Times-Dispatch

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—(AP)—President Truman killed today by "pocket veto" legislation which he said would require racial segregation in the schools on military bases and other Federal property in 17 States.

54

The White House made public a memorandum by the President saying he would not approve the bill.

Sat. 11-3-51

A bill passed by Congress dies if the President does not sign it within 10 business days after Congress adjourns.

Richmond, Va.

In the memorandum Mr. Truman said this measure would be a "backward step in the efforts of the Federal government to extend equal rights and opportunities to all our people."

"We should not impair our moral position by enacting a law that requires discrimination based on race. Step by step we are discarding old discriminations; we must not adopt new ones."

Senate Group Approves Two Statehood Bills

Herald Tribune

Wed. 4-4-51

Hawaii Measure Wins by 9-4, Alaska, 7-6; Early Floor Action Is Sought

WASHINGTON, April 3 (UP).—Statehood for Hawaii and Alaska was approved by the Senate Insular Affairs Committee today, and Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, D., Wyo., chairman, said he will press for early floor action.

The measures to make Hawaii and Alaska the forty-ninth and fiftieth states in the union were reported by respective votes of 9 to 4 and 7 to 6.

Similar bills were passed by the House in the last Congress and were approved by the Senate committee, but both died on the Senate floor. Southern Senators feared two new Senators from each of the territories would swing the balance against them in the civil rights fight.

Sen. O'Mahoney said the bills won approval after his committee rejected substitute measures offered by Sen. Hugh Butler, R., Neb.

Sen. Butler's bill called for permitting the two territories to elect their own governors instead of granting them statehood. His Hawaiian bill was beaten 9 to 4, the Alaskan one 7 to 6.

President Truman has asked Congress several times to pass the statehood measures to bolster hemisphere defense and solidarity.

Statehood bills are pending before the House Interior Committee.

Today in Washington

2-Term Limit for President Is Termed a 'Clumsy' Reform

By David Lawrence

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The American people have demonstrated that, when they want to do so, they can amend the Constitution rather quickly. But by limiting Presidential tenure to two terms of four years each, a clumsy job has been done instead of a thorough streamlining of the whole system of Presidential elections.

Herald Tribune

It was Woodrow Wilson who, when he was President-elect, on Feb. 5, 1913, told Congress that limitation of Presidential tenure was wrong. He wrote as follows:

"Four years is too long a term for a President who is not the true spokesman of the people, who is imposed upon and does not lead. It is too short a term for a President who is doing, or attempting a great work of reform and who has not had time to finish it."

Wed. 2-28-51

At that time the Democratic party had inserted in its 1912 platform a plank advocating a single term of six years and no re-election. Mr. Wilson had been asked by a House committee for his views, and he stated for the first time formally what had been his belief for years—namely, that the United States should adopt some system of responsible government which would make a President's term depend upon the will of the people expressed at intervals of perhaps two years or less.

New York, N.Y.

Answerable to Opinion

"Why in such circumstances," said Mr. Wilson, "should he (the President) be responsible to no one for four long years? All the people's legislative spokesmen in the House of Representatives and one-third of their representatives in the Senate are brought to book every two years; why not the President, if he is to be the leader of the party and the spokesman of policy.

"Sooner or later, it would seem, he must be made answerable to opinion in a somewhat more informal and intimate fashion—answerable, it may be, to the Houses he seeks to lead, either personally or through a Cabinet, as well as to the people for whom they speak. But that is a matter to be worked out—as it inevitably will be—in some natural American way which we cannot yet even predict."

After making this plea for a system which resembles somewhat the parliamentary form in vogue in Canada, Australia, Great Britain and manv other democracies, Mr. Wilson gave as his second choice, a two-term tenure as opposed to a single six-year term. He said:

"Put the present customary limitation of two terms into the Constitution, if you do not trust the people to take care of themselves, but make it two terms—not one, because four years is often too long—and give the President a chance to win the full service by proving himself fit for it."

It must be remembered that in the 1912 campaign, from which Mr. Wilson had just emerged the victor over a split Republican party—with President Taft and former President Theodore Roosevelt as the opposing candidates—the Democrats had for the first time in history made a campaign against the third-term idea. Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt had succeeded the assassinated President, William McKinley, in September, 1901, and then was elected in 1904 for a four-year term, so he really had served about three years and six months of one term and four years of another. The Democrats argued that, even though a four-year interval had elapsed since Mr. Roosevelt left the Presidency in March, 1909, it would mean that the same individual would occupy the office of Chief Executive for what was then considered to be a "third term." Theodore Roosevelt was often referred to in that campaign as the "third-term" candidate.

Democrats' Position

If the Democratic party is thinking about nominating Mr. Truman again, they will find embarrassing the position taken in 1912 on the subject of giving a Vice-President three terms.

This correspondent has always argued against a limitation of tenure for Presidents on the theory that, if any constitutional change were made, it should be toward a responsible system which would enable the people to remove a President when he lost their confidence. Under such a plan elections could be held just the same at regular intervals.

Congress also should be subjected to the same power of the people to elect all of their legislators at least once every two years. The late Mackenzie King served as Premier of Canada for twenty-one years, but his service was not consecutive and he could have been ousted at any time by the Canadian Parliament or by the people

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Truman Holds 3d-Term Ban Is Not for Him

Asserts 'It Does Not Affect Me'; Republicans Hail Adoption of Amendment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UP).—President Truman reacted to adoption of the two-term amendment today with a terse comment which left wide open the question of whether he will run for re-election in 1952.

Herald Tribune

Mr. Truman is exempt from the limitation, but Republican National Chairman Guy G. Gabrielson said the voters will see that the "spirit" of the amendment is observed if he has the "audacity" to seek another term.

Wed. 2-28-51

Other Republicans hailed ratification of the amendment, which they sponsored after the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt broke the two-term tradition, as a great triumph over totalitarianism. Democrats in Congress, however, said it may prove to be a great mistake.

The new amendment became effective last night when Nevada became the thirty-sixth state to ratify it.

New York, N.Y.

Truman's Statement

Reporters at the White House seeking Mr. Truman's reaction got only this terse rely: "I have no comment; it does not affect me."

Legally, Mr. Truman was correct. The amendment specifically exempts the present occupant of the White House. The nature of his reply caused some wonder, however, whether he referred only to the legal aspect or has already decided that he will not run for another term. He has had the job since April 12, 1945. He will be sixty-seven in May.

Some politicians consider the ratification a strong moral argument against his running in 1952 on the theory that ti reflects widespread feeling that eight years in the job is enough for any man. Re-election for Mr. Truman in 1952 would give him almost twelve full years.

eRpublican comment on the ratification pointed up the bitterness they still hold for the late President Roosevelt, who won the office four successive times.

"This means that no President henceforth will decide all by himself that he is the indispensable man and therefore should run for a third, or even a fourth term," Mr. Gabrielson said.

Martin Hails Ratification

"It means that the time-honored tradition against more than two terms in the White House—set by George Washington—will not again be flouted by personal ambition. There is no place for kings or dictators in our republic. . . .

The House Republican leader, Rep. Joseph W. Martin jr., Mass., who was speaker when the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress launched the proposition, hailed its ratification as "cause for rejoicing by every good American." He touched off a House debate in which Republicans assailed Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Truman and Democrats defended them.

34c(1) 1951 Alaska

Gets Post In Alaska

34c(1)
[illegible]
Journal and Guide
Sat.
4-28-51
Mapre

Mrs. Juanita Allen Hyson, honor graduate of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., and news editor of the school paper during her undergraduate days, was recently named as one of four dieticians appointed by the government to Mount Edgecombe Medical Center and School in Alaska. A member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, and active with the New York chapter of the Hampton Alumni Association, Mrs. Hyson was also the first colored dietician to be employed at Rockland State Hospital in New York. She and her husband, George Hyson, who is being transferred from the Kingsbridge Veterans Hospital to an assignment in Alaska, left by plane last weekend for their new home.

34c(1) 1951 Arizona

Arizona's New Lawmakers Differ In Personality, Same In Purpose

34 c(1)

Independent 4-28-51

CARL SIMS, Jr., and H. B. Daniels, who have become fast friends since the beginning of their term of service in the legislature.

34c(1)

Arizona

Independent 4-28-51

REP. CARL SIMS Jr., of Maricopa County, and a lady legislator (background).

First Negro Legislators From Texas, Arkansas

By R. THOMASENA MARSHALL

THE STORY OF H. B. Daniels and Carl Sims, Sr., is that of two men with strikingly different personalities and histories who work very effectively together as the first Negro members of the Arizona House of Representatives.

Daniels, a handsome, physically well developed former football star, was born in Fort Smith, Ark. His father, a soldier stationed at various army posts in the Southwest, settled the family in Arizona when he was assigned to Fort Huachucha.

Later they moved to Tucson where young Daniels attended high school and the University of Arizona. After four years of study at the university and with a colorful record on the gridiron behind him, he was awarded the bachelor of science degree with a major in political science. Later between teaching sessions at Fort Huachuca, he returned to get a masters degree in education.

Sat 4-28-51

During World War II, Daniels served as a private in the army in the Pacific Theatre of Operations and was attached to the public relations office. Following separation from the army he re-enlisted in the law school. He was graduated in 1948 and admitted to the bar the same year. Opening an office in Phoenix, he became and is the only Negro lawyer practicing in Arizona.

Until he announced his candidacy for the legislature the fledgling law maker had not ventured in politics. He now admits that he learned a lot not written in books in the initial campaign.

In order to be elected Daniels had to defeat a candidate with strong labor support and did so by only a margin of 40 votes. He thinks his toughest job was overcoming the incumbent from the district, a Chinese merchant and lawyer of San Francisco who also manitained a Phoenix address.

Daniels, smoothe, suave and sophisticated in appearance, is making a favorable impression on many of his colleagues in the Arizona capitol.

He is married to the former Grace Jones, teacher at Booker T. Washington school. Sport events are his chief hobby and he serves on the local boxing commission.

34c(1)

Carl Sims, Sr. is a jovial, friendly, highly enthusiastic law maker. He has walked along the paths of the migrant farm workers, laborers and economically underprivileged people who live in the district he represents.

Possessed of a refreshing sense of humor and a quick wit, he often relieves the tension of a staid legislative argument. Though denied schooling beyond the seventh grade in his native Bremond, Texas, he has nevertheless continued to achieve many personal goals. Ambition has urged him to develop a courageous will to do.

Sims came to Arizona in 1927. He has worked as a laborer, a deputy sheriff, for the Maricopa County Highway department, at the County hospital and as a landscape gardner.

For eighteen years he has been active in local politics beginning as a precinct committeeman. Sims is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, a devoted husband and the father of seven children.

He says his hobby is admiring beautiful things.

34c(1) 1951 Bahama Islands

New Chief Justice

Amer
8-25
Baltimore

34c
(1)

Alfred Francis Adderley, lawyer, has been appointed acting chief justice of the Bahamas, the first colored person ever to exercise the highest judicial powers in the island. He will temporarily take over the post pending the appoin ment of a permanent successor to Sir Oswald Bancroft, who has retired. Mr. Adderley, a graduat of Cambridge (England) Unive sity, was the first colored me ber of the Bahamas Executi Council. In this photo, tak the time he was assistant p cutor in the famed Marigny der trial in Nassau, he is w ing the traditional white used in English courts.

Appoints Negro Chief Justice Of Bahamas

colored

Journal 8-19-51
Atlanta, Ga.

NASSAU, Bahamas -(ANP)- Alfred Francis Adderley, barrister, graduate of Cambridge (England) university and the first Negro member of the Bahamas executive council, was appointed acting chief justice of Bhamas here last week.

The first of his race ever to exercise the highest judical powers in the island, he is holding down the post temporarily, pending appointment of a permanent successor to Sir Oswald Bancreft, white, who retired.

34c(1)

Adderly first came into prominence in 1938 when he successful defended Forrester Scott, a Phi delphia lawyer, in a kidnap case.

34c(1) 1951 Canada

34c(1) Canada

Courier P. 5 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Victorious!—Windsor's voters Monday sent Dr. Roy Perry, the city's first Negro alderman, back for a second term on that city's governing body. Dr. Perry is shown here with his wife. The Canadian city is one of the most democratic on this continent.

[illegible]

CANADIAN CITY RE-ELECTS DR. PERRY AS ALDERMAN

WINDSOR, Ontario — Dr. Roy Perry, who was the first person of his race to have been elected as an alderman of this Canadian city, just across the river from Detroit, was recently re-elected to the Aldermen's Board.

[illegible]

34c(1) 1951 D.C.

Dr. Shepard Offers Resignation As District Recorder of Deeds

—Star Staff Photo.

DR. MARSHALL SHEPARD.
Recorder of deeds resigns.

Dr. Marshall L. Shepard, whose appointment seven years ago as District recorder of deeds created a political storm in the Senate, has submitted his resignation to President Truman. He will leave his post September 5.

In his letter to the President the 59-year-old colored recorder said he wanted to "feel free to campaign fully in Philadelphia" for the job of recorder of deeds in that city, a spokesman in his office said.

Evening Star

Dr. Shepard already has accepted the Democratic nomination for that office in Philadelphia, where he has been a clergyman for 25 years.

Before nomination by President Roosevelt, he had been an active campaigner in the elections of 1932, 1936 and 1940, serving as chief of the Speakers' Bureau, colored division, of the Democratic National Committee.

Aug 8-31-51

When the Senate District Committee, in a straight party vote of 9 to 4, approved his appointment in September, 1944, Senate Republicans objected strenuously. They said the job of Recorder of Deeds, traditionally the highest political post for a colored person here, always had gone to a District man. They accused the President of looking toward the colored vote in other areas of the country, in making the nomination.

Dr. Shepard was the center of another storm in 1936, when the late Senator Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith of South Carolina, walked off the floor while the clergyman was delivering the invocation at the Democratic National Convention. Officials said it was the first time a Negro ever had offered a prayer in a Democratic convention.

The incident was interpreted by Dr. Shepard as "simply an indication that Brother Smith needs more prayer."

Dr. Shepard, whose home here was at 1211 Columbia road N.W. is a native of Oxford, N. C., but had held residence in Philadelphia for 25 years. He has been pastor of the Mount Olivet Tabernacle Baptist Church there.

Previously he had been assistant pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City. For a number of years he was active in social, political and religious life in New York colored circles and served as secretary of the Harlem branch of the YMCA.

Before coming to Washington seven years ago, Dr. Shepard held a city office in Philadelphia, and before that served three terms in the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

Employes at the recorder's office said he has not received a reply from the President. The clergyman is out of the city and is not expected to return before September 10 or 11.

Dr. Shepard Resigns As Recorder of Deeds

Call Aug. 9-7-51

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — A letter of resignation from the position of Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia was sent to President Truman last Tuesday by Dr. Marsha I. Shepard.

Kansas City

Dr. Shepard, who is a candidate for Recorder of Deeds in Philadelphia, claims that he is resigning from his federal post in order to give more time to his Philadelphia campaign.

Since the District Recorder is a Presidential appointment, Shepard's sucessor will be appointed by Mr. Truman. It is believed that Oliver Thornton, now serving as deputy recorder, will be a likely candidate for the post.

It is not definitely known what date Dr. Shepard's resignation will go into effect. When it becomes effective Thornton, a Missouri politician probably will act as recorder until an official appointment is made by the President.

Dr. Shepard was appointed recorder of deeds in 1944 by President Roosevelt at a salary of $10,000 a year. Since that time, however, the salary has been increased.

In addition to his post in Washington, Dr. Shepard also is pastor of the Mount Olivet Baptist church in Philadelphia.

Courier Sat. 11-10-51

JOSEPH ALBRIGHT
. . . resigns from VA

Albright Quits Job With VA

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Joseph F. Albright, who has served as special assistant to the administrator in the Veterans Administration for the past six years, officially announced Friday that he will resign from this post to go into business for himself.

Courier

Although it had been rumored for several weeks that Albright was quitting his $9,000 Federal post to go into public relations, it did not become official until his resignation was "accepted with regret" last week by Administrator Carl R. Grey Jr.

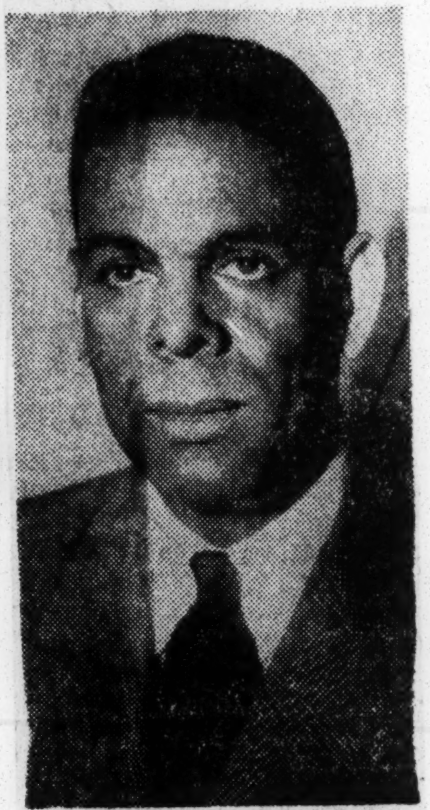
11-9-51

Albright's position with the VA carried a variety of responsibilities including that of advising on matters of policy relating to the problems of veterans of minority racial groups.

Pittsburgh

Mr. Albright said in Nashville last week that he will enter the public relations firm of McKissick and Albright in Chicago, which will operate on a national scale. Nov. 23 is the effective date of his resignation.

Well Known CPA Gets OPS Post



WILLIAM L. CAMPFIELD
. . . West Coast OPS post

WASHINGTON — William L. Campfield of San Francisco, a Tuskegee Institute graduate, and widely known accounting expert, has been appointed as a cost accountant for Region XII of the Office of Price Stabilization, Regional Director John H. Tolan Jr., has announced.

Courier Nov. 17-51

Mr. Campfield, a CPA, has had wide experience and served at a number of the nation's leading universities as a business administrator before going to the West Coast. He also held responsible positions with the U. S. Navy's Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and the Kaiser Company, Inc., at Richmond, Calif.

Pittsburgh

Christine Davis Off On World Inspection Tour

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Christine Ray Davis, chief clerk of the House Expenditures committee left Saturday with a nine-man sub committee on a two-month world-wide tour.

Sat., 10-27-51

Purpose of the tour which will cover Europe. Asia, North Africa and the Pacific islands is to inspect the distribution of United States war surplus material.

Chicago Ill.

Mrs. Davis will be in charge of the sub-committee as representative of Congressman William L. Dawson, chairman of the expenditures committee.

Dawson was unable to leave the country because of pressing responsibilities in his own congressional district and designated Mrs. Davis to represent him.

10-27-51

Chicago Ill.

CHRISTINE DAVIS

This is the first time in congressional history that a Negro has been given such an important assignment.

Congressman Herbert C. Bonner (D. N. C.) is chairman of the sub committee.

10-27-51

The group left Washington in a military Air Transport Service plane, with Brigadier Gen. C. C. Fenn aboard as representative of the Department of Defense. John C. Elliot, from the State department's Division of International Security Affairs, was also a member of the party.

Mrs. Davis has been a Congressional employee for more than 14 years. She first served as secretary to former Cong. Arthur Mitchell of Chicago and was secretary to Congressman Dawson prior to her appointment as chief clerk of the Expenditures committee when Congressman Dawson was made chairman at the opening of the 81st Congress.

The party will visit approximately 25 major cities in more than a dozen countries, including Korea, India, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Germany, France, England, Africa and the Azores.

34c(1) 1951 D.C.

Name Alvin Rucker To Top Labor Office Post

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Alvin M. Rucker, who since 1938 has held various posts with the Illinois State Employment Service, War Manpower Commission, and the Department of Labor's Bureau of Employment Security, has been appointed an advisor to the International Labor Office on employment service questions.

Rucker will be assigned to Geneva headquarters of the ILO to assist in planning and carrying out projects under the ILO's special migration program. In Europe this general program handles the migration of workers from areas of labor surplus to countries where shortages exist.

In December, 1946, Rucker was named by the late Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach as territorial representative of the Department of Labor in San Juan, Puerto Rico. He subsequently returned to the Department's Bureau of Employment Security as Employment Service Analyst, Organization and Methods Branch. His

ALVIN RUCKER

ILO will be in th. field.

The ILO migration program is being financed by a $1,000,000 fund furnished by a number of th

ILO's European member countries. The purpose of the program is to increase the tempo of migration from European countries with manpower surpluses.

Chicago Negro Named Assistant to DiSalle

Washington, March 29 (AP)—Price Director Michael V. DiSalle today named Russell R. DeBow, Chicago Negro, to be an assistant to the director in Washington, effective immediately.

3-30-51

DeBow was graduated from Illinois State Normal University in 1935. He has been active in the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association.

DiSalle said: "The success of the price-stabilization program depends upon the full participation of all of our citizens. Mr. DeBow will aid in achieving this goal."

34-J1

D.C.

Ned A. Perry, 43, former Municipal Court Clerk, was sworn in Monday as assistant district attorney in Washington. He is a graduate of the Howard University law school and is a widower. A native of Charlotte, N.C., he is a member of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity. (Kay-Dee Photo)

JESSE O. THOMAS JOINS PRICE CONTROL BOARD

Daily World

WASHINGTON— (ANP) — Jesse O. Thomas resigned his post as public relations consultant at the American National Red Cross here Thursday to accept a position as Informational Specialist with the Office of Price Stabilization.

Thomas' resignation with the Red Cross became effective on Aug. 27th, the same day he was sworn at OPS.

Joining the Red Cross staff in 1943, Thomas became the first colored person employed there in an administrative position at the policy making level.

Wed 8-29-51

Pointing out that for the first 60 years of the Red Cross' existence prior to 1942, Negroes had been conspicuously absent from the payroll in professional categories and consistently denied the opportunity of making their skills available either on local, area, or national levels in professional or administrative positions. Thomas stated that this is a far cry from the period between 1942 and 1951 as far as Negro employment is concerned.

Beginning at zero in 1942, Thomas claims that by April, 1945 Negroes were employed on domestic and foregin soil by chapters and national organization and were drawing salaries alone of $1,940,000.

During Thomas' stay at the Red Cross more than 500 colored men and women were employed as members of the recreational personnel staff on foreign soil, as well as being employed by the national organization at home as secretaries and correspondents at the national headquarters and field directors at military installations.

Atlanta

According to Thomas colored people have been employed on the chapter levels as secretaries, file clerks, stenographers, case workers, and supervisors in chapters as far south as Miami, Fla., and extending through Savannah and Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., New Orleans; Dallas, Texas; Denver, Colo.; Los Angeles, Oakland and San Francisco Calif.; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn; Milwaukee, Wis.; Chicago; St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Dayton, P.; Buffalo, New York City and Broklyn, N. Y.; Boston; Bavonne, N. J.; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; Baltimore; the District of Columbia and Louisville, Ky.

In the foreign fields, Negroes are now serving Red Cross clubs in Africa-Middle East theater; China-Burma-Indian theater; in the Mediterranean theater in Great Britian and Western Europe theater and in the South West Pacific theater, and two Negro women are assigned to a club in Alaska

George Weaver Named Assistant To RFC Head

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — George Leon Paul Weaver, 39, on leave from the National CIO posts as director of the committee to abolish discrimination and assistant to the secretary-treasurer, was appointed special assistant to W. Stuart Symington, administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, it was announced here last week.

Atlanta Ga

Daily World

His first assignment in his new post will be to serve as member of a joint state department and RFC mission now in Bolivia, South America, to study production costs of tin and their effect on the economy of that country.

7-22-51

A native of Pittsburgh and a former Red Cap employed by the Chicago Northwestern railroad station in Chicago, Weaver has previously been special assistant to Symington on the National Security Resources Board.

Dorothy Ferebee Appointed To OPS

Michael V. DiSalle, Director of the Office of Price Stabilization announced today the appointment of Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, President of the National Council of Negro Women, as a member of the National Consumer Advisory Committee for OPS.

This committee, which was organized in June, has as its purpose to get the facts about the price stabilization program to the American people and to keep OPS informed as to the public reaction to the program and the fields in which additional understanding and information is needed.

Dr. Ferebee, a practicing physician, is nationally known for her work with professional and civic organizations and a graduate of Simmons College and Tufts Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts.

As a member of the American Panel of Women, Dr. Ferebee recently toured Germany studying political and social problems of German Women.

Among the outstanding accomplishments of Dr. Ferebee was the organizing of the Southeast Settlement House of Washington, D. C. Other affiliations are: Vice President, Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia; Past National President of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; member of Advisory Committee of Women in National Defense; member of Advisory Committee of the White House Conference on Children and Youth; Vice President of the National Council of Women of the United States and Medical Director, University Health Service, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Beck Will Be 15th Recorder of Deeds

Cull

10-5-51

Earl W. Beck will become the 15th Recorder of Deeds which the District of Columbia has had when he assumes his new office in Washington. Eleven of the previous Recorders have been Negro and three have been white.

Beck is the second Kansas Citian to be named to the top political post in the country. the other being the late Dr. William J. Thompkins who was appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 20, 1934.

Dr. Thompkins, who died in office in August, 1944, served longer than any previous recorder.

Those who have served as recorder of deeds and the dates of their appointment are:

Simon Wolfe, May 15, 1869, (white).

George A. Sheridan, May 17, 1878, (white).

Frederick Douglass, May 17, 1881.

James Monroe Trotter, March 3, 1887.

Blanche K. Bruce, February 6, 1890.

Charles H. J. Taylor, May 23, 1894.

Henry P. Cheatham, May 13, 1897.

John C. Dancy, January 13, 1902.

Henry Lincoln Johnson, March 14, 1910.

John F. Costello, July 13, 1916, (white).

Arthur G. Froe, February 15, 1922.

Jefferson S. Coage, September 15, 1930.

William J. Thompkins, April 20, 1934.

Marshall A. Shepard, August, 1944.

Gets U.S. Defense Job

WASHINGTON — Miss Dorothy Height, National Board YWCA executive, was among 48 outstanding women appointed this week by the Defense Department to give advice and guidance on policies relating to women in the service.

8-25-51

Woodson Given Job In Liberia

34-(1)

WASHINGTON — Granville W. Woodson, prominent Washington engineer, left this week for Monrovia, Liberia, where he will be consultant to the Division of Public Works of the Liberian Government.

11-10-51

Woodson is assigned from the Housing Home Finance Administration's Division of International Housing as a member of the United States Point-Four Mission. Administrator Raymond Foley announced in making public his departure.

In Liberia Woodson will be adviser on housing and land control regulations.

34c(1) 1951 D.C.

Recorder of Deeds Appointee Is Old Truman Political Crony

President Truman has chosen as District Recorder of Deeds an old-time political crony who figured prominently in a 1940 series of investigations accompanying the demise of the Pendergast machine.

Evening Star

The surprise choice is Earl Wayne Beck, 61-year-old Kansas City colored real estate broker, veteran Democratic organization campaigner and welfare worker.

Reached by The Star, Mr. Beck expressed his gratitude for the selection by his old friend and vigorously defended his 15-year management of the Jackson County Home for Negro Boys and Girls—the core of the 1940 controversy. He said all county institutions were investigated after the 1940 political changes in Missouri.

Thurs - 9-27-51

Cleared Through Truman.

Mr. Beck said he had administered three Negro institutions and all had the highest rating.

His association with President Truman dates back to the '20s when he was superintendent and principal of the Jackson County Home for Negro Boys and Girls and Mr. Truman was a judge of the County Court. All the institution's business, Mr. Beck explained, cleared through the then Judge Truman's office.

Asked if the association was also political at that time, he responded, "That went along with it."

Washington

Mr. Beck said that in point of service, he is the second oldest Negro member of the Jackson County Democratic organization and his card in the headquarters' office proves it.

34c(1)

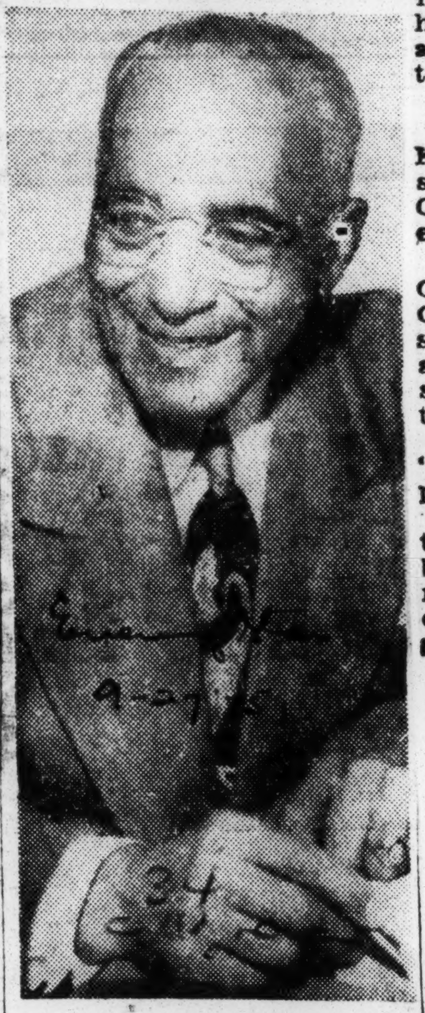
Active as Stump Speaker.

As a politician, he said, his principal responsibility was making speeches. In national campaigns, he would tour from the Mississippi River to Denver.

After Mr. Truman became Senator, he said, they would hold conferences on political matters when the Senator visited Kansas City.

Mr. Beck described the President's brother, J. Vivian Truman, as a "good friend" who "doubtless did say something" in his behalf when he sought the recorder of deeds job. He said the President's brother worked with him on arrangements for taking 16 Negro bishops of the African Methodist-Episcopal Church to the White House a few years back.

"The President received them all," he recalled.



Evening Star 9-27-51

34c(1)

—AP Wirephoto.

EARL WAYNE BECK.

Pictured With President.

One of his prized pictures is one taken at the airport in Kansas City showing him shaking hands with President Truman.

The White House said today that a "lot of people" recommended Mr. Beck for the job. The offices of Senator Hennings, Democrat, of Missouri, and Representative Bolling, Missouri Democrat from Kansas City, said they had nothing on file to show an interest had been taken in Mr. Beck's selection but that would not preclude a telephone call.

The appointee would succeed Dr. Marshall L. Shepard, who resigned September 5 to return to his Philadelphia home to campaign for recorder there on the Democratic ticket. The District job is traditionally given to a Negro and usually has gone to a non-District man although Negro residents here for many years have urged that it be given to a local resident. It is one of the top jobs in the city for Negroes.

Studied at Three Institutions.

Mr. Beck was born in Wamego, Kans., and studied at the University of Michigan, Kansas State College and Kansas City Teachers' College.

He took over the Jackson County Home for Negro Boys and Girls when it opened in 1925. The superintendent's job was regarded as political in some quarters, he said, but "we didn't look at it that way."

When he says "we," he means "I" and laughingly admitted the plural is a long-time habit.

He said he was not openly active in politics at the institution because he was afraid people might think he was taking on employes not trained in child guidance. At the time, he said, he was active politically in the city proper.

At the children's institution, the Kansas City Board of Education supplied the teaching staff and the county provided the rest of the staff. Half Mr. Beck's salary was paid by the School Board as principal and the other half by the county as superintendent.

He said he developed the home till it had a national rating and the highest rating among children's institutions in the area. The late Father Flanagan of Boys Town was a guest speaker at the institution, he said, and called it one of the finest institutions he ever visited.

Charges Are Brought.

But in January, 1940, members of the Women's Forward Kansas City Committee after investigating the home brought charges of poor administration. Hearings were held by both the Jackson County Court and the school board.

The school board resolved that "charges against Beck have been sufficiently sustained that in the judgment of the Board of Education his usefulness as principal there has been destroyed."

The superintendent of schools was authorized to notify Mr. Beck he should take a leave of absence from his position until June 30, 1940, and that there would be no renewal of his contract after that time.

Before the county court hearings, George S. Montgomery, then presiding judge of the three-man court, charged that Mr. Beck had kept no records of purchases, had not weighed or counted purchases and had improperly fed his charges. The other two judges, Fred W. Klaber and F. L. Byam, jr., disagreed with Judge Montgomery and voted to retain Mr. Beck.

At the School Board and court hearings the testimony was for the most part evenly divided between those favoring Mr. Beck's dismissal and those opposed to it.

Mr. Beck said he resigned from the institution in August, 1940, but his resignation was not forced nor requested. He said he had been given assurance by Judge Klaber that he "could remain on the job till hell froze over." He had submiteed his resignation in February, 1940.

He said he "understood the School Board was going to take some action," but was never directly informed of its decision.

"The change of administration caused definite unrest," he said. "There was nothing they could find to place any blemish on. All the institutions were checked and investigated. It was found our institution had nothing reflective during the 15 years of our administration. A number of School Board members were of the other party."

He said he resigned because he and his wife were "just tired, worn out and thought to take it easy." His wife died last year.

After leaving the institution, Mr. Beck said, he took out a real estate broker's license. In 1942, he was put in charge of what he described as one of the two largest Negro USOs in the country—the one at Fort Leonard Wood. He said it was rated among the upper 10 per cent in the country.

Was Hospital Administrator.

In 1947, he bacame administrator of Douglass Hospital in Kansas City and remained there until last year. He said he was able to lift the hospital to a higher rating than it had ever been before in addition to paying off its $26,000 indebtedness.

President Truman, he said "knew of my business ability and administration."

Mr. Beck has three daughters, two of them living here. They are Mrs. Mary Anna Sewell, who is on the Howard University faculty; Miss Marjorie Beck, who is in charge of the home office here of the Postal Alliance, an organization of Negro postal workers, and Mrs. Fern Webster, a kindergarten teacher in Kansas City.

Dr. Brice Takes State Dept. Post

Courier Sat. 7-28-51

DR. EDWARD W. BRICE

. . . resigned S. C. post

D.C.

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — Dr. Edward W. Brice, professor of education and director of the Educational Extension Service, State A. and M. College, here, has submitted his resignation effective Sept. 1.

34c(1)

Dr. Brice has accepted a position as Information and Education Specialist with the United States Department of State, Foreign Service section. He is scheduled to be sworn in on Aug. 4 and will begin active service in September.

Recorder of Deeds Post in D.C. at Stake; Beck Defends Self

WASHINGTON—Congressional investigators probing the nomination of Earl W. Beck completed four days of intensive hearings in Kansas City last week.

Beck, 61-year-old politician, has been nominated by President Truman as District of Columbia Recorder of Deeds at $9,300 per year, but the Senate District Committee refused twice to confirm the appointment.

Courier

TRUMAN CRONY

During an appearance before the October hearing of the committee, Beck admitted that Vivian Truman, the President's brother, personally had handled his application for the job. Beck has been a political crony of the President since the 1920's when Mr. Truman was sitting as a Jackson County (Mo.) judge.

The investigators were sent to Kansas City specifically to probe charges that Beck was guilty of maladministration during his tenure as superintendent of a Jackson County home for Negro boys and girls.

Sat. 12-29-51

Before his resignation from the post in 1940, Beck was the target of charges that he was brutal to inmates in his disciplinary measures and did not provide them with proper food.

DENIES CHARGES

p. 5

When asked about a charge made in 1940 by a teacher at the home that Beck had beaten a boy until there was a pool of blood, Beck made a denial of any charges of excessive corporal punishment.

"Let's use common sense," he said. "I've spent the best years of my life in boy culture. Three of my boys are ministers. Does it make sense that I would beat a boy until blood ran?"

Pittsburgh Pa.

The hearings were conducted by Gerhard P. Van Arkel, District Committee counsel, and Robert C. Albrook, assistant to Senator Francis Case (R., S. Dakota).

Beck, if appointed, would succeed the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, who resigned the job here to campaign successfully for a similar post in Philadelphia.

NOMINATION CRITICIZED

But Beck's nomination drew criticism from Negro leaders in Washington, who protested that Mr. Truman went too far afield to get his man. They contended that the Negro population here numbers several persons who would qualified for the job.

Beck failed to impress the District Committee in his October appearance before it. At one point in his testimony, he volunteered to the startled members that he didn't know what the duties of recorder were, but maintained that he was certain he could handle the job.

34c(1) D.C.
Courier Dat. 1-13-51
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Official Retires—Raymond J. Weir, center, who retired last week from a high administrative post in the U. S. Department of Agriculture after forty years of service, is shown saying "goodbye" to Secretary Charles F. Brannan and Arthur B. Thatcher, director of Plant and Operations. Mr. Weir served as an assistant to the latter. He rose to that position from seed-weigher, through thirty-five promotions.—Matthew Photo.

Raymond J. Weir

Assistant in Ag' Dept. Retires After 40 Years

Courier Dat. 1-13-51

WASHINGTON—Raymond J. Weir, who rose from seed-weigher to become assistant to the director of a highly important administrative agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, retired last week after forty years of service.

Nearly five hundred department employes gathered in the patio of the Administration Building for his retirement ceremony and the reception which followed. Secretary Charles F. Brannan paid high tribute to Mr. Weir for his long years of capable service.

34c(1)

He also presented him with a portable typewriter, a wrist watch from fellow-workers, and a letter of appreciation from himself.

D.C.

LAUDED BY WORKERS

In part, the secretary's letter reads: "Your career has been noted for service not only to your Government, but also to many of your fellow-employes who have sought and received good counsel at your hand. You have indeed been a public servant of whom all could be proud."

Mr. Weir entered Agriculture Department in 1910, the first Negro to be appointed clerk-stenographer in the department. However, for several months he was assigned to the seed warehouse of the Bureau of Plant Industry, where he weighed packages of seed samples for distribution to farmers.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Gradually he proved his ability and was later assigned to a secretarial post in the bureau. That marked the first of thirty-five meritorious and routine promotions. Six years ago, he was elevated from chief of Administrative Services in the Office of Plant and Operations to assistant to the director of this important staff agency.

NATIVE OF CHICAGO

Among other things, the Office of Plant and Operations prepares the annual budget and maintains the records of the office of the secretary. Also, it controls the allocation of the department's ten million square feet of floor space in Washington and throughout the country.

It operates the department's huge photographic laboratory, its duplicating plant, and its telephone, telegraph, and postal services. The latter handled nearly twenty-two million pieces of mail last year.

Mr. Weir is a native of Chicago, where he was graduated from the Metropolitan Business College. While a student at the school, he served as a special delivery messenger for two years. This gives him a total of forty-two years in Government service.

TO LIVE ON COAST

The retiring administrative officer has three children: Dr. Charles E., a physicist at the Bureau of Standards; Raymond J. Jr., and Mrs. Dorothy W. Howard, teachers in the Washington public school system.

Mr. and Mrs. Weir plan to spend their years of retirement in California. "We are not sure whether it will be Pasadena or El Monte," said Mr. Weir during the retirement ceremony.

Named U. S. Attorney For D. C.

Defender
Dat. 2-24-51

WASHINGTON—William Bens Bryant has been named an assi tant United States Attorney her filling the vacancy created whe Judge Andrew Howard was ele vated to the Municipal Cou bench.

Chicago Ill.

Bryant will be assigned prosecute cases in the Municip Court where he has served as de fense attorney in many cases.

The new assistant attorney wo his appointment in a wide field candidates, among them Theophi us Jones, formerly of Birminghan who reportedly had the backin of Alabama Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman. The Whit House is said to have supporte Bryant.

34c(1)

yant is a graduate of Howar University where he received h academic degree in 1932 and law degree in 1936. He served an instructor at Howard. A vet eran of World War II, Bryan erved in the Army for four year and was discharged in 1947, wit the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Asst. DA Post to Ned A. Perry

Dat. 5-5-51

WASHINGTON

Ned Alston Perry, 43, was appointed new Assistant District Attorney Thursday afternoon, George Morris Fay, District Attorney announced.

Mr. Perry, a graduate of Howard University's Law School of the January 1936 class, has been a Municipal Court Clerk since 1942.

He passed the District bar during December 1936. He resides at 150 W St., N.W. He has two sons, Winfield and Ned, Jr. who reside in New Haven, Conn. His wife, Mrs. Catherine Perry, died during 1947.

34c(1) D.C.

Mr. Perry is a native of Charlotte, N. C., a member of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity and St. George Episcopal Church. He will be sworn in on Monday.

Daniel Gets Federal Post

Defender

WASHINGTON, D. C. — U. S. Commissioner of Education Earl James McGrath June 4 announced the appointment of Walter G. Daniel of Washington, D. C., as specialist for higher education in the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency. In this capacity, Dr. Daniel will aid in the improvement of the nation's program of higher education.

Dat. 6-9-51
Chicago Ill.

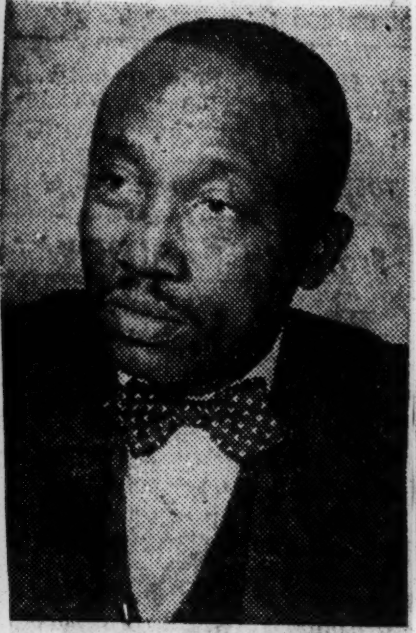
Dr. Daniel has been professor of education at Howard university, Washington, D. C. since September 1946. Previously he served as associate and assistant professor of education, as well as university librarian at the same institution.

34c(1) D.C.

Guichard Parris, Attys. Harris, Austin

OPS Boss Taps Three Negroes

WASHINGTON — Michael V. DiSalle, director of the Office of Price Stabilization, has announced the following appointments to key posts in the


GUICHARD PARRIS
. . . from Urban League

MRS. DORIS HARRIS
. . . also to OP

agency: Guichard Parris, director of promotion and publicity of the National Urban League, was named a member of the newly organized National Consumer Advisory Committee for OPS.

Mrs. Doris Inez May Harris, attorney in the Philadelphia law firm of Cain, Thomas and Harris, has been named to the legal staff of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region 3, comprising Pennsylvania and Delaware. Mrs. Harris was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Law.

Mrs. Joyce Phillips Austin, a member of the New York bar and New York Women's Bar Association, has been appointed to the legal staff of Region 2, Office of Price Stabilization, consisting of New York and New Jersey. Her headquarters will be in New York City. She was graduated from Hunter College and Fordham University School of Law and has been in private practice with her father, Fitzgerald Phillips, who is also commissioner of parole of the City of New York. Mrs. Austin's other affiliations include the Harlem Lawyers' Association and the NAACP.

DiSalle Appoints Four To Important OPS Position

Daily World Times 6-28-51

BY ALICE DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— Four more Negroe have been appointed to important key posts in the Office of Price Stabilization, it was announced Saturday by Director Michael V. DiSalle.

New appointees were Guichard Parris, Mrs. Doris Inez May Harris, Mrs. Joyce Phillips Austin, and William Arthur Lewis.

Parris was appointed to a post on the newly organized national consumer advisory committee for OPS; Mrs. Harris has been named to the legal staff of the OPS, Region 3, comprising Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Mrs. Austin was appointed to the legal staff of Region 2, New York and New Jersey and Lewis was appointed to the investigation staff of the Philadelphia District Office of Price Stabilization.

Before this appointment Parris served as director of promotion and publicity of the National Urban League. Reared in New York, Parris graduated with honors from Amherst College and Columbia University. He also studied at the University of Paris and served as an instructor at Livingstone college, Lincoln University and Atlanta University.

Mrs. Harris is an attorney connected with the law firm of Cain, Thomas and Harris of Philadelphia. She is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Law and a member of the National Council of Negro Women.

Mrs. Austin is a member of the New York Bar and the New York Bar Women's Bar Association. She is a graduate of Hunter College and Fordham University School of Law, and has been in private practice with her father Fitzgerald Phillips, who is commissioner of parole of the city of New York. She is also a member of the Harlem Lawyers' Association and the NAACP.

Lewis was former district commodity investigator for OPA, during the last war. Until recently he was with the Bureau of the Census and previously was professionally active in accounting in Philadelphia. He graduated ii accounting from Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Walter Daniel Made Specialist In Education

Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D.C. —(NNPA) — Dr. Walter G. Daniel, professor of education at Howard University, has been appointed a specialist for higher education in the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Dr. Earl James McGrath, United States Commissioner of Education, announced

. Dr. Daniel will work with John Dale Russell, assistant commissioner for higher education, in aiding in the improvement of the nation's program of higher education. He entered upon his official duty Monday, June 4.

Sat. 6-16-51

Dr. Daniel has been professor of education at Howard since September, 1946. Previously he served as associate and assistant professor of education as well as university librarian. He also has served as director of practice teaching at Winston-Salem State Teachers College, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Norfolk, Va.

* * *

HIS UNDERGRADUATE work was done at Virginia Union University. He has done graduate work at the University of Cincinnati and at Columbia University where he received the degree of doctor of philosophy and recently completed a year of post-doctoral study.

Jesse O. Thomas Appointed To Office Of Price Stabilization

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17 — Jesse O. Thomas, for many years a consultant with the American Red Cross, has joined the staff of the Office of Public Information of the Office of Price Stabilization as Information Specialist, with headquarters in Washington, it is announced by Michael V. DiSalle, OPS director.

Advocate

Mr. Thomas, who was born in McComb, Miss., was educated at Tuskegee Institute, where he received a Master of Science degree; at South Carolina State College, where he received the degree of Master of Arts; and Morris Brown College, which awarded him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He also attended the New York School of Social work and the School of Research at the University of Chicago.

Sat. 10-6-51

During his extensive career Mr. Thomas also was Field Secretary for Tuskegee Institute; Principal of Voorhees Institute in South Carolina; State Supervisor for Negro Economics for the State of New York; Southern Field Director for the National Urban League; on the Management staff of the Texas Centennial; Acting Executive Secretary of the National Urban League and a senior specialist with the U. S. Treasury for the past eight years.

Jackson

34c(1) 1951 D.C.

Accepts Post With State Department

Dr. Edward W. Brice, professor of education and director of the Educational Extension Service, State A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S. C., has submitted his resignation effective as of Sept. 1. He has been a member of the faculty for three years and prior to his service at that institution, was an army officer and former president of Clinton Junior College in Rock Hill, S. C.

Dr. Brice has accepted a position as information and education specialist with the United States Department of State, Foreign Service Section. He is scheduled to be sworn in on August 4, and will begin active service in September.

Journal & Guide

[illegible]

Norfolk

34c(1)

Bethune Resigns U. S. Post

Courier

Nat. 12-15-51

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Fla., has sent in her resignation from the National Advisory Council of Federated Defense Administration. In a public statement to newspapers, Dr Bethune said:

Pittsburgh

P. 1

P. 2

"Because of my inability to give effective service to the important post, as member of the National Advisory Council of Federal Defense Administration, I am sending in my resignation to the President of the United States.

34c(1)

"President Harry S. Truman very graciously appointed me to this position some months ago. It is my sincere hope that someone who may be able to make a real contribution to this important work may be selected to fill the vacancy.

D.C.

"I am retiring more and more to the sidelines, with the hope that those who are rising to the front may have greater opportunities for integration into the affairs of America and the world."

In spite of her resignation from the council, a membership which was mostly honorary, Dr. Bethune will find her time well taken up with her duties as president of Central Life Insurance Company, Tampa, Fla., a position which pays $12,500 a year.

Friends deny that there was any rift between Mrs. Bethune and Millard F. Caldwell, head of the council and former Governor of Florida.

34c(1) 1951 D.C.

President Truman Nominates Wayne Beck Recorder Of Deeds

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—President Truman last Wednesday nominated Earl Wayne Beck, of Kansas City, Missouri, to be Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia.

Daily World

Mr. Beck will succeed the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, of Philadelphia, who resigned to run for Recorder of Deeds of his home city.

The Beck appointment was, more or less, a personal selection of Mr. Truman's. While Mr. Truman was chief judge of Jackson County, Missouri, the county court appointed Mr. Beck as superintendent of the Jackson County home for delinquent and neglected boys and as such, Mr. Beck was under Mr. Truman's supervision.

9-28-51

The appointment of Mr Beck reportedly was urged by Vivian Truman, the President's brother.

Mr. Beck was in the city last week and talked with members of the White House secretarist and with officials at Democratic National Committee headquarters. He also talked with Representative William L. Dawson of Illinois, a vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Beck was born in Ottawa, Kansas and received his early education in Kansas schools. While he was superintendent of the Jackson County boys' home he studied physical education at the University of Michigan.

Atlanta, Ga.

Before moving to Kansas City, Mr. Beck was in partnership in the grocery business in Topeka, Kansas.

Later he served as boys' physical director at the YMCA in Kansas City and then became the superintendent of the Jackson County boys' home. He held this position about fifteen years.

While serving in that position he was given the nickname of "Major," a title which he has ever since carried.

During World War I he was engaged in YMCA camp work and during World War II he was engaged in similar work with the United Service Organization. After the latter war he become superintendent of the Douglass Hospital in Kansas City, Kansas, and remained in that position until about a year an a half ago when he went into semi-retirement.

Mr. Becks' first wife, the mother of his three daughters died in 1949 and he remarried at Christmas time last year. His wife is the former Mrs. Louise Whitlock, the widow of a Kansas City minister.

His three daughters are Mrs Fern Webster of Kansas City, a teacher; Mrs. Marianna Sewell, the wife of Wilbur W. Sewell, an attorney of Washington, and Miss Marjorie Beck, who makes her home here with her brother-in-law and sister.

Recorder of Deeds

Dr. Shepard Quits Post!

Courier Sat. 9-8-51
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Resigns Federal Position to Give More Time to His Philadelphia Campaign

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—A letter of resignation from the position of Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia was sent to President Truman last Tuesday by Dr. Marshall Shepard.

Dr. Shepard, who is a candidate for Recorder of Deeds in Philadelphia, claims that he is resigning from his Federal post in order to give more time to his Philadelphia campaign.

Since the District Recorder is a Presidential appointment, Shepard's successor will be appointed by Mr. Truman. It is believed that Oliver Thornton, now serving as deputy recorder, will be a likely candidate for the post.

It is not definitely known what date Dr. Shepard's resignation will go into effect. When it becomes effective, Thornton, a Missouri politician, probably will act as recorder until an official appointment is made by the President.

Dr. Shepard was appointed Recorder of Deeds in 1944 by President Roosevelt at a salary of $10,000 a year. Since that time, however, the salary has been increased.

In addition to his post in Washington, Dr. Shepard also is pastor of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church in Philadelphia.

W. F. McKinney Gets OPS Post

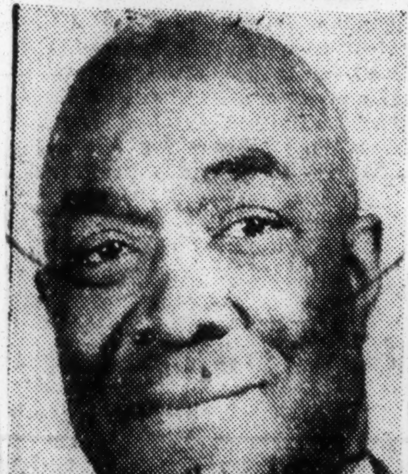
Afro-American
Sat. 8-11-51

WASHINGTON

Appointment of William F. McKinney of Fort Valley, Ga., as his assistant, is announced by Alfred L. Seelye, Regional Director of the Office of Price Stabilization for Region 10. He will report for duty in Dallas, Texas on Aug. 20. Born in Gainesville, Texas, McKinney formerly operated the McKinney Funeral Home in Sherman.

McKinney has obtained leave of absence as acting head of the Business Education Department at Fort Valley State College, where he has served since 1946. He was business manager of Knoxville College in Knoxville, Tennessee before going to Fort Valley.

Leaves Red Cross



Afro-American
9-1-51
Baltimore, Md.

Jesse O. Thomas, public relations consultant for the American Red Cross, who is resigning this post on Aug. 28. That same day he will be sworn in a similar position with the ~~Office of Price Stabilization~~ in ~~Room 2303 Tempo~~ S Building, 4th and Jefferson Drive, S.W.

Dr. Dorothy Ferebee Joins Staff Of OPS

Daily World

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The appointment of Doctor Dorothy B. Ferebee, president of the National Council of Negro Women, as a member of the National Consumer Advisory Committee for the Office of Price Stabilization, was announced last Tuesday by Michael V. DiSalle, OPS director.

Robert H. Miller, of Chicago, was appointed a special assistant to Michael Howlett, Jr., regional director of OPS for Region VII comprising Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, it also was announced last Tuesday.

The OPS National Consumer Advisory Committee, organized in June, is responsible for getting the facts concerning the price stabilization program to the people and keeping OPS informed of public reaction to the program and the fields in which additional understanding and information is needed.

Atlanta, Ga.
9-28-51

Dr. Ferebee is a graduate of Simmons College and Tufts Medical School. She recently toured Germany as a member of the American Panel of Women studying poltical and social problems of German Women. She is a past national president of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and is medical director of the university health service at Howard University.

Miller, an undertaker, was born in Leesburg, Florida, and moved to Illinois at an early age. He was educated at South Carolina State College and Northwestern University. A graduate of Worsham College of Mortuary Science and Embalming, he is a co-owner of the Miller and Major Funeral Home in Chicago. He is a former assistant parole supervisor for the Illinois Department of Public Safety.

Give Facts To Justice Department

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Birmingham citizens last week were awaiting a report from the Federal Bureau of Investigation on findings of a probe into the fatal shooting of Thomas Patterson last July 4.

George D. King, agent in charge of the FBI here, said he had submitted facts gathered in the case to the Department of Justice, and he is awaiting instructions from Washington.

The probe was started in late July at the insistence of the NAACP. The Justice department ordered agents into Birmingham to learn why police officers had slain 26 Negroes since 1948. Patterson was shot to death by Officer R. F. Watson who claimed Patterson attacked him with a knife.

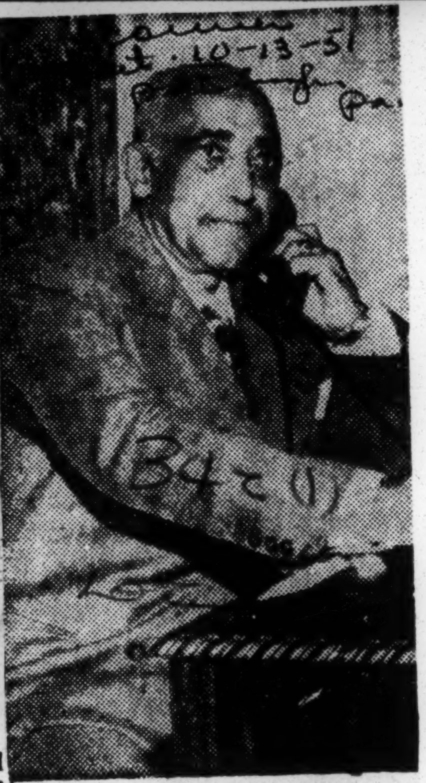
Emory O. Jackson, a Birmingham editor, stated that following every liberal Federal court decision, Birmingham police have killed a Negro.

An outbreak of unwarranted beatings of arrested persons by police has also been under investigation by Federal authorities.

Defender
Sept. 15-51
Chicago, Ill.

Defender
Oct. 13-51
Chicago, Ill.

NAMED RECORDER OF DEEDS by President Truman is Earl Wayne Beck, Kansas City business man and long time friend of the president. His nomination to the $8,000 a year job has drawn sharp criticism from Senate District Committee which must approve the nomination before the Senate can act upon it.



Courier
Oct. 10-13-51
Pittsburgh Pa.

B4c(1)

New Recorder—

Earl W. Beck, Kansas City (Mo.) business man and civic leader, last week was nominated by President Truman to fill the post of Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. The vacancy was created by the resignation of Dr. Marshall A. Shepard of Philadelphia. The Senate is yet to confirm the Beck appointment.

Courier
10-13-51
Pittsburgh Pa.

34c(1) 1951 D.C.

Joseph Albright Resigns From VA

Daily World
Wed. 10-17-51

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Official Washington has been notified that Joseph F. Albright, special Assistant to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, will soon leave Government service to enter private business. Albright will open a publicity and promotion office in Chicago. He has had years of experience in public relations in the military service, private industry and Government.

Atlanta Ga.

Having served six years in his present position, he has been engaged in maintaining a liaison service between VA and more than 50 national organizations. He has spoken in more than 200 colleges and schools in America during this period.

Albright has been engaged in interracial work. He holds the Commendation Medal of the Air Force for his work in creating integration programs for the service during the war. He is also the recipient of a Presidential Commendation for building wartime civilian morale.

Mobilizer Agrees To Negro As Aide

Independent Sat. 10-6-51

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON — Following a series of conferences covering a period of more than six months, Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson agreed last week to appoint a Negro lawyer as general counsel in his office.

The job will be non - racial and the person appointed will be in a position to influence general policy for this top defense agency.

Wilson has asked an inter-organizational group which has spearheaded a drive for the increased appointment of top level Negro personnel to recommend a person for the position.

The group, headed by Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington office of the NAACP, has asked Oliver Hill, Richmond, Va., attorney and former member of the Richmond City Council, to consider the appointment.

In adition to this top position, Wilson asked the inter-organizational committee to prepare for him a list of Negro applicants, particularly top-notch economists, who are qualified to fill other professional and technical posts in the agency.

While the committee has not been able to report any success as yet in breaking the State Department's discrimination against Negro technical and professional employees, there are signs of progress, Mitchell reports. He said four colored applicants have been interviewed by the State Department for specialized assignments.

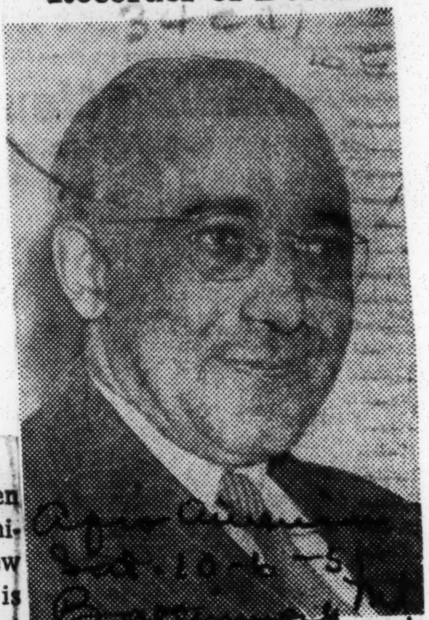
These include an educational administrator, a journalist and an applicant interested in a foreign services appointment in the Far East.

Recorder Of Deeds

Post 10-1-51 Washington D.C.

President Truman has apparently chosen a man of considerable ability in his nomination of Earl Wayne Beck to be the new recorder of deeds in Washington. It is nonetheless a travesty that the President should look to a Kansas City political supporter to fill a job that should be part of the District municipal government. The explanation, of course, is simple enough. The office of recorder of deeds is traditionally the highest post in the District given to a Negro. Negroes in Washington are disfranchised along with other citizens, and hence the appointment of a local resident would have little influence in swinging votes to the Democrats. To be sure, the office has become something of a joke, and the last incumbent performed his duties largely from Philadelphia by commuting occasionally to Washington. Indeed, the post has become a rallying point for opposition to home rule because the office would be abolished under self-government and its functions really integrated with the District government. That is a reform long overdue. To this newspaper the reservation of a particular post for Negroes is repugnant, for it is the antithesis of appointment on merit. Even within such a segregated system, however, the President has insulted the people of the District by implying that no local resident is competent to fill the job.

Recorder of Deeds



Afro-American
Sat. 10-6-51
Baltimore, Md.

Earl W. Beck, social worker of Kansas City, Mo., who was nominated last week by President Truman to become D.C. Recorder of Deeds. He will succeed Dr. Marshall Shepard who resigned to run for a similar office in Philadelphia.

Franklin Tells Committee Beck Qualified for Recorder of Deeds

Call

Editor Testifies Before Senatorial Committee in Washington On Behalf of President Truman's Nominee for Post

Jn. 10-26-51

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — After C. A. Franklin, publisher of the Kansas City Call, testified before the Senate District of Columbia Committee last Friday, Earl Wayne Beck, of Kansas City, President Truman's nominee for Recorder of Deeds, appeared to have a chance for confirmation.

Kansas City Call

The committee voted to have a representative or a staff member make an investigation to get the facts concerning inquires into Mr. Beck's conduct of the Jackson County, Missouri, home for delinquent colored boys and girls. The inquiries were made in 1940 by a grand jury, the Board of Education of Kansas City, and the women's advisory committee to the county court, under whose supervision the home came.

34(10)

"If Mr. Beck should be confirmed, in justice to him and the people of Washington," said Senator Francis Case, Republican, of South Dakota, "there should be some answer to the things that have been opened up."

Senator Case made the motion that the committee arrange for one of its members or a member of its staff to look into the matter and report to the committee.

Senator Matthew W. Neely, of West Virginia, committee chairman, named Senators Olin D. Johnston, Democrat, of South Carolina, and Case to arrange for the commitee inquiry.

The study of the Kansas City investigations is to be made between now and next January 3 when the Congress reconvenes.

"There are many aspects of this man's life which are commendatory," said Senator Case, "and I do not want to charge him unfairly for his qualifications for this position."

After the hearing was adjourned, Senator Case told reporters that he in Augusta, Georgia, until the present and named numerous organization with which he is now connected.

It was "an honor and a privilege" to serve on the Civil Rights Committee, Dr. Tobias said, adding that Pegler's attack "pains me greatly" because of the com

thought it should be suggested to President Truman that it "might be undesirable to give Mr. Beck a recess appointment.

The committee on October 11, by a vote of 7 to 1, requested Mr. Truman to withdraw the nomination, but begore receving the letter the President told his news conference that he would not withdraw it.

10-26-51

It was learned last Friday that a letter may be sent to President Truman requesting him not to give Mr. Beck a recess appointment.

Mr. Franklin, who had flown here from Kansas City after learning that a second hearing would be held, told the committee that he was of the opinion that Beck will make a "fine" Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. He said he had known Beck for

30 years and that Beck had made the boys home while he was its superintendent the "pride of Kansas City."

Mr. Franklin said Beck has three qualities that will enable him to make a good Recorder of Deeds: (1) He is not lazy, (2) he has a receptive mind and learns from observation, and (3) he has a sense of responsibility.

Call 10-26-51

Asked by Senator John O. Pastore, Democrat, of Rhode Island, what kind of family man Beck was, Mr. Franklin said the nominee had reared three girls, two of them at the boys home. He added that Beck had made the home "a place fit for his own children to live in."

Senator Case suggested possible perjury action as the result of testimony given at the hearing on Beck's nomination on Oct. 10.

Mr. Franklin, under cross examination by Senator Case, said he was interested in Beck holding his job at the time of the investigations because he "deserved it." He testified that he visited the home while Beck was its superintendent, played golf out there and occasionally had dinner there.

He explained to the committee that some holes were put in the middle of a cow pasture because at that time there were no golfing facilities in Kansas City for colored people.

"I played whatever could be played on that thing," said Mr. Franklin. "Don't think the cows were robbed," he added, "because we shot over them, under them, and around them."

He denied the charge that children at the home were undernourished. He said they were served good food and plenty of it.

Asked by Senator Case whether he knew anything about the Pendergast political machine in Kansas City, Mr. Franklin replied: "Geographically, I am in the middle of the machine." He added that he was not a member of the machine. He declined to answer a question of Senator Estes Kefauver as to whether he was a Republican or Democrat, but said he voted for Governor Dewey in 1948, had helped run Wendell Wilkie's campaign in 1944, and had never voted for President Truman, although the latter is a good friend of his.

Mr. Franklin discounted stories of brutal whipping of children by Beck. He said his father whipped him with a razor strap and said it didn't hurt but he thought it did.

Others who testified in support of Mr. Beck's nomination were Representative Richard Bolling, Democrat, of Missouri; Dowdal H. Davis, general manager of The Kansas City Call, and Frederick S. Weaver, deputy commissioner of housing and buildings in New York city, a former deputy Recorder of Deeds here.

Dr. Ferebee, Miller Given OPS Posts

Afro-American

WASHINGTON

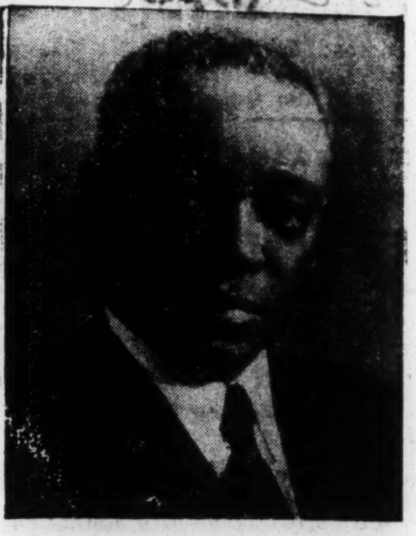
Two new appointments to the Office of Price Stabilization have been announced. They are:

Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, president of the National Council of Women, who has been made a member of the National Consumer Advisory Committee for OPS, and Robert H. Miller of Chicago who

10-26-51

DR. DOROTHY FEREBEE

34(1)



ROBERT H. MILLER

was appointed special assistant to the director of Region VII.

Michael V. DiSalle, director of OPS, announced the appointment of Dr. Ferebee. The committee on which she will serve was organized in June and its purpose is to get the facts about the price stabilization program to the American people and to keep OPS informed as to the public reaction to the program.

Region Covers 3 States

Mr. Miller's selection was announced by Michael Howlett Jr., regional OPS director for Region VII which comprises Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. Mr. Miller is co-owner of the Miller and Major Funeral Home in Chicago.

Born in Leesburg, Fla., he received his education at Normal School and College, Orangeburg, S.C., Northwestern University and Worsham College of Mortuary Science and Embalming.

For six years he served as assistant parole supervisor for Illinois. He is a veteran of World War I and is affiliated with funeral associations, business groups and the Chicago Insurance Association.

Supervisor of Records-U.S. Embassy

34c(1) 1951 Cairo, Egypt

34c(1)

Daily World
Fri. 5-18-51
Atlanta
Ga

LITTLE CYNTHIA ANGELA TODD GETS HER FIRST LOOK AT THE U. S. — Three-year-old Cynthia Angela Todd is currently enjoying her cross-country tour with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hames Richard Todd. Born in Cairo, where her father is the supervisor of records in the United States Embassy, she speaks three languages — French, English and Arabic. Mr. Todd has been with the embassy for six years. A former student at Morris Brown College, Mr. Todd visited Atlanta during his tour which is one of the features of his leave. — (Perry Photo)

Todds Of Cairo Visit City On American Tour

Atlanta was one of the cities visited in the vacation tour of the James Todd family of airo, Egypt. A native of Philadelphia, James Todd has lived in Egypt for six years as the Supervisor of Records for the United States Embassy there.

His daughter, three-year-old Cynthia Angela, is enjoying her first trip to the United States. She speaks English, the language of her mother and father, Arabic the language of her Egyptian associates and French the international language.

34c(1)

Daily World

Her mother is the former Miss Norma Brito of Red Bank, New Jersey. While in Atlanta, her father renewed old acquaintances—some of whom were made while he was here as a student at Morris Brown College.

Fri 5-18-51

A former Washington, D. C. policemen, Todd was a medical student at Howard University when he joined the diplomatic service. In 1945, he was assigned to the consulate at Cairo

Atlanta

Ga.

During his tenure there he constantly advanced himself until he reached his present position with seven workers under his supervision. His duties entail the supervision of all records, male other documents necessary to the functioning of the embassy.

One of the few Negroes in the United States Foreign Service corporations Todd recommends that more young men should consider foreign service as a possible career.

This is Todd's second trip home in the six years he's been with the service. His family, menwhile, has established a home in Cairo—perhaps the most exotic city in the Middle East.

34c(1) 1951

Federal Conciliator

New Mediator Given Credentials

Afro American Sat. 5-5-51 Baltimore

34c(1)

George H. Fowler, newly appointed Federal conciliator, is shown receiving credentials from Cyrus Chin, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Mr. Fowler, right, is currently going through a training course as pute mediator. A graduate of Cornell U., he is the first colored person to hold such a post.

A NEGRO JUDGE CUTS CRIME IN MIAMI DISTRICT

Tribune

People Find Him Stern But Always Fair

Mon. 2-26-51

BY E. R. NODERER

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Miami, Feb. 25—Switchblade knives and pistols are getting harder to find in Miami's Negro district since Judge Lawson E. Thomas, 53, mounted the bench in the 1st precinct Municipal court here last May.

34 c(1)

Lawson is the first Negro judge in the south since the reconstruction days after the Civil war. What began as an experiment has become a permanent feature of the Miami court system, Chief of Police Walter E. Headley Jr., who attended Northwestern university told THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Chief Headley said Judge Lawson "throws the book" at the bad actors among the 45,000 Negroes crammed into the 381 acres of the nonwhite section of this resort city. "The law abiding people know the judge is their friend," the chief said, "but the 'repeaters' are afraid of him."

U. of Michigan Graduate

Thomas was born in Ocala, Fla., and was graduated from the University of Michigan law school. One of three lawyers of his race in Miami, he tries only Negroes arrested in the Negro district by members of the precinct's 44 man Negro police force. He has never had a ruling reversed by a higher court, Chief Headley said.

Headley explained that the appointment of Judge Thomas was the natural outgrowth of the formation of the Miami Negro police force, which began with five men in September, 1944.

He estimated that the efforts of these policemen, plus the recent stiff sentences handed out by Judge Thomas, have reduced crimes of violence in the area by 50 per cent, and juvenile delinquency by 60 per cent. Exact statistics are not available, since only fragmentary records were kept on Negro law violations in previous years.

In the beginning, the Negro policemen sent for white officers when a white man was involved in a crime. Now the white is arrested, but is turned over to a white precinct and tried by a white judge.

Pistol Cases Drop

Judge Thomas sits on the bench six mornings a week in the new precinct station completed nine months ago. In the afternoons, he practices law from his office over a drug store on 2d av., or talks to relatives or friends of persons who have been arrested.

He told THE TRIBUNE that when he began hearing cases, he found two or three men arrested weekly for carrying pistols, each of whom he gave 30 days in jail. Now, he said, a pistol turns up about once a month.

Anyone caught with a switchblade knife—one that flips open when a button on the handle is pressed—automatically gets $45 in fines and costs, or 18 days in jail. "This is too much money or too many days in jail for carrying a knife that maybe only cost $1," the judge said. He reported a "marked decrease" in the carrying of these knives.

Larceny Arrests Are Few

He has handled between 500 and 600 cases monthly in his nine months on the bench. About two-thirds have been arrests for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and assault and battery. Larceny arrests have run between four and 10 monthly. "There either is not much larceny here or people aren't getting caught," Judge Thomas observed.

Raids on bolita operators swell cloth. The cloth is cut open and the held ball, bearing the winning number, is taken out.

the arrest totals from time to time. This is a numbers game in which 100 balls, each bearing a number, are put in a cloth bag. In the presence of witnesses, the bag is thrown to a spectator, who seizes one of the balls thru the

Tribune

Judge Thomas explained that he jails very few first offenders under 22 or 23 years of age. He prefers to bring the family to his office to talk things over. "I feel that it is the duty of this court to try to develop a sense of responsibility to the community," he said, "rather than just put somebody in jail."

Mon. 2-26-51

A Break from the Law

Sometimes the judge frees a man who has served only two-thirds of his sentence. The idea of this is to make the offender feel that he is getting a break from the law.

"I've been a Negro a long time —53 years—and I know that if a man is accused of something he has not done, he gets a persecution complex," Judge Thomas said. "Lots of Negroes think the whole setup is against them. If they get arrested, they just know something is going to happen to them. Many used to plead guilty just to get it over with.

"I am trying to make them understand that the court represents them, as well as the law."

Thomas said the Negroes know he understands them, and is ready to give consideration to their special problems, such as poverty and overcrowded homes. "They know I'm hard," he asserted, "but at the same time they know they can sit down and talk things over with me any hour of the day or night."

Gunplay in Street Stops

Across the street from the judge's office is the Harlem Square night club. Any Thursday or Sunday night before the formation of the Negro police force, there would be at least three fights, with gunplay in the street in front of the club. "Why more innocent bystanders were not killed, I'll never know," he said.

The entire police protection for the district of 45,000 persons consisted of two squad cars of white officers. Unless there was a killing, they rarely made an arrest, Thomas said. "They just didn't bother about crime in this part of town."

Tribune

2-26-51

Judge Thomas' court has a Negro bailif and a Negro clerk of courts. It is run on orderly lines, and except for the color of the participants, is no different from a municipal court in any other city.

A white lieutenant is in charge of the Negro police precinct, aided by three white sergeants who do the administrative work. Miami was one of the first southern cities to have Negro policemen, but there are now 36 others, Chief Headley said. The city has had many inquiries about its Negro force and court from other areas, as well as official visits of law enforcement officers from Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Atlanta, Birmingham, and many other metropolitan centers.

READER'S DIGEST HAILS MIAMI'S NEGRO JUDGE AND COURT

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y. — Crimes of violence in Miami's Negro areas have been reduced by half and juvenile delinquency two-thirds since the appointment of a Negro to the Miami bench, says Albert Q. Maisel in the August Reader's Digest. In an article condensed from Christian Herald, Maisel tells the story of Lawson E. Thomas, the South's first Negro judge since reconstruction days.

7-28-51

Although Thomas is a regular judge, his court is restricted to arrests in the city's all-Negro area. About half of the court's cases are for drunkenness. First-time drunks get a warning. Repeated offenders are sentenced to four hours with a habitual drunkard who serves as a living example of the dangers of drink. Judge Thomas is heavier handed in dealing with Negroes who carry pistols or switch-blade knives. Here, he observes, he has a unique advantage over the white courts. "If a white judge gave one of my people 30 days on a concealed weapon charge, he'd think he was being persecuted. But when I do it he knows he's being punished." Today, thanks to Thomas' court, Miami policemen seldom find cuttery when they frisk brawlers.

"At first, members of the Miami bar feared that Negroes would not respect Judge Thomas' in formal procedures," the article says. "What they overlooked was the deep pride his people felt in the advancement the court sybolized for their race."

Judge Thomas switched from medicine to law at the University of Michigan because he knew there were fewer Negro judges than doctors. He failed his Florida bar examinations twice before he was admitted. Years later, he learned the reason: he had not said "Sir" to the white examiner.

His record on the bench includes many reforms, notably salary equalization for Negro teachers, a case he fought to a favorable decision by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Florida Judge Is Reappointed

MIAMI—Municipal Judge L. E. Thomas, the first Negro in the history of Miami to receive a judgeship, was reappointed last week when the new city commissioners were installed into office.

Sat. 12-8-51

Judge Thomas has been on the bench in Miami eighteen months and has made an outstanding contribution to law enforcement and judicial dignity.

Miami's Negro Judge, Court Hailed By Digest

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7-28-51

New Orleans La.

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HAILS MIAMI'S NEGRO JUDGE AND COURT

World

7-19-51

Atlanta Ga.

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34c(1) 1951 France

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7-7-51
[illegible]

HULBERT DEPARTS FOR POST IN PARIS — PETERSBURG, Va. — Special to SNS — Mr. and Mrs. James A. Hulbert are photographed with their two charming young daughters, Marguerite and Marilyn, prior to their departure for New York where they will sail from Wednesday on the Ille de France for Paris, France, where Mr. Hulbert has received an appointment with the Library Service of the U. S. State Department for two years.

Mr. Hulbert, on leave from his post as librarian of Virginia State College, holds a M. A. degree in Library Science from Columbia University. He formerly worked at Atlanta University during which time he met and married his attractive and talented wife, the former Miss Marguerite Taylor, member of the prominent Taylor family of Atlanta.

34c(1) 1951

France

Stays in Office

Dat. 1-20-51

Baltimore

34c(1)

Gaston Monnerville, French Guiana, a representative of the Lot Department of Southwestern France in the French Legislature was recently re-elected as president of the Council of the Republic, upper house of the French Legislature, for a third term.

34c(1)

Courier

Dat. 6-9-51

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ambassador— Gen. Franck Lavaud, newly appointed Haitian Ambassador to France, arrives in Miami, Fla. last week via clipper from Port au Prince. He was en route to Paris to take up his new post.

34c(1) 1951

France

Mr. Lem Graves, Jr.
Economic Cooperation Administration

Lem Graves Promoted in Paris

Courier
Pitt. 6-30-51
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEM GRAVES Jr. likes to spend a few minutes of his lunch hour on the banks of the famed River Seine at Paris. He's on assignment with ECA and on leave from the Courier.

Deputy Chief of News and Writing Section

Courier Ace Holding Down Key ECA Job

By ROBERT W. MINTON, Special to the Courier

PARIS—Lem Graves Jr., the Courier's Washington correspondent on leave of absence, has just been appointed deputy chief of the news and writing section of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

"It's a long step from the time two years ago when I didn't think I'd like working for the Government," he said with a smile today. In an interview in his office off the Champs Elysees, he recalled how eighteen months ago friends had to talk him into taking a job with the labor information division of ECA.

"Now I know I'm part of a historical experiment in economic diplomacy," he said. "I've written a lot of stories about what the Marshall Plan has done for Europe and some of them have been pretty widely circulated."

* * *

IN HIS present post Mr. Graves edits all copy written by ECA's information staff for newspaper distribution. One series of articles which he wrote, comparing the production methods of an old and a new brick factory in Denmark, resulted in publicity on the radio and in the newsreels that helped to spread ECA's campaign to increase industrial output.

This is not Mr. Graves' first European experience. During the North African and Italian campaigns he was a war correspondent for the Norfolk Journal and Guide. But his wife, Theora, and their 10-year-old daughter, Theora Gene, have refused to let him become blase.

"They've taken me around to every cathedral twice," he said, laughing. "I've even been on the Third Man ferris wheel in Vienna's Russian sector."

(In the movie, "The Third Man," there is a tense scene in a ferris wheel, during which Orson Welles threatens to push Joseph Cotten out into space.)

Courier

* * *

MR. GRAVES enjoys life in Paris, especially the freedom which is accorded him as a Negro. He said, "People have a right to like or dislike whom they choose. It's when prejudice is institutionalized by law and custom to deprive a group of its rights that I get mad. In Paris there's little like that to get mad at."

Pitt. 6-30-51

Yet Mr. Graves feels that there are certain myths about Paris. "For instance, the entertainment here isn't as good as back home. Most of the night-club entertainers couldn't make a living in the USA."

Pittsburgh Pa

However, his interest does not lie in the standard of entertainment (as a theatre reporter he got his fill of bands, singers, magicians, etc.) so much as with the standard of living. "We can help Europeans raise their standard of living by showing them how American industry is able to outproduce theirs three to one," he said.

He said that the present policy of ECA is to get Western Europe to raise its output per man, so that it will be able to support a rearmament program without suffering the ravages of inflation born of shortages.

When Mr. Graves finishes his work in Europe and returns to the Courier staff, his main object will be, he says, " to write stories, which will bring to the Negro in America every opportunity, responsibility, right and privilege which goes with American citizenship."

34c(1) 1951

Paris, France
U.S. State Department- Library Service

Atlanta, Ga.
34 World
[illegible] 7-15-

HULBERT DEPARTS FOR POSTS IN PARIS — PETERSBURG, Va. — Special to SNS — Mr. and Mrs. James A. Hulbert are photographed with their two charming young daughters, Marguerite and Marilyn, prior to their departure for New York where they will sail from ~~Wednesday~~ on the Ile de France for Paris, France, where Mr. Hulbert has received an appointment with the Library Service of the U. S. State Department for two years.

9-15-51

Mr. Hulbert, on leave from his post as librarian of Virginia State College, holds a M. A. degree in Library Science from Columbia University. He formerly worked at Atlanta University during which time he met and married his attractive and talented wife, the former Miss Marguerite Taylor, member of the prominent Taylor family of Atlanta.

34c(1) 1951

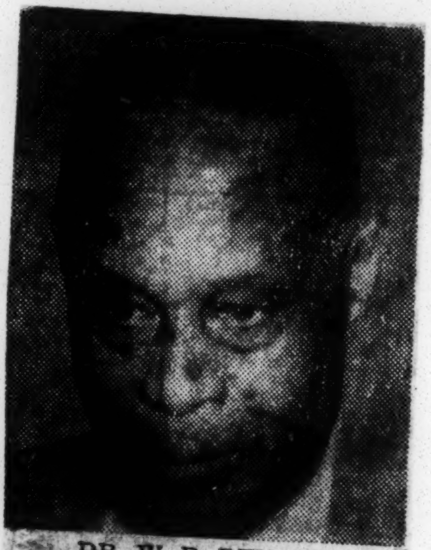
General

3 Who Won in South

Z. ALEXANDER LOOBY
. . . *first in Nashville*

Sat. 5-19-51

DR. WILLIAM M. HAMPTON
. . . *first in Greensboro, N. C.*



DR. W. P. DEVANE
. . . *re-elected in Fayetteville*

Two Cities Elect Their First

3 Council Posts Won by Negroes

Courier

(Courier Press Service)

Southern Negroes asserted themselves at the polls last week in municipal elections and in two cities elected Negroes to the City Council for the first time in years. Widely known NAACP Atty. Z. Alexander Looby was elected in Nashville, Tenn., and popular young Dr. William M. Hampton in Greensboro, N. C. Nashville and Jacksonville, Fla. may yet increase the number elected.

In Nashville, John T. Lewis and Robert E. Lillard, both Negroes, will face white opponents in run-offs, while in Jacksonville, possibility of after-election investigations may still allow two defeated Negro Council candidates a chance at victory. Looby defeated Coyness L. Ennix, also a Negro attorney, for his Council seat.

NORTH CAROLINA

Many were called but only two were chosen in Tarheelia last week as an unprecedented number of Negro voters maneuvered to elect members of their race in thirteen North Carolina towns.

Negroes were successful in electing candidates last Tuesday for the City Councils of Greensboro and Fayetteville. Winston-Salem is sure to elect a Negro on June 5 to succeed the Rev. Kenneth R. Williams, who will not be a candidate.

The most significant race was won by Dr. William M. Hampton, young Greensboro physician, who became the first of his race to be elected there.

Courier
Sat. 5-19-51

TOPPED FIELD

Dr. W. P. DeVane was returned to the Fayetteville City Council post, which he has held for two years. Dr. DeVane received the highest vote of five elected from a field of ten.

The best showing of a losing candidate was turned in by James T. Taylor, veteran North Carolina College instructor, who received 4,507 votes in the Durham, N. C., councilmanic race, to place fifth in a field of six seeking to fill three vacancies.

In an effort to stem the influence of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, the race issue was emotionally projected in one of the bitterest campaigns ever held there.

Dr. Hampton, who was elected to fill one of seven vacancies from a field of thirteen candidates, received a total of 5,219 votes with approximately half of his support coming from predominantly white precincts.

Kelly Alexander, state president of the NAACP, ran ninth in his native Charlotte in a race for seven Council seats. Herman L. Taylor, well-known civil rights attorney, received strong Negro support in Raleigh, but also ran ninth in a race for seven seats.

In Gastonia, Dr. W. P. Carter missed the Council by a thousand votes and in Rocky Mount, A. H. Bryant received 691 votes, while George Wood received 996.

Other Negro candidates were eliminated in primaries and

Our Opinions

Southern Votes and Civil Rights

THE VICTORIES of three Negro councilmanic candidates in the South last week are significant for all sections of the United States. The new city councilmen, Alexander Looby in Nashville, Tenn. and Dr. William Hampton in Greensboro, N. C., along with Dr. W. P. Devane who was re-elected to the city council in Fayettsville, N. C., represent the advance guard of a great and growing political force which will one day wreck the Dixiecrat bloc on the U. S. Congress.

34c(1)

These election victories have come on the eve of an emergency conference on civil rights in Washington which has been called by the NAACP. The leaders gathering in the capitol this week can take heart from these victories which betoken the political awakening of the Negro millions in the South whose voice can no longer be stilled.

The Dixiecrats have made it impossible to enact civil rights legislation and to uphold the constitutional guarantees of our citizenship. They now have lost their fight to deny the right to vote to Negro citizens and with the full exercise of their franchise in the South, Negro voters can win decisive political power. Once this is achieved, the Dixiecrat obstructionists in the Congress will be retired to private life.

We believe that the great majority of Americans have a firm faith in the democratic principles of equality of opportunity and of fairplay. The will of the people has been subverted by the Dixiecrat minority in the Congress. Today we are witnessing the beginning of the end of this white-supremacy dictatorship that has been based on the denial of suffrage to millions of our citizens in the South. We may have a long way to go but the facts clearly indicate that we are on our way.

13 TAN LEGISLATORS HELPED ENACT 1872-73 RIGHTS LAWS. (They're Still Legal in 1951)

Afro-American
Sat. 6-2-51
Baltimore, Md.

See- Code 10, 1951

OPS Appoints Two Negroes To Posts In Mid-West Region

World Times - 7-19-51

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— S. Allen Early and Edwin B. Jourdain, Jr., have been appointed to high posts in the Office of Price Stabilization, according to an announcement made last week by Director Michael V. DiSalle.

Early, a New York attorney, was appointed to work in the Office of the Chief Counsel; and Jourdain, who lives in Evanston, Illinois, was appointed as information and editorial specialist in Region VII, by Regional Director Michael Howlett. This region includes Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Early is a native of Washington, D. C., and a graduate of Dunbar High School. He also graduated from Bates College and Yale University School of Law, where he was an editor of the Yale Law Journal.

Following his graduation from Yale, he served as Deputy Assistant to Frank J. Hogan, District Attorney of New York. He has been associated with a New York law firm of Early and McClane.

Jourdain is formerly a news editor of the Chicago Defender and managing editor of the Chicago Bee. He has also served as staff member of the New Bedford, Mass. daily Standard and has done graduate work in journalism at the Medill School of Journalism of Northwestern University.

A graduate of Harvard University, where he was member of the track squad, heh has done graduate work in the Harvard graduate school of business administration. He is a former state president of the Illinois Conference of the NAACP, and has appeared on the Northwestern University reviewing stand radio program.

Jourdain also is a former alderman in Evanston.

U. S. Sends Negro Personnel Into Foreign Countries

34 C (1) General

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— More American Negroes are serving the United States government in diplomatic establishments, embassies, legations and consulates abroad than ever before.

Some 40 colored people are stationed in a score of foreign countries, serving in various capacities. These range from an ambassador at $15,000 a year and prerequisites down to stenographers and guards, one of the lower starting grades, with salaries at $2680 which cost of living and housing allowances raise to about the $3,000 level.

For many years Negroes were confined to two or three foreign areas. Liberia has had a Negro staff for years. At various times there have been consuls and clerks at Lisbon, Portugal, the Azores Islands and the Canary Islands. But Secretary of State Dean Acheson, with the approval of President Truman and the cooperation of half a dozen career men in the state department, has pushed a change in assignments which is now bringing real results.

The State Department is more sensitive to the reaction of other countries and peoples to America's vigorous preachment of the virtues of democratic government than are other governmental agencies or American business organizations State Department representatives have had to bear the brunt of answering questions from foreign often black, brown and yellow, people about the status of Negroes in democratic America.

For a number of years a small group in the State Department has been urging the integration of Negroes into various embassy and legation staffs. They have sought to break up the solid ~~Negro staff~~ in the Negro Republic of Liberia.

Among those who have been working toward that end were George C. McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State; Harold Sims, Area Officer, African Division; Andrew Lynch, now in Tripoli; Henry S. Villard, Garland Farmer, Chief, African desk; Clare Timberlake, Consul-General, Bombay, and Dr. Ruth C. Sloan, U S Information Service.

The Korean War and current manpower shortage have helped open up opportunities, also.

It is not easy to discover all of the Negroes in State Department Service. Apparently no record is kept by race. Through contacting personnel officers and looking back over past record, plus my own acquaintance in the field, it is possible to list most of the group alphabetically.

NEGROES ASK JOBS ON ACHESON STAFF

13 Leaders Urge Him to Name One of Race as an Aide and Open Up Good Positions

Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 13—Thirteen prominent Negroes today urged Secretary of State Dean Acheson today to take steps to end discrimination against members of their race in State Department posts in this country and abroad.

Post. 4-14-51

Five of the group, which included such leaders as A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A. F. L., and Mary McLeod Bethune, president emeritus of the National Council of Negro Women, called on Mr. Acheson with a six-point proposal designed to expand opportunities for Negroes in the State Department.

Theodore Brown, representing Mr. Randolph, told reporters that Mr. Acheson was "sympathetic to the over-all proposals" but took exception to the recommendation that he try to "facilitate admission, without distinction based on race, to schools that prepare a large number of the men and wotions in the foreign service."

Acheson Lacks School Contract

Mr. Acheson, Mr. Brown said, pointed out that policies of the schools did not fall within his responsibility as Secretary of State.

Other recommendations submitted by the group were these:

1. The State Department should review its employment policies "on all levels" for determining conformity with Federal fair employment policies.
2. A "qualified Negro" should be named an Assistant Secretary of State.
3. Qualified Negroes should be employed in professional and policy-making positions in the State Department and foreign service.
4. Negroes should be placed in "representative capacities" in the United Nations.

The group's summary said that the State Department probably employs fewer Negro men and women above the custodial and clerical levels than any other department or agency of the Federal Government.

Refusal by Dr. Bunche Recalled

When it was pointed out that Dr. Ralph Bunche declined an offer to be Assistant Secretary of State, the committee's spokesman said that Negroes did not feel that the field of qualified people had been exhausted.

Members of the group also reported that "some Negroes" had felt that the offer was made to Dr. Bunche because of its importance to the ideological struggle between communism and democracy. Clarence Mitchell, representing Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, quickly added that his group did not associate themselves with that view.

The thirteen signers of the statement presented to Secretary Acheson follow:

Mrs. Bethune, Mr. Randolph, Mr. White, William Y. Bell, bishop of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of South Boston, Va.; Elmer Henderson, director, American Council of Human Rights; J. Robert Booker, president, National Negro Bar Association; Dowal Davis, president, Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, and Lester Ganger, executive secretary, National Urban League.

Also, Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College; Channing H. Tobias, director, Phelps-Stokes Foundation; Willard S. Townsend, president, United Transport Service Employes of America, C. I. O., and Rayford W. Logan, professor, Howard University, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown, of New York, represented Mrs. Bethune at the meeting with Mr. Acheson.

34c(1) 1951 General

OPS APPOINTS TWO NEGROES TO POST IN MID-WEST REGION

7-28-51

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34c(1)

Early is a native of Washington, D. C., and a graduate of Dunbar High School. He also graduated from Bates College and Yale University School of Law, where he was an editor of the Yale Law Journal.

General

Following his graduation from Yale, he served as Deputy Assistant to Frank J. Hogan, District Attorney of New York. He has been associated with a New York law firm of Early and McClane.

Jourdian is formerly a news editor of the Chicago Defender and managing editor of the Chicago Bee. He has also served as staff member of the New Bedford, Mass., daily Standard and has done graduate work in Journalism at the Medill School of Journalism of Northwestern University.

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Jourdian also is a former alderman in Evanston.

No Negro As Presidential Aide Truman Tells Press

Daily World Sun. 7-15-51.

34c(1)

General

WASHINGTON — (ANP)— All hopes for the appointment of a Negro as administrative assistant to the President, in charge of minority group affairs, vanished last week when Mr. Truman stated very definitely that he was not going to fill the post recently vacated by the resignation of David Niles.

At his press conference Thursday he was reminded that a number of Negro leaders had requested that he appoint a Negro to fill this vacancy and asked if he wished to comment on these requests.

In reply the President said he would not appoint anyone to fill the post because he thinks Mr. Niles will return to his post, and added that he hoped he would.

Elmer Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, had requested that the President appoint a Negro for advisor on minority affairs.

He was joined in this request by A. Phillip Randolph, chairman of a committee of 12 Negro leaders who called on the President several months ago to discuss the appointment of Negroes to higher positions in government.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president-emeritus of the National Council of Negro Women, had also written the President on the matter.

Others who had requested that a Negro be appointed as his administrative assistant where Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, and Williard Townsend, international president of the CIO Transport Service Employees.

Forty Negroes Hold U.S. Diplomatic Jobs

Courier Sat. 8-11-51

Pittsburgh Pa

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

34c(1)

General

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—More American Negroes are serving the United States Government in diplomatic establishments, embassies, legations and consulates abroad than ever before.

Some forty colored persons are stationed in a score of foreign countries, serving in various capacities. These range from an ambassador at $15,000 a year and perquisites down to stenographers and guards, one of the lower starting grades, with salaries at $2,680 which cost of living and housing allowances raise to about the $3,000 level.

Report From Europe

34c(1)

By Ollie Stewart

MUNICH, Germany — A tremendous social revolution is taking place all over Europe — with colored Americans pioneering in jobs that for decades have been reserved "for whites only." This is true with both military and civilian personnel.

Mr. Stewart

With the State Department is Archie S. Lang, 2160 Madison Ave., NYC, chief of the integration and assimilation section, displaced populations branch. Lang is stationed in Munich and is also attached to the office of the political advisor, and office of the land commissioner for Bavaria.

The Foreign Service has Virgil C. Heathcock, 1313 Spring Road, N.W., Washington, working with the U.S. displaced persons commission as occupational analyst. His wife, Mrs. Lorraine R. Heathcock, teaches at Banneker Junior High and is on leave for further study.

Sees Ben Johnson

Remember Ben Johnson who ran like the wind for Columbia University? Well, he is now Maj. Ben Johnson, executive officer of the 29th TT Battalion, Munich — the first colored executive officer on a battalion HQ staff, with a long string of white officers under him.

Ben recently bought a home at 1014 Cooper St., Camden, N.J., a few doors down the street from Heavyweight Champion Jersey Joe Walcott. His wife and car are en route to Germany to join him.

And, speaking of majors, there are five others besides Ben at the Henry Caserne in Munich.

They are Majs. Pliny Jenkins, chaplain, San Diego, Calif.; Ivan Harrison, commanding officer, 370th armored infantry battalion, Detroit; Frederic E. Davison, 3107 Eleventh St., N.W., Washington; Abner E. Jackson, Columbia, S.C., and Charles L. Pickett, Aurora and Chicago, Ill.

Athletics Integrated

The baseball, basketball and girls WAC softball teams in Munich are mixed, as they are now throughout the occupation zone of Germany.

Paris flash! The U.S. Embassy here has just received another important addition to its Information and Education Section.

He is James A. Hulbert, who will be librarian here for the next two years — marking the first time that any colored person has ever held such a post. A graduate of Morehouse College and Columbia University, Hulbert has held the post of librarian at Virginia State College for the past nine years.

He arrived July 25 on the Ile de France, with his wife, Mrs. Marguerite Hulbert, and two daughters, Marilyn, 11, and Marguerite, 10. They were met at the station by a State Department car.

Other arrivals: Elizabeth (Libby) Clark Los Angeles news scribe, here doing publicity during a tour by a white group from the University of Southern California.

MAKING HISTORY:

40 Serve in Diplomatic Service in Foreign Field

Afro-American Date 8-18-51

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

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The State Department is more sensitive to the reaction of other countries to America's preachment of democracy than are other governmental agencies or business.

The representatives have had to bear the brunt of answering questions from foreigners, often black, brown and yellow, about the status of colored people in democratic America.

Group Behind Integration

For a number of years a small group in the State Department has been urging the integration of colored persons into various embassy and legation staffs. They have sought to break up the solid colored staff in Liberia. Among those who have been working toward that end were:

George C. McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State, Harold Sims, Area Officer, African Division, Andrew Lynch, now in Tripoli, Henry S. Villard, Garland Farmer, chief, African desk; Clare Timberlake, Consul-General, Bombay, and Dr. Ruth C. Sloan, U.S. Information Service. The Korean war and current manpower shortage also have helped open up opportunities.

It is not easy to discover all of the colored persons in State Department Service. Apparently no record is kept by race. Through contacting personnel officers and looking back over past records, it is possible to list most of the group. They are:

Those on Record

Rudolph Aggrey is in Lagos, Nigeria. His father, a famous African educator, was one of the founders of Achimota College. John F Baynard of Pennsylvania, is in Liberia. J. T. Beaver Jr., from Dayton, O., is in Tenerife, Canary Islands. David B. Bolen, Heflina La., is in Monrovia.

William P. Boswell of New Jersey, Lena Bridges of New York and Lillie M Hubbard of Chicago are at the consulate in Ponta Delgada, Azores Islands. Solomon H Bostic is in the embassy at Athens Greece. Beatrice M. Carson of Louisville is a stenographer in Paris. Glorida E. Denham is on the staff at Frankfort, Germany.

Charles Davis of New York is in Cairo, Egypt. Edward R. Dudley, Ambassador to Liberia, occupies the top rung in diplomatic assignments. Lamar E. Forte, Kissime, Fla., is an agriculturist in Liberia; Rita Garth of New York is stationed in Monrovia, as is John S. George, a native of Washington, D.C. His wife, Ida, is an attache of the Liberia Company.

Transferred to Denmark

William C. George recently was transferred to Copenhagen, Denmark. Willis Holloway of Phoebus, Va., is in Monrovia as is Thomas Hopkins. Charles Hanson Jr., of New York City last year became vice-consul in Zurich, Switzerland. Giles A. Hubert, formerly of FSA and is now en route to Bombay, India, to be vice-consul.

Rupert A. Lloyd of D.C., has been second secretary and vice-consul at the American embassy in Paris for three years. Carl T. Mebane of Connecticut is in the embassy in London. Ruth Phillips of Harrisburg, Pa., is in Monrovia. Frank E. Pinder of Key West, Fla. of the agricultural mission in Liberia has returned to the United States on leave.

One in Indonesia

Eugene D. Sawyer of Kansas City and Washington, has been serving as Information Officer for USIS in Liberia and now goes to New Delhi, India. Mack M. Speights Jr., is in Manila, P. I. Herbert C. Tate, former attorney in New Jersey has gone to Karachi, Pakistan. Myrtle E. Thorne is in Medan, Indonesia, while James Todd is at Cairo.

Orville Lewis of Manassas, Va., Harold Ward and Albert Witcher are in Liberia and Lawrence B. Wilson of Los Angeles is in New Delhi, India. Dean of the service is Clifford R. Wharton who serves as consul-general in Lisbon, Portugal.

s

34c(1) 1951 Haiti

Th
tem of the Flyi
PAA

Daily World
Tues. 6-5-51
Atlanta, Ga.

34c (1)
Haiti

HAITI'S NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE—General Framck Lavaud is shown en route to France where he will take up his new post as Ambassador from Haiti. General Lavaud has been acting president of Haiti twice in the past five years when the country was under temporary military rule. Chief of Staff of the Haitian army, he is the country's first general.

34c(1) 1951

HAITI - (Attache of the American Embassy)

34c(1)

Globe
Fri. 6-15-51
Nashville
Tenn

Giles A. Hubert is pictured here with his wife, Muriel P. Hubert, and Mrs. Hubert's mother, Mrs. Alice B. Patillo, on the porch of their villa in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, where Mr. Hubert has been serving for three years as Attache of the American Embassy. The Hubert's will be guests of Mr. Calvin McKissack this week while on the way to Mr. Hubert's next post of duty as Consul and Economic Officer at Bombay, India. Mr. Hubert was formerly Professor of Economics at Fisk University and Mrs. Hubert served here as Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

34c(1) 1951

Public Relations Consultant
Haiti

Poppy Cannon To Haitian Position

Call Fri 11-30-51

To Serve As N. Y. Consultant

Kansas City

NEW YORK.— Poppy Cannon has been named public relations consultant by the government of the Republic of Haiti.

She will act as advisor to the Haiti Tourist Information Bureau in New York and will cooperate with the bureau director, Gerard de Catalogne, on all phases of tourist and economic promotion in the furtherance of plans for the development of Haiti. Her work will be closely coordinated with Haiti's new Five-Year Plan, approved and adopted last month by the Haitian parliament in Port-au-Prince.

34c(1)

Now one of the editors of Park East magazine, a writer, radio and television personality, Poppy Cannon is widely known in the field of advertising and public relations. Formerly an executive of Maxon, Inc., where she was associated with H. J. Heinz 57 Varieties, Gillette, General Electric, Hotpoint and other national advertising accounts, she was later vice president of Peter Hilton Inc. where under her direction Haiti's highly successful tourist program was initiated.

The wife of Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, she has traveled extensively in the Caribbean and accompanied her husband on the Round-the-World Town Meeting of the Air, visiting India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Japan, and Hawaii as well as Europe and the countries of the Middle East.

34c(1) 1951

Illinois

Flag Presented to Judge Green

Tribune
Thurs
4-26-51
Chicago Ill.

[TRIBUNE Photo]

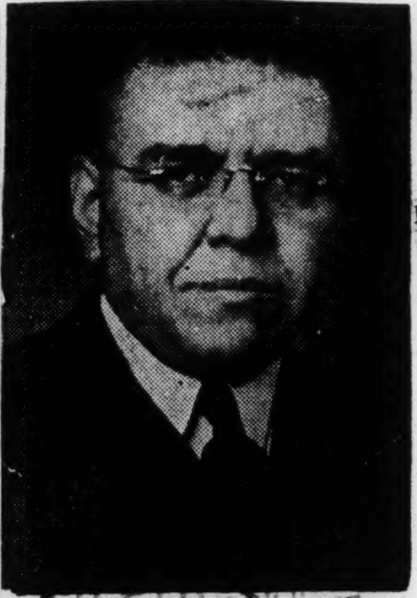
Judge Green receiving flag from Mrs. Alva Delaney, Mrs. Grac D. Wells, and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Williams (left to right).

Honored by Women

Judge Wendell Green received an American flag and standard for his Circuit courtroom yesterday, from the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women. He was honored as the state's first Negro Circuit judge. Thurs 4-26-51

Mrs. Alva Delaney, 5938 Prairie av., president, presented the flag, and Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, secretary, outlined the association's activities. Du Sable High school was represented by a squad of uniformed members of the Reserve Officers Training corps.

Witnesses included a delegation of 43 Detroit women headed by Mrs. Sadie Palmer, vice president of the Central Association of colored Women, and Mrs. Martha Harris, president of the Detroit chapter.



BEST LEGISLATOR—First Negro to hold post of chairman of appropriations committee, Illinois House of Representatives, Rep. Charles J. Jenkins has been given "Best Legislator Award" of the Independent Voters League of Illinois.

Call
Fri-5-4-51
Kansas City
Mo

GRESSMAN DAWSON WELCOMED TO DALLAS.— Shown here is the Dallas welcoming committee which met Congressman William L. Dawson when he arrived in the Texas city Sunday. The congressman from Illinois spoke at the Good Street Baptist church Sunday evening under the auspices of the Dallas Council of Negro Women. In the foreground are, left to right: Mrs. B. E. Howell, Mrs. J. G. Hardin, president of the Dallas Council, an unidentified woman, Congressman William L. Dawson, Joe Fields, N. C Chalmers and A. T. Partee.

—R. C. Hickman Photo.

34c(1) 1951 Illinois

AIDS DRAFT BILL

Rep. William L. Dawson

The New York Times

HOUSE CHEERS PLEA OF NEGRO MEMBER

Southerners Join Applause When Dawson of Illinois Ends Segregation Plaint

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UP)—A stirring plea by a Negro representative against segregation in the armed services moved even some Southern Democrats to applaud in the ~~House today.~~

Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat of Illinois, one of two Negro House members, implored his colleagues to reject a segregation provision in a pending draft bill. ~~The House~~ later threw it out, 178 to 126.

34c(1)

4/13/51

"How long, how long, my conferees and gentlemen from the South, will you divide us Americans on account of color?" the Georgia-born Negro demanded. "Why will this body go on record to brand this section of citizens second class?"

"Give me the test that you would apply to make any one a full-fledged American and by the living God, if it means death itself, I will pay it—but give it to me," Mr. Dawson told a hushed House.

Mr. Dawson, a 65-year-old Chicago attorney, said he was too old to be drafted in World War I but that he volunteered, was commissioned an infantry lieutenant and led troops in battle against the Germans.

"This mark you see here on my forehead," he said, "is the result of German mustard gas and this left shoulder of mine is today a slip joint.

"That would have been a good joint if I had not been a good American Negro. I served in a segregated outfit as a citizen trying to save this country.

"I would give up this life of mine to preserve this country and every American in it, white or black.

"Deny to me, if you will, all that American citizenship stands for. I will still fight for you, hoping that under the Constitution of the United Statesall these restrictions will be removed and that we will move before the world as one people, American people, joined in a democracy toward all the world.

"God didn't curse me when He made me black any more than He cursed you when He made you white.

"I say to you who claim to love America in this hour of its stress that the greatest argument the Soviet Union is using among the black peoples of the world to turn them against us is your treatment of me, me an American citizen.

"I believe that the South is big enough for all of us to live in together in peace and happiness if we can but have understanding.

"But we cannot have understanding if you raise one against the other because of color."

The House, including some Southern Democrats, applauded as Mr. Dawson took his seat.

HIS FINEST HOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN, I was born in the South. I lived there all during the days of my young manhood. When World War I broke out, I was above the draft age. I did not have to go, but I believed then, as I believe now, that it was the duty of every citizen when the welfare of the nation in which he claims citizenship is at stake, to rally to the call and to give his life, if need be, for the preservation of that nation.

I went to war. I was commissioned William L. Dawson, first lieutenant of the infantry. I led Americans in battle—black Americans. This mark you see here on my forehead is the result of German mustard gas. This left shoulder of mine is today a slip joint. I cannot raise my left arm any higher than the shoulder unless I lift it with the other hand. That would have been a good joint if hospitalization had been available and I had not been a Negro American. I served in a segregated outfit as a citizen trying to save his country.

How long, how long, my conferees and gentlemen from the South, will you divide us Americans on account of color? Give me the test that you would apply to make anyone a full-fledged American, and by the living God, if it means death itself, I will pay it! But, give it to me! Why should this body go on record, at a time when we are fighting a world war, to brand a section of its citizenry as second-class?

I have sat in the well of this House and I have seen you gentlemen from the South, and rightly so, stand up and applaud members of other races—non-white races—who were darker than I am. I have seen you applaud them, yet you will take me, a citizen of the United States, of your own flesh and blood, and brand me with second-class citizenship.

If there is one place in America where there should not be segregation, that place is in the armed services, among those who fight for this country. Oh, I know how some of you feel; but there is but one God and there is but one race—all made in the image of God. I did not make myself black any more than you made yourself white, and God did not curse me when He made me black any more than He cursed you when He made you white. I would give up this life of mine to preserve this country, and every American in it, white or black. Deny to me today, if you will, all that American citizenship stands for, I will still fight to preserve our nation knowing that some day—under the Constitution of the United States—all of these restrictions will be removed, and that we will move forward before the world as one people—American people—joined in a democracy which shall set the pattern for all the world.

I say to you who claim to love America, in this hour of its stress, that the greatest argument the Soviet Union is using among the black peoples of this world—to turn them against you—is your treatment of me, and Americans like me.

No, I do not believe this body means to go off on this tangent, and I believe you who came from the South, if you would look back a little bit, would never, never again take a step to handicap any one of God's children for what they are.

I believe that the South is big enough for all of us to live in together in peace and in happiness if we can but have understanding; but we cannot have understanding if you array one against another because of color. I hope you will vote for the Price Amendment.

VOTES FOR SEGREGATION—126
VOTES AGAINST SEGREGATION—178

The Courier presents the complete text of the brilliant speech made in the House of Representatives in Washington April 12 by Congressman William L. Dawson (D.-Ill.) in attacking the Winstead Amendment which favored segregation in the U. S. Armed Forces in pending legislation for draft and proposed universal military training. As a result of this impassioned plea by Representative Dawson, the Winstead Amendment was overwhelmingly defeated, with white Southerners joining in sending it down to defeat.

Courier Sat. 4-28-51 Pittsburgh, Pa.
34C(1) Ill

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM L. DAWSON

Dawson's Speech on Winstead Amendment Got Publicity, But Others Helped Also

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — The impressive dramatic, emotional speech made on the House floor by Cong. William L Dawson recently in opposition to the pro segregation Winstead amendment invoked such nation-wide publicity that it completely overshadowed the all-out effort made by other congressmen and laymen to defeat this undemocratic amendment.

34C(1)

Among others who played an important role in this great victory were Cong. Adam Clayton Powell of New York, Melvin Price and Sidney R. Yates of Illinois, and NAACP representatives from 11 states in the union.

In a previous speech, Cong. Powell branded the Winstead amendment as "the most tragic backward step that I've seen any committee of the Congress take".

"On the homefront, the virus of immorality has already seeped into nearly every phase of our government", continued Powell. "To leave the Winstead amendment in the bill would be the final proof to the world and our citizens that we are ungodly, un-Christlike and un-democratic."

Allowed A Choice

The Winstead amendment, which would have allowed inductees a choice of serving with segregated units was defeated at first by a vote of 178 to 126, when the House was voting on a substitute bill offered by Cong. Graham Bearden.

Although the Bearden Bill was defeated, it was necessary to have another vote on the Winstead amendment because it was also a part of the main UMT bill under consideration.

Cong. Melvin Price offered an amendment to strike the Winstead proposal from both bills. The second vote taken on the following day rejected the amendment by a vote of 138 to 123.

Rep. Yates was one of the strong backers of the Price amendment and opponents of the Winstead provision which he claimed would "stop the clock of human progress."

Imposed Caste System

The Winstead provision, said Rev. Yates, "will impose and crystallize a caste system in the military forces and seriously cripple, if not destory, every social advance that has been made for better understanding between the peoples of various races in recent years".

In spite of the impressive speeches made by the few liberal congressmen, it is recognized that much of the credit for the defeat of the Winstead amendment goes to the 44 NAACP representatives who came to Washington from 11 states and diligently lobbied for its defeat. These citizens were responsible for the change of heart and vote of several of their representatives, making the victory possible by a small margin.

The defeat of this amendment was hailed by the NAACP as a victory for the people who came to Washington to lobby against it.

Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, declared that by defeating the Winstead pro-segregation amendment "the House of Representatives has reaffirmed the faith of the American people in progress toward democracy through legislative action".

Randolph Not Surprised

A. Philip Randolph, co-chairman of the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service, said in a prepared statement that careful students of social forces were not surprised to see the clever Winstead amendment attached to the UMT manpower bill — "providing for so-called 'voluntary' segregation for those 'sensitive' GIs who wish to exercise their 'option' to draw the color line all the way from Fort Dix to Korea."

He branded the "hush-hush" approvel of the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in the House Armed Services committee as a national disgrace.

Another amendment to the UMT bill offered by Congress Franck Havenner (D., Calif.) was defeated by a vote of 63 to 46. It would have made assaults and physical violence against members of the Armed Services a Federal offense.

This amendment was strongly opposed by the Department of Defense on the ground that it would hurt the chances of getting southern votes for the Universal Military Training bill.

DePriest Struck By Bus; Critical

Amsterdam News

CHICAGO (ANP)— Oscar DePriest, 79, former congressman from Chicago, is in Provident hospital, after being struck by a bus as he was crossing South Parkway at 46th street, not far from his home.

34-C(1)

1-27-51

As far as physicians are able to determine, he is suffering from a cerebral concussion and a broken nose. Just how critical his condition is, no one seems to know.

DePriest's son, O. Stanton DePriest, came to his father's aid, following the accident.

While crossing the South Parkway, the former congressman was hit by a bus driven by Emmett Turner as the vehicle tried to pass a jitney cab.

For many years DePriest was a Republican power in Chicago politics. He is the first Negro to serve in the city council. Recently, he has concentrated in private life on his real estate activities.

OSCAR DePRIEST

Congrats!—Atty. Wendell Green was congratulated by his wife, Loraine, as he was sworn in as judge of the Circuit Court of Chicago Thursday. A large group of city officials and judges witnessed the ceremonies as Judge Green became the first Negro to sit on the Circuit Court bench.

CHICAGO NEGRO NAMED HEAD OF HOUSE GROUPS

Speaker Fills Posts on Committee

Wed Jan 24-51

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 23—Rep. Charles J. Jenkins [R., Chicago] today became the first Negro to be named chairman of a major legislative committee in Illinois. He was appointed house appropriations chairman by Speaker Warren L. Wood [R., Plainfield.]

Jenkins, who has represented a south side district since 1930 and is regarded as one of the best lawyers in the legislature, told newsmen that close scrutiny will be given budget requests of the Democratic state administration. All spending bills will be referred to his committee.

Sponsored Rule Change

Jenkins, a parliamentary expert, formerly was house chairman on judicial practice and uniform laws. He sponsored a rule change that abolished that comparatively unimportant committee 10 years ago. He said that, outside of the south in the post-Civil war reconstruction period, he knew of no Negro who had been chairman of a major committee. He is 53 and lives at 4127 Prairie av.

Other major assignments were given W. Russell Arrington [R., Evanston] as judiciary chairman and Arthur W. Sprague [R., La Grange] as executive chairman.

Canton Heads Ag Commitee

Wood's other Republican appointments as chairmen and vice chairmen, respectively:

Agriculture—Homer Caton, Stanford, and George Brydia, Prophetstown.

Appropriations — August C. Grebe, Peoria, vice chairman.

Banks and building and loans—William G. Thon, Oak Park, and James J. Adduci, Chicago.

Contingent expenses—Ora D. Dillavou, Urbana, and Frank A. Marek, Cicero.

Education — Charles W. Clabaugh, Champaign, and Herschel S. Green, West York.

Elections and reapportionment — Franklin U. Stransky, Savanna, and William J. McDonald, Murphysboro.

Enrolling, transcribing, and typing of bills—Maud N. Peffers, Aurora. [No vice chairman.]

Executive — Clinton Searle, Rock Island, vice chairman.

Industry and labor relations—Alan Best, Chicago, and Harvey Pearson, Waukegan.

Insurance—Marvin F. Burt, Freeport, and G. William Horsley, Springfield.

Gets Major Illini House Chairmanship

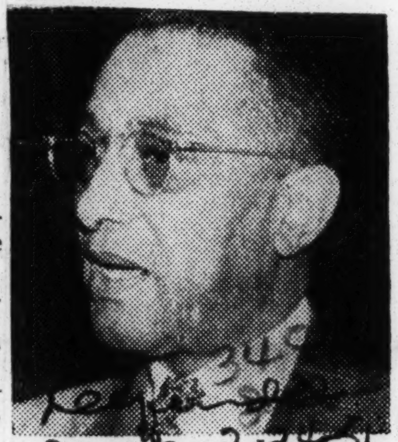
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—(ANP)—Rep. Charles J. Jenkins (Rep. 3rd district, Chicago), was named here last week as chairman of the house appropriations committee—the first major legislative committee post to be held by a Negro.

Call

The appointment was made by Speaker of the House Warren L. Wood (R., Plainfield). Jenkins, who has been a member of the house since 1930, is regarded by his associates as being one of the best legal minds in the legislature. His expert opinion has been sought many times on parliamentary procedure.

Jenkins was author of the rider on a bill which abolished separate schools in southern Illinois two years ago. In his new post, he will have charge of checking budget requests of the present state administration.

A native of Texas, he is 53 years old.



IN NEW POST—William E. King, former Illinois State Senator and 3rd ward Republican committeeman, is now an attorney at $650 a month with Illinois' Cook County Sanitary Board. The appointment was announced last week.

Dawson Loses Fight To Get Bill Through House

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Representative William L. Dawson, of Illinois, chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, took a licking last Tuesday when Southern Democrats lined up with Republicans to defeat an Administration bill he was seeking to pilot through the House.

3-18-51

The bill, which would have authorized reshuffling of Government agencies by the President during the period of the present emergency, was rejected by a vote of 167 to 227.

Dawson, however, was able to retrieve some compensation for defeat of the bill by leading Administration Democrats to a victory over the coalition by beating off efforts to kill the Truman-recommended plan for reorganization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under a single administrator.

The resolution disapproving of the plan failed of adoption by a vote of 200 to 197. A constitutional majority of 218 votes is required to disapprove reorganization plans under the 1949 Reorganization Act.

Representative Chet Holified, Democrat, of California, who introduced the emergency reorganization bill, charged during debate on the measure that Republicans had raised the issue of the establishment of a fair employment practice commission to win votes of Southern Democrats against the measure.

The question of whether the emergency reorganization bill would give Mr. Truman the power to establish an FEPC was raised during debate on the House floor by Southern Democrats — Representatives John Bell Williams, of Mississippi, and Burr Harrison, of Virginia.

34-E(1)

They apparently were not satisfied by the answer to their question that the bill would give the President no power to establish an FEPC other than that he already has — and voted against the bill.

Forty-six Democrats, almost entirely from the South, voted with 181 Republicans to kill the bill. Supporting the measure were 161 Democrats, five Republicans and one Independent.

Prior to the final roll call the same coalition had whittled down the emergency powers in the already modified bill. The Senate has passed a similar measure, giving the President limited authority to reshuffle Government bureaus but the House action sidetracked it.

Mr. Truman originally requested last December 18 restoration of certain emergency war powers relating to emergency reorganization and to the modification of contracts He asked for authority to reorganize Government agencies by executive orders.

An alternative was proposed of Amending the 1949 Reorganization Act to shorten the waiting period before emergency plans take effect from sixty to eighteen days. If neither the House nor Senate disapproved of plans, would become effective at the end of eighteen days. If neither the House nor Senate disapproved of plans, they would become effective at the end of eighteen days.

As a result of the House action, Mr. Truman must continue to submit plans to realign defense agencies under the 1949 Reorganization Act, which allows either branch of Congress to reject such plans within sixty days.

Gets 'Best Legislator' Award

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Representative Charles J. Jenkins, chairman of the appropriations committee of the Illinois House of Representatives, the first Negro to hold the post, last week was given the "Best Legislator Award" of the Independent Voters League of Illinois at their meeting in Kimball hall.

Governor Stevenson of Illinois, was one of the principal guests of the occasion, and joined in the praise heaped upon Rep. Jenkins, admittedly one of the ablest members of the legislature.

Call

The notification of the Voters League pointed out that the awards are made biennially and are made to the outstanding members of the Illinois General Assembly.

Ill 11-9

The league said the basis of Jenkins' selection was his voting record on key issues and his work in committee as well as on the floor of the house.

"The record shows," the league report said, "you consistently fought for a legislative program molded along liberal lines and designed to advance the best interests of the people of the state of Illinois."

Dawson's Finest Hour

THE STIRRING eloquence of a distinguished Negro legislator last week in the House of Representatives in Washington, D. C., swept back the forces of ignorance, prejudice and bigotry and won a resounding victory for democracy.

The speaker was Representative William L. Dawson of Chicago, his target was the notorious Winstead amendment providing for racial segregation in the draft bill; his, the Negro's and America's victory, was the rejection of the proposed amendment by the resounding vote of 178 to 126.

"Give me the test that you would apply to make any one a full-fledged American and by the living God, if it means death itself, I will pay it—but give it to me." And the House was hushed by his eloquence.

"I say to you who claim to love America, in this hour of stress that the greatest argument the Soviet Union is using among the black peoples of the world to turn them against us is your treatment of me, me an American citizen.

"I believe that the South is big enough for all of us to live in together in peace and happiness if we can but have understanding.

34 E(1)

"But we cannot have understanding if you raise one against the other because of color."

There spoke not simply the able statesman and spokesman of his people but the colored man from the depth of his bruised and battered soul, the colored American who had borne the hurts of his environment since infancy and still erect and undaunted spoke his mind and appealed to the better instincts of his fellow legislators.

It was a memorable speech, which even the Southern opposition applauded, and its effective and sincere delivery snatched victory out of probable defeat.

We salute Congressman Dawson of Chicago.

Dawson's Speech On Winstead Bill Overshadows Efforts Of Others

34 E(1)

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON— (ANP) — The impressive dramatic, speech made on the House floor by Cong. William L. Dawson recently in opposition to the pro-segregation Winstead amendment invoked such national-wide publicity that it completely overshadowed the all-out effort made by other congressmen and laymen to defeat this undemocratic amendment.

5-3-51

Among others who played an important role in this great victory were Cong. Adam Clayton Powell of New York, Melvin Price and Sidney R. Yates of Illinois, and NAACP representatives from 11 states in the union.

In a previous speech, Cong. Powell branded the Winstead amendment as "the most tragic backward step that I've seen any committee of the Congress take."

"On the homefront, the virus of immorality has already seeped into nearly every phase of our government," continued Powell. "To leave the Winstead amendment in the bill would be the final proof to the world and our citizens that we are ungodly, un-Christlike and undemocratic."

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Cong. Melvin Price offered an amendment to strike the Winstead proposal from both bills. The second vote taken on the following day rejected the amendment by a vote of 138 to 123.

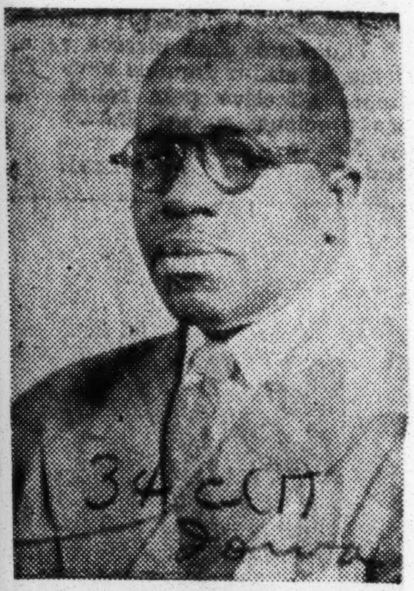
Rep. Yates was one of the strong backers of the Price amendment and opponents of the Winstead provision which he claimed would "stop the clock of human progress."

The Winstead provision, said Rep. Yates, "will impose and crystalize a caste system in the military forces and seriously cripple, if not destroy, every social advance that has been made for better understanding between the peoples of various races in recent years."

In spite of the impressive speeches made by the few liberal congressmen, it is recognized that much of the credit for the defeat of the Winstead amendment goes to the 44 NAACP representatives who came to Washington from 11 states and diligently lobbied for its defeat. These citizens were responsible for the change of heart and vote of several of their representatives, making the victory possible by a small margin.

The defeat of this amendment was hailed by the NAACP as a victory for the people who came to Washington to lobby against it.

34c(1)   1951   Iowa


34c(1)
Iowa

Assistant D. A.— Atty. Luther T. Glanton Jr. was recently inducted as an assistant county district attorney for Polk County, Iowa. A resident of Des Moines, he is the first Negro appointed to this post in the county at the beginning of the D. A.'s first term. He is a Democrat.

34c(1) 1951

India

Dr. Giles A. Hubert
Consul to India

Giles A. Hubert, Consul To India, Visits Nashville

Journal and Guide

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Giles A. Hubert, the new consul to India from the United States, and Mrs. Hubert were visitors last week to Nashville. While in this city they were the house guests of Calvin Mckissack, local architect and were entertained by the "Vagabonds Club" and other groups of friends.

Dat. 7-7-51

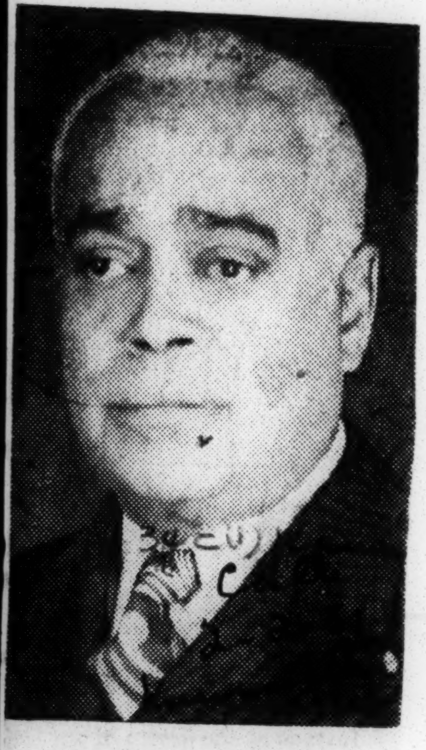
The Huberts were residents of Nashville from 1943 until 1948 and were connected with the Fisk University faculty here. Dr. Hubert was often on leave serving the United States Department of Agriculture. Since 1948 he has been in Haiti serving as agricultural attache. He will work in India as consul and economic officer. During speaker at the "Solid Block," a his visit Dr. Hubert was guest civic organization of this city.

Norfolk, Va.

Dr. and Mrs. Hubert are planning to visit friends in Cincinnati, Ohio, for a few days then travel to Washington before leaving for Bombay. They hope to reach India by Aug. 1.

34c(1) 1951

Kansas



WILLIAM H. TOWERS

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Attorney Towers, a graduate of the University of Kansas law school, served six terms in the Kansas legislature. A few years ago he declined an offer to head the Howard university law school, Washington, D. C. For about 20 years he has been assistant attorney for Kansas City, Kas. He won national acclaim two years ago by winning a suit against the Brotherhood of Carmen which gave membership in the strong union to workers of all races in the state of Kansas. The suit was won in the Kansas supreme court.)

34c(1) 1951

Liberia

Get Point IV Posts In Liberia

Journal and Guide
Dat. 9-22-51
Norfolk, Va.

Dr. Cornelius C. Lewis, left, and Dr. Charles E. Pegg have left for Liberia where they will assist with the agricultural phase of the Point IV program there. Dr. Lewis, an agronomist, will aid in the development of soil building programs and crop production. Dr. Pegg, a veterinarian, will help promote livestock enterprises in the Republic. The latter is a graduate of the Colorado A. and M. School of Veterinary Medicine and formerly worked with the occupation forces in Japan. Dr. Lewis, who is taking leave from Maryland State college to accept the foreign assignment, received his doctorate at the University of Massachusetts.

Name Walton To Liberia Post

Defender
Dat. 11-24-51

WASHINGTON—The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced last week the appointment of C. A. Walton to serve as an extension adviser to the government of Liberia. Walton will become a member of the U. S. Government's Point-Four mission which is assisting in developing the agriculture of the West African republic.

Walton is a native of Somerville, Texas. He received his B. S. degree from Prairie View A and M college.

Since 1927 Walton has been a county agricultural agent for Dallas county, Texas.

Chicago, Ill.

Walton to Liberia Post

[illegible]

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced last week the appointment of L. A. Walton to serve as an extension adviser to the government of Liberia. Walton will become a member of the U. S. Government's Point IV mission assisting in developing the agriculture of the West African Republic.

34c(1) 1951

Liberia

Economic Adviser

Off To Liberia

34c(1)

Afro-American 8-11-51

Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Frank G. Davis, economist, who left Thursday for Liberia where he will serve as economic adviser to the Liberian Government under the Point IV program. He will devote most of his time to the development of agricultural credit facilities. Enroute Dr. Davis will spend a short period in Paris studying the experience the French have had in providing credit to farmers of their African possession.

tures.

Third Specialist Named

He is the third specialist to be sent out from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations to Liberia under the program. He will be stationed in Monrovia.

Dr. Davis is a native of Calhoun Falls, S. C. He received his bachelor of arts degree from Howard University, in 1933, his master of arts from Ohio State University in 1935 and a doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Iowa in 1939 in economics.

Economist Gets Liberian Post

34c(1)

WASHINGTON

The Department of Agriculture has just appointed Dr. Frank G. Davis, former economist for the Office of the Quartermaster General, to a post as economic adviser to the Goverment of Liberia.

Afro-American

Dr. Davis left Washington Thursday to assume his new duties. Enroute he will stop for a brief period in Paris to study the experience the French have had in providing credit to farmers of their African possessions. 8-11-51

Dr. Davis's appointment was made at the request of the Liberian Government. The Technical Cooperation Administration, U. S. Department of State concurred in naming him to the post as part of the United States Government's Point Four program of sharing technical abilities with other coun-

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Economic Adviser To Liberian Government

Journal and Guide

Sat. 8-11-51 Norfolk, Va.

Dr. Frank G. Davis, economist, left last Thursday for Liberia where he will serve as an economic adviser to the Liberian government under the Point Four program. He will devote most of his time to the development of agricultural credit facilities. Enroute, the economist will spendt a short period in Paris studying the experience the French have had in providing credit to farmers of their African possessions.

Dr. F G. Davis Leaves For Adviser Post In Liberia

Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U.S. Department of Agriculture has announced the appointment of Dr. Frank G. Davis, economist, to serve as economic adviser to the Government of Liberia. Dr. Davis will become a member of the U.S. Government's economic mission for developing the agriculture of the West African republic.

34c(1)

The appointment is made at the request of the Government of Liberia and in cooperation with the Technical Cooperation Administration, Department of State, as a part of this Nation's Point Four program of sharing technical abilities with other countries. Dr. Davis is the third Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations specialist to go to Liberia under the Point Four program.

Mr. Davis is a native of Calhoun Falls, S.C. He received his B. A. Degree from Howard University in 1933, his M. A. from Ohio State University in 1935, and his doctor's degree in economics from the University of Iowa in 1939.

Sat. 8-11-51

BEFORE JOINING the Department of Agriculture, Dr. Davis was a professor of business economics at the University of Maryland (Princess Anne Division). Earlier teaching experience included three years at Prairie View A M College, Prairie View, Texas. From 1944 to 1950 he was an economist with the Office of Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

Norfolk, Va.

Dr. Davis left by plane Thursday, August 2, for his post in Monrovia, Liberia.

34c(1) 1951 Liberia

Send 4 More To Liberian Posts

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Four additional American appointees who will serve under Point Four in Liberia have recently completed their state department training and will sail soon. They are:

34c(1)

Lt. John O. Boyer of San Jose, Calif., who will serve as a technical adviser on goedetic surveys. Dr. Andrew Paul Haynal of Orlando, Fla., will join the U. S. public health service in Liberia. Sandy Julius McCorvey of Peterman, Ala., goes to serve as an agricultural production specialist, and Robert R. Williams of Phoenix, Ariz., goes to advise on hydroelectric development.

Post 9-29-51

AMBROSE LEWIS

Two 'Ag' Specialists Leave for Liberia

Courier Sat. 10-13-51

WASHINGTON—Two more agricultural specialists have left for assignments in Liberia under the Point Four program, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced this week.

The recent appointees are Ambrose B. Lewis, an agricultural engineer, and Sandy J. McCorvey, an extension specialist. The appointments were made in cooperation with the Technical Cooperation Administration of the Department of State at the request of Liberia.

34c(1)

METHODS SPECIALIST

Mr. Lewis will assist the Liberians in developing mechanisms for extracting oil from palm kernels and in devising improved methods of handling cacao and coffee.

Pittsburgh Pa.

The agricultural engineer is taking leave from Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C., to accept the assignment. Prior to joining the staff at A. and T., he taught at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., and Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

Mr. McCorvey will serve as an agricultural extension specialist.

SANDY J. McCORVEY

assisting the Liberian Government in getting the know-how of improved production methods to the farmers. He is taking leave from Tuskegee.

34c(1) 1951

Lagos, Nigeria
Vice Consul

Aggrey Enroute To African Post

Defender

4-28-51

Washington — O. Rudolph Aggrey, former publicity director of Bennett College, is en route to Lagos, Nigeria, where he will assume duties as assistant information officer for the Department of State.

The former Chicago Defender correspondent completed an orientation course in Washington before leaving for Nigeria. In Lagos, Aggrey will have the status of vice-consul.

Nigerian Consul

34c

Afro Amer.

Rudolph Aggrey, son of Mrs. Rose Aggrey, Salisbury, N.C., has been appointed vice consul for the State Dept. at Lagos, Nigeria. A native of Salisbury, Mr. Aggrey is a graduate of Hampton Institute and Syracuse, University. His father, the late Dr. James Aggrey was a native of the Gold Coast who was distinguished as an educator.

5-5-51

Dr. Snowden Is Named To Census Comm.

Louisiana Weekly

Dat. 12-15-51

At Louisiana

Baton Rouge, La.—Announcement was made today of the appointment of Dr. George W. Snowden, Special Representative, Louisiana Division of Employment Security to be a member of the United States Bureau of the Census Advisory Committee. P. 6

The Bureau makes use of advisory committees in special fields such as population, housing, agriculture, industry, et cetera.

The committee of which Dr. Snowden will be a member will meet approximately six times a year in Washington to render advice to the Director of the Bureau of Census on programs and policies involving questions of state and local government subdivisions.

Advisory committee members serve without compensation, but they are provided travel and subsistence expenses by the Federal government.

Dr. Snowden is scheduled to leave for Washington during the latter part of December to meet with officials of the Census Bureau and with Dr. Luther Gulick, President of the American Political Science Association who recommended Snowden for the post.

34c(1) 1951

Maryland

First Baltimore Negro Seated as Magistrate

By the Associated Press

BALTIMORE, May 8.—The first Negro took his seat on a Baltimore City magistrate's bench yesterday.

John A. Berry, an insurance executive, was named magistrate by Gov. McKeldin at Northwestern Police Station in a predominantly Negro neighborhood.

Murphy Gets Post

BALTIMORE (NNPA)-- Howard Murphy, business manager of the Afro American Newspapers, last Wednesday was appointed by Governor McKeldin as one of six members of the State Board of Public Welfare to serve under the new chairman, W. Thomas Kemp, Jr.

It is the first time in the history of the board that a colored person has been appointed to membership on it.

34c(1) 1951

Massachusetts

Woman Elected To School Committee

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — (ANP) — This week Mrs. Esther N. McDowell became the first Negro to be elected to the Springfield school committee. She won by a majority of 4120 votes on a Republican ticket, defeating George F. Kane, Democrat. P. 7

An alumna of Virginia State college, Mrs. McDowell is the mother of two children. She formerly taught school in Virginia. Dat. 12-1-51

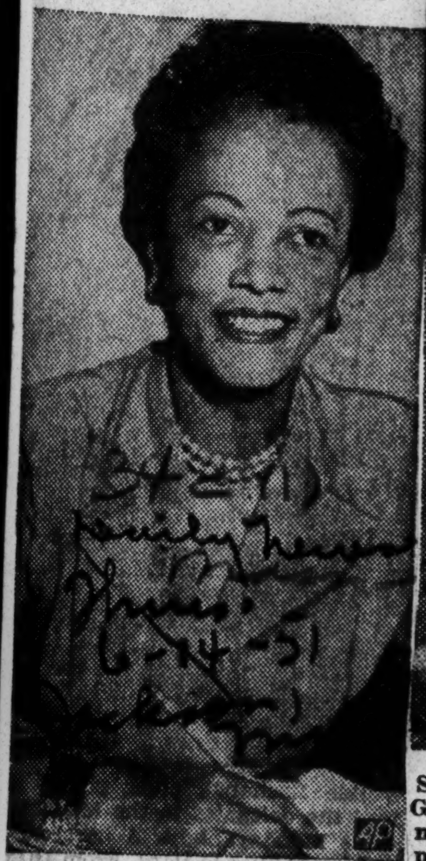
The successful candidate was sponsored by the Springfield Council of Schools, a non-partisan organization which supported certain candidates regardless of party affiliations.

[illegible]

34c(1) 1951

Massachusetts

GOVERNOR CHOOSES NEGRO SECRETARY


34=(1)
Daily News
Miss.
6-14-51
Jackson

Ruth Williams (above), a Negro, is the new private secretary of Massachusetts Gov. Paul A. Devers. She is seated at her desk in the State House at Boston shortly after her appointment was announced Monday. So far as State House veterans can recall, she is the first Negro to hold the secretarial post.

34=(1)
Mass.

Defender
Sat. 6-30-51
Chicago Ill.

SETTING A PRECEDENT — Last week when Gov. Paul A. Devers of Massachusetts, left administered the oath to Mrs. Ruth Williams as his personal secretary, a precedent in democracy was established. Proudly watching the ceremonies are Mrs. Williams' husband, Harold, and her mother, Mrs. Wooten. The Williamses have a daughter, Barbara, 16, who also witnessed the swearing in. Next week the Defender publishes Arnold de Mille's executive interview with Governor Dever.—de Mille photo.

Race Councilman Wins Boston Fight

Courier
34=(1)
Sat. 7-14-51
Pittsburgh Pa.

BOSTON, Mass. — (ANP) — At long last the 18-month legal battle for the Ward 9 City Council seat ended this week with the announcement by the Massachusetts Supreme Court denying Daniel F. Sullivan a rehearing of his case, thus clearing the way for Attorney Lawrence H. Banks to be seated.

Banks will be the first Negro City Councilman under the existing city government of Boston.

E. O. Gourdin Named Judge

Afro American
Sat. 12-1-51

Appointment Must Be Okayed by Council

Baltimore, Md

BOSTON—Edward O. Gourdin of Roxbury, National Guard reserve officer, prominent lawyer and an assistant United States Attorney, Wednesday appointed a judge by Governor Dever, will become the third person of his race to hold such a post in the history of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mr. Gourdin, a former Olympic broad jumper, was appointed to the new post of special justice at Roxbury Courth that was established by the Legislature last month.

P. 3

The appointment was submitted to the Executive Council but will not be acted upon until next week's council meeting.

Ex-Olympics Star

The 54-year-old attorney is a Harvard Literary College and Harvard Law School graduate. He was outstanding track star at the college and former holder of the world's broad jump record. He was named in the U. S. Olympics team in 1924 and placed second in the broad jump at Paris that year.

He joined the National Guard in 1925 as a private and was made a colonel 17 years later. He served in the Pacific during World War II as commander of the 372nd Infantry Regiment.

Father of 4 Children

He is married to the former Amalia Ponce. They have four children, three daughters, one, Dr. Elizabeth A. Goodwin, chief of psychiatry at Rockland State Hospital in New York; and a son, Edward Jr., who is following in his father's footsteps in school sports, including track.

The late Gov. Benjamin Butler of Lowell in 1833 appointed the first colored attorney to the bench. He was George F. Ruffin.

Under former Gov. Robert Bradford in 1948, G. Bruce Robinson was named a special justice of the Boston Juvenile Court.

EDWARD O. GOURDIN

Appointed: EDWARD O. (NED) GOURDIN, 54, famous Olympic athlete of some 30 years ago, was named by Gov. Paul Dever of Massachusetts as special justice of the Roxbury District Court—the first Negro special justice in the state's history.

Ed Gourdin Made Judge In Roxbury

Defender
Sat. 12-1-51
34=(1)

By ARNOLD de MILLE

BOSTON — Edward O. Gourdin, 54, assistant United States attorney, was appointed last week by Gov. Paul A. Dever as special justice of the Roxbury District Court. He is expected to be approved by the Governor's Executive council at its next meeting on Wednesday.

P. 1

EDWARD GOURDIN

Chicago Ill.

The appointment of Gourdin makes him the first special Negro judge in the state's history and the third colored judge Massachusetts has had.

George F. Ruffin was the first. He was appointed in 1833 to the Charlestown court by Gov. Benjamin Butler. Judge Bruce Robinson of Roxbury was appointed recently by former Gov. Robert F. Bradford as a special justice of the Boston Juvenile Court. Gourdin was born in Jacksonville, Fla.

Defender
12-1-51

The appointment also answers Gov. Dever's critics for not naming a Negro to the bench. The post was recently created by the Massachusetts Legislature.

Gourdin is a graduate of Harvard college and Harvard Law school. He was a great track star back in the early twenties. In 1920 he won the national 100-yard dash championship and set a new world broad jump record in 1921 by jumping 25 feet and 3 inches. In 1921 and 1922 he was the national pentathlon champion. He was a member of the 1924 Olympic team.

The new judge has a long and distinguished record of military service. He enlisted in the National Guard as a private March 4, 1925, and rose to the rank of colonel in 1942. He commanded the 372nd Infantry regiment from 1941 to 1946, serving in the Middle Pacific areas.

He is president of Epsilon Gamma Lambda chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, member Isaac W. Taylor post, VFW, and the NAACP.

For the past 16 years Gourdin has held down the job of assistant U. S. attorney. He has four children, Dr. Elizabeth Gourdin, chief of psychiatry at Rockland State hospital, N. Y., Mrs. Amalia Lindal, a journalist now in Iceland; Mrs. Ann Robinson, still in Boston, and Edward Jr., Brighton, High school sprint champion.

Defender
Sat. 10-6-51
Chicago, Ill.

RALPH E. JOHNSON

Ralph E. Johnson

Son Of West Indian Parents Is Right Hand Man To Gov. Dever Of Massachusetts

OVERLOOKED IN the flood of publicity following the appointment of comely Mrs. Ruth Williams as private secretary to Gov. Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts, was quiet, able Ralph E. Johnson, 38-year-old native Bostonian, who serves as executive secretary of the Governor's Council.

The appointment of Mrs. Williams thus placed Governor Dever, an outspoken champion of FEPC, as the only state chief executive in the country who has two Negroes in such high positions of confidence.

The council is composed of heads of the various state departments and serves as a cabinet to the governor. In his capacity as executive secretary to the council, Johnson keeps records of the meetings, prepares the calendar for future meetings, signs vouchers for all payments, and signs all papers for extradition and rendition of prisoners.

This may be the reason why few southern states attempt to have Negroes extradited from Massachusetts on flimsy charges.

Johnson is a graduate of Boston Public Latin school, and holds an A.B. degree from Harvard college and an L.L.B. from Boston University Law School. His wife is the former Frances Briscoe of St. Petersburg, Va.

The couple have two children, Adriana Rhea and Avia Gail. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Johnson who came to this country from the British West Indies also reside in Boston.

Courier

EDWARD O. GOURDIN, star of the 1924 Olympics, has been named special justice of the Roxbury (Mass.) District Court by the Governor. Another "first" to note down. Such news will be coming from the South if our people will only qualify to vote—and vote.

34c(1)

WORLD TODAY

Courier

By George S. Schuyler

P. 1
Sat. 12-1-51

Mrs. Esther N. McDowell wins a "first" with her election to the Springfield, Mass. School Committee with the highest number of votes received by any candidate. Two Negroes were also elected to the City Council. She received 24,297 votes but there are not half that many Negroes in the city.

Pittsburgh

Harvard Alumnus Former Olympic Star and Lawyer

34 a (D) Mass

ROXBURY, Mass.—Col. Edward O. Gourdin, former champion broad jumper and a former commander of the 372nd Infantry Regiment, has been appointed by Gov. Pau Dever to be a special justice of the Roxbury District Court A prominent lawyer, Judge Gourdin has also served as an assistant U. S. attorney.

Holder of the world broad jump record, Colonel Gourdin was an outstanding track star at Harvard where he was graduated from both the college and law school. In 1924 he placed second in the Olympic broad jump at Paris.

Courier

Joining the National Guard in 1925 as a private, he became a colonel seventeen years later. He served in the Pacific during World War II. By his appointment by Governor Dever, Judge Gourdin became the second Negro named to the Massachusetts bench. G. Bruce Robinson was named a special justice of the Boston Juvenile Court by Governor Bradford in 1948.

Judge Gourdin, who is 54, is married and the father of four children. One of them, Dr. Elizabeth A. Gourdin, is chief of the psychiatric section of the Rockland State Hospital in New York. The post he now holds was specially created by the State Legislature last month.

Pittsburgh Pa Sat.

Courier P. 2
Pittsburgh
Pa
Sat.
12-1-51

34 a (D) Mass

Soldier - Jurist—Massachusetts' Governor Paul E. Dever, left, congratulated Col. Edward O. Gourdin, whom he has appointed as a special justice of the Roxbury District Court. Colonel Gourdin, a former assistant U. S. attorney, starred in the Olympics a number of years ago.

34c(1) 1951

12-member Civilian Defense Advisory Council

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune
Appointed member

Dr. Bethune Named To Defense Staff

Daily World

BY ALBERT ANDERSON

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Federal Civil Defense Administrator Millard Caldwell will have a Negro on his staff after all. It will be Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, noted feminine leader, who has been running for a place in civil defense. Mrs. Bethune will be a member of the 12 member advisory council appointed by President Truman and which will confer with Administrator Caldwell on policy matters and decisions.

Almost as soon as Millard Caldwell, who is a former governor of Florida, was appointed, friends of Mrs. Bethune began urging her name for a post on his staff. There was no word forthcoming and from some quarters attacks on Caldwell began. It was charged that as governor of Florida he was well acquainted with Mrs. Bethune and her outstanding abilities and he was denounced by some as having racial bias.

The post on the advisory council may not be what Mrs. Bethune originally desired. At one time it was felt she would not be adverse to a spot as administrative assistant where she might have an office and staff and perhaps extend her activities throughout the country.

Since she has been elected president of the Central Life Insurance Company, of Tampa, Fla., however, it is probable that the elegant salary attached to that post and the necessity for spending considerable time at its helm have changed her ambitions.

In any event what has made her friends happy is that the White House has seen that she was taken care of in a spot befitting her service and her dignity. Among others appointed on the council are Mayor Martin Kennelly of Chicago, Gov. F. G. Payne of Maine, Gov. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio, and Gov. Youngdahl of Minnesota.

Also named were Mayor Delcin, Seattle; Mayor Lawrence, Pittsburgh; Robert Smith, publisher, Los Angeles Daily News; Harry Darby, Republican boss of Kansas; George Richardson, secretary-treasurer of A. F. of L. Fireman and Silliman Evans, president of the Nashville Tennessean.

Mrs. Bethune Is Advisor To Caldwell

WASHINGTON — President Truman has named Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president emiritus of Bethune-Cookman college, and the National Council of Negro Women, as one of a 12-member civilian defense advisory council to consult periodically with the federal defense administration on general policies.

Defender

The administration has been under fire by the NAACP because of the expressed racial views of its administrator, former Gov. Millard Caldwell of Florida.

"Oust Caldwell Day" has been scheduled by the NAACP for the latter part of this month when its branches throughout the country will make a united appeal to President Truman to relieve Caldwell from office unless he is willing to bring his racial views in line with national policy.

5-12-51

The NAACP has refused to participate in a conference scheduled by the Civilian Defense administration for this month because of its objections to the statements made by the administrator regarding Negroes before a Senate committee prior to confirmation for the high government post.

First Negro Woman Legislator Sworn In

DETROIT (ANP) — Mrs. Charline White, winner in the last election for the state house of representatives as congressman at large, was officially sworn in and seated as a regular member of the state body in Lansing, Jan. 3.

The wife of Detroit's most popular disc jockey, "Rocking with Leroy" White, she is the first Negro woman to be sworn in as a member of the state legislature.

At the outset, Mrs. White has stated she intends to listen and learn before attempting to do anything.

Michigan Senate Denies Diggs Seat

1-20-51

LANSING, Mich. — Charles C. Diggs, wealthy insurance executive and undertaker who was elected to the State Senate in the 1950 November election from the Third district, was denied his seat last week by the Republican majority.

The votes against Diggs were 22 to 6. The Senate by its unprecedented action declared the seats in the Third and Second Districts vacant.

It was the first time in Michigan history that the Legislature had used its constitutional power to reject a candidate elected by the people.

1st Elected Democrat

Diggs was the first colored candidate to be elected to public office in Michigan on the Democratic ticket.

He was convicted in 1944 on two counts of bribe charges brought against him by the Carr-Sigler grand jury relating to racing and small loans bills.

Circuit Judge John Simpson of Jackson assessed two concurrent sentences, one for three to five years, and the other four to five years.

Paroled Last Year

Diggs was paroled March 17, 1950, after serving time since Dec. 15, 1948. Two weeks ago he paid the State $980 to cover his expenses while in Jackson prison.

The Republicans contended that Diggs was an "unfit person to sit in the senate and help make laws affecting all of the people of Michigan."

The prison term caused him to lose his senate seat in 1948, but he was elected with more than 19,000 votes to only 5,000 ballots for his Republican opponent last November.

The Republicans deny that any racial issue is involved. Diggs paid the $980 to the State following a clamor by some of his opponents that he pay for his room and board while a prisoner because of his financial status.

Target for Attacks

Diggs has suffered all sorts of attacks because of his prison record. Through his undertaking business he has spent a lot of money advertising in daily newspapers, many of which have called him a millionaire undertaker.

A full column of reading matter with pictures every day and Sunday in three dailies (copy written by an expert in a large advertising agency) also helped in his undoing.

He is alleged to have bragged about the great increase in income tax he had to pay because of growing business while he was away. He also is shown in a picture passing a check for $500,000 for bonds.

One of his supporters, however, sums all these attacks up with the statement: "It seems that they are ganging up on Charlie and trying to crucify him."

Parole Board Explains

Asked why the Parole Board allowed Diggs to run for senator while still on parole, Corrections Commissioner Earnest Brooks, a former Democratic senator, said it was not up to the board to prevent anyone from running for office.

Diggs said: "I do not need the senate job and I hereby waive any immunity I might have from arrest as a parole violator if I become a senator.

"I was drafted by people who voted for me and they are entitled to representation of their own choosing in the senate.

"Either my son, Charles C. Jr., or I will run for the Senate seat in the special election to be called by Governor Williams."

White Senator Barred Too

The Second District Senate seat was to be occupied by Anthony Wilkowski, white, who was barred on the same grounds as Diggs after serving a prison term for bribery. He has already served one term in the senate since his release from prison.

Sen. Patrick Walsh, the lone Democrat on the State Affairs Committee which voted 4 to 1 to bar Diggs, has supported both Diggs and Wilkowski all the way. He said denying them their seats would be "what we could expect under a Hitler dictatorship."

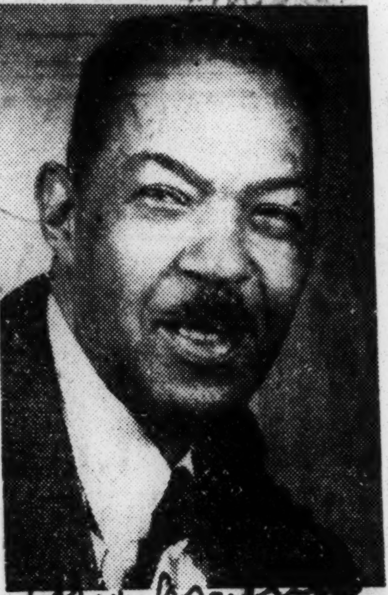
34c(1)

1st Woman Legislator

Mrs. Charline White, winner in November election for the State House of Representatives as a legislator-at large, was officially sworn in and seated in Lansing, Jan. 3.

The wife of Detroit's most popular disc jockey, Leroy White, she is the first colored woman to be elected to the Legislature.

Ex-Washingtonian Gets Assistant D.A. Post



Joseph N. Birch II, was on Jan. 2, re-appointed to the position of assistant prosecutor for a two year term in Flint, Mich. Mr. Birch was originally appointed 4th assistant prosecutor in January, 1949, being the first colored ever appointed to such a position in this County.

Michigan's First Negro Woman Solon Sworn In

DETROIT—(ANP)—Mrs. Charline White, winner in the last election for the state House of Representatives as Congressman-at-Large, was officially sworn in and seated as a regular member of the state body in Lansing Jan. 3.

She is the first Negro woman to be sworn in as a member of the state legislature.

Deny Diggs Seat In Mich. Senate

34c(1)

LANSING, Mich. — Charles C. Diggs, widely known mortician and State Senator-elect from Detroit, was refused his seat in the legislature when it opened here last week because he has served a prison term for a bribe conspiracy.

1-13-51

Political big-wigs also dug up a seldom used, 15-year-old law and instructed the Attorney General to send Diggs a $998 bill for his board and keep during the 15 months prison term. The bill was received and paid.

Also unseated was Anthony J. Wilkowski who has a prison record growing out of an election fraud. His board and lodging came at the expense of taxpayers.

Fellow democrats sprang to the aid of the pair but their objections were over-ruled as legislators approved a resolution asking that their post in the General Assembly be declared vacant. The resolution went to the business committee for consideration.

Loud in defense of Diggs, who is still on parole, were Sens. Charles S. Blondy and Harold M. Ryan, both of Detroit and both Democrats. Blondy said if Digg's seat is declared vacant and a special election is held, the voters of Diggs' district will re-elect him.

He declared that to oust Diggs would be to disenfranchise hundreds of thousands of voters.

Sen. Frank Heath, Republican from Bay City, who challenged Diggs' right to be sworn in, said there was no color issue at all.

"It is in the interest of good government," he said. "I do not believe we should seat a man on parole. Sometimes people question how the parole was granted."

State Negro Legislators to Speak

34c(1)

Detroit, Mich.

All Negro members of the Michigan legislature are expected to address a public meeting at Shiloh Baptist Church, 557 Benton, at 3:30 p. m. Sunday, March 18, under sponsorship of the Detroit NAACP.

The meeting is to further organize community support toward improving exising civil rights laws and securing FEPC legislation.

3-17-51

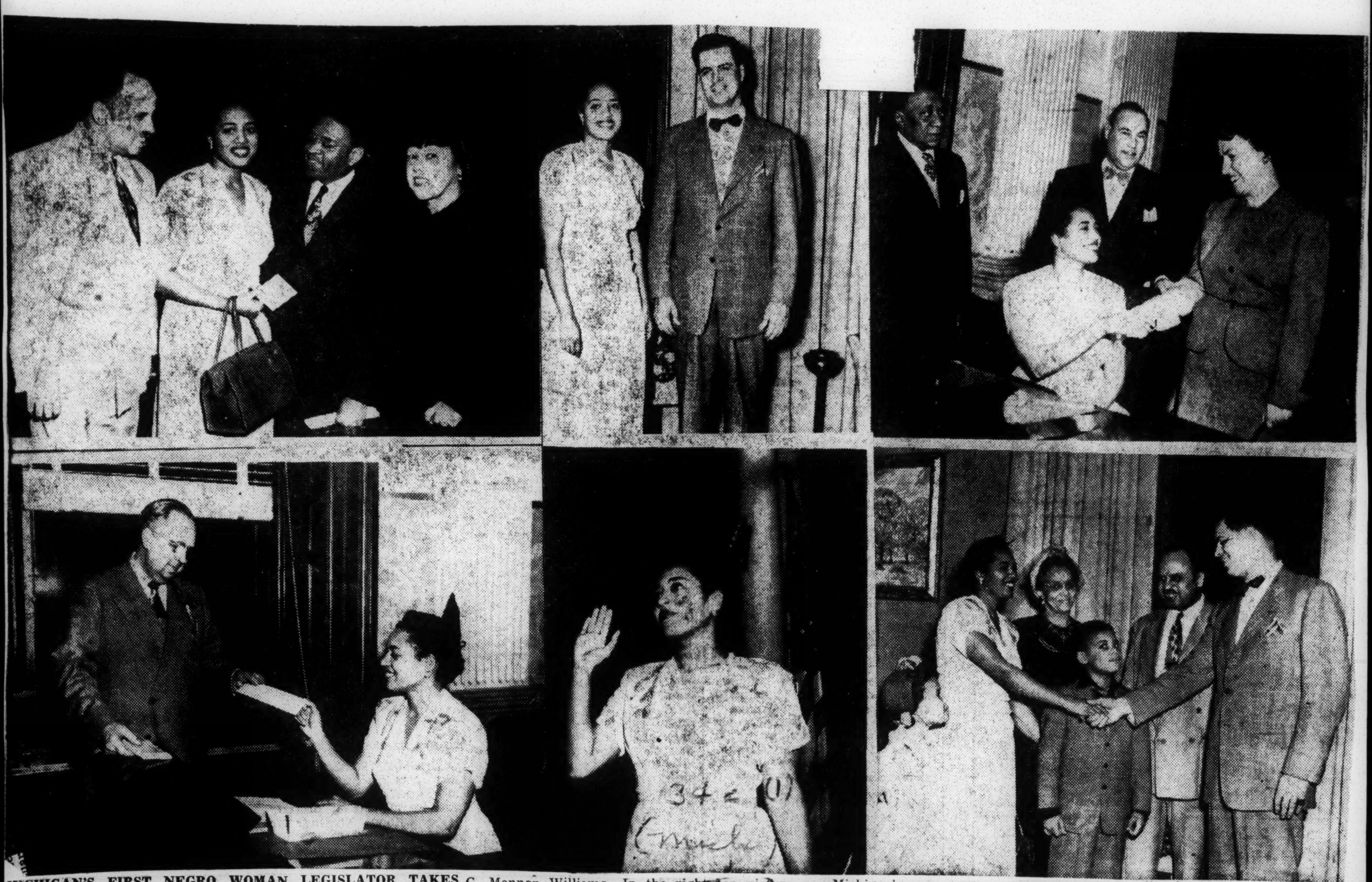
State Legislators scheduled to appear are Representatives Edgar Currie, Mrs. Charline White and John F. Young; Senatorial nominees Bristoe Bryant and Charles C. Diggs, Jr.

New Michigan Senator

Afro-American
Nat 4-24-51
Baltimore
34 c (7)
Mich

Shown above are Mr. and Mrs. C. C Diggs Jr, and their son, Charles Diggs 3d. Mr. Diggs was recently elected to the Michigan State Senate. Succeeding his father who was refused a seat because of a bribery conviction. Also elected in the Spring Primary was Bristol Bryant, radio disc jockey.

34c(1) 1951 Michigan


34c(1)
(Mich)

MICHIGAN'S FIRST NEGRO WOMAN LEGISLATOR TAKES OFFICE.—When the Michigan state legislature opened last week Mrs. Charline White, wife of LeRoy C. White, popular Detroit radio announcer and disc jockey, was sworn in as the first woman of her race to become a member of the state house of representatives. It was a big day in Lansing when Representative White arrived on the scene. Shown in the top left picture are LeRoy G. White, and his wife, Representative White, and Senator and Mrs. Charles C. Diggs of Detroit. In the next photo, Representative White is shown with Governor G. Mennen Williams. In the right top picture are Michigan's three colored Democratic representatives, with Representative Martha Griffiths, wife of the former chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Jan 26 51

Standing behind Representative White, are Rep. Edgar Curry of Detroit, and **Rep. Jack Young** of Flint. In the lower panel, the clerk of the house presents Rep. White her first pay check; in the next Rep. White is taking her oath of office, while in the next picture the White family poses with Gov. Williams. Included in the group are: Little Henrietta White, Representative Charline White, Mrs. Sarah Vaughn, mother of LeRoy G. White, LeRoy White, Jr., and Governor Williams.

Detroiter Gets Housing Post

P. 3

Afro-American

M. L. Bass, Realtor Is Named Expediter

DETROIT — Martin L. Bass, 32, real estate broker, reputed to be one of the best in the field, has been appointed housing expediter by the local housing authority Prior to his appointment, all were white.

Baltimore

In his new position, which pays $6,500 a year, Mr. Bass's job will include relocating families left homeless by the recent slum clearance and redevelopment program carried out on the east side of the city.

Red.

Sat. 12-8-51

A graduate of Hampton Institute and holder of real estate certificates from Harvard University and the University of Michigan, Mr. Bass is considered well qualified for the position. He becomes the first of his race to hold such a post in the field of public housing.

He married the former Mildred Armour, teacher in the pubic school system here. in 1944

34c(1) 1951

Missouri

Courier

To OPS— Mrs. Dorothy H. Davis, wife of Dowdal H. Davis of the Kanasas City (Mo.) Call, has been appointed information specialist of the OPS in the Kansas City (Mo.) regional office.

Dorothy H. Davis To OPS Position

Call.

On Leave From Urban League

Sat. 8-10-51

MRS. DOROTHY H. DAVIS

Appointment of Mrs. Dorothy H. Davis as an information specialist on the staff of Region IX, Office of Price Stabilization, has been announced by H. Roe Bartle, regional director, with offices at 112 West Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Davis is assigned to the staff of the public information division which is headed by Joseph L. O'Brien, acting regional information officer. Region IX covers Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and two counties in Illinois.

Immediately after this appointment became effective, the regional OPS public information staff was assigned to perform information services for A. E. Howse, personal representative of Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson. Mr. Howse is in Kansas City to coordinate flood rehabilitation services of the federal government and has set up offices in the regional OPS building.

At present Mrs. Davis is helping to disseminate information on what the governmental agencies are doing to speed the rebuilding of Middlewestern business, industry and agriculture.

Before joining the staff of OPS, Mrs. Davis served for seven years as public relations director of the Urban League of Kansas City. She is on leave of absence from that organization. From 1937 to 1944, she was on the news staff of the Kansas City Call.

A native of Kansas City, Kansas, she is a graduate of Sumner high school in that city and of the University of Kansas where she majored in journalism and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa scholastic fraternity.

Mrs. Davis has been active in civic and social welfare activities of Kansas City, Mo., for the past ten years. She is the wife of Dowdal H. Davis, general manager of the Kansas City Call.

34c(1)

Kansas City, Mo.

Named To City Plan Commission

Argus
Fri.
8-31-51
St. Louis Mo.

34c(1)

WAYMAN F. SMITH, third from left, receives the oath from the City Registrar, Oscar Schaeffer, as he is sworn into membership of the City Planning Commission. Smith, a real estate broker, is filling the unexpired term of the Rev. Russell Brown. It will expire March 29, 1954. He is also a public accountant. From left to right are Mayor Darst, who made the appointment, Mrs. Smith, Smith and Schaeffer.

34c(1) 1951 New Jersey

Mrs. Burch Made Prison Board Aide

Afro-American

NEWARK

Mrs. Mary B. Burch, member of the Newark Board of Education, scored another first last Friday when she was appointed to the Board of Directors of the New Jersey Reformatory for women at Clinton.

Oct. 7-51

The appointment was made by Commissioner Bates of the Department of Agencies and Institutions with the approval of Governor Alfred E. Driscoll.

1st From N. Jersey

Mrs. Burch is the first representative from North Jersey to be appointed to the Board and the first person who is not white to serve thereon. Her term expires June 30, 1954.

Baltimore, Md.

The Clinton Reformatory where girls are committed from 16 years up is nationally known as the only correctional institution for women with criminal records, and as one of the most progressive prisons in modern penology in the United States.

P. 7

Directors Prominent

Mrs. Burch will be associated on the Board with some of New Jersey's most distinguished citizens and leaders. Her fellow associates are:

Mrs. Reeve Schley Jr., of White House; Mrs. Harry H. Newberger of Red Bank; Mrs. Samuel L. Bodine of Flemington; Mrs. Emmet A. Quarles of Plainfield; Mrs. Stephen Baird of Bernardsville; and Mr. L. B. Westcott of Clifton.

34c(1) 1951 New York

Cong. Powell's Decision

CONGRESSMAN Adam Clayton Powell of New York has assured his colleagues that during the present crisis he will desist from attempting to attach riders and amendments to legislation calling for no discrimination or segregation on the basis of color.

Courier

While all will agree that the present crisis is a serious one, it is difficult to see the necessity for slowing up on the fight against racial segregation and discrimination.

Sat. 2-10-51

Pittsburgh Pa.

Of course Representative Powell may have been misquoted in the public prints, and if so we should like to have a fuller explanation from him.

If Mr. Powell was correctly quoted, the implication is that fighting anti-Negro segregation and discrimination is somehow disloyal.

34c(1) NY

On the contrary, those who demand that these evils be extirpated are the real patriots, because they merely want to bring our democratic practices abreast of our democratic professions.

Even Communist leaders deplored publicly the fact that they had not fought for Negro rights during World War II (after Hitler attacked Stalin).

After the party line changed in June, 1945, Benjamin J. Davis wrote, "We relaxed our vigilance against white chauvinism even in our own ranks, for which we are paying dearly . . . We relied upon the monopoly capitalist responsible for this discrimination to wipe it out."

Another Communist leader who deplored his group's sellout of the Negroes during the war, wrote: "I personally assume a very large share of the guilt which rank opportunism alone can fully explain."

If such acknowledged extremists felt guilty about abandoning the Negro struggle during World War II, how much more guilty will more moderate leaders feel for abandoning the fight during World War III which is now upon us.

Congressman Powell represents an almost wholly Negro district in the heart of Harlem, and it is difficult to believe that his constituency agrees with him about abandoning the fight against color prejudice, segregation and discrimination as long as these evils remain.

Rep. Powell Says He Won't Give Up Army Bias Fight

Courier

Declares He Was Misquoted or Misunderstood on Stand Credited To Him in Speech

Sat. 2-10-51

Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW YORK—Adam Clayton Powell, Harlem Democratic Congressman, said last week, "I most certainly will continue to fight every phase of segregation in the Army and I will definitely introduce anti-segregation amendments to every single bill that comes up before the House of Representatives for appropriations to the Army." The Harlem Democrat was speaking to the monthly Interracial Forum at the Convent Avenue Baptist Church.

REP. ADAM C. POWELL

. . . *no truce on bias*

The Associated Press had reported that Congressman Powell had said on the floor of the House of Representatives that he would stop his anti-segregation fight during the war. Mr. Powell stated at the forum that this was not "quite true" and that he had been misquoted or had not clearly announced his legislative policy.

34c(1) NY

EXPLAINS SELF

Mr. Powell pointed out that he had been speaking in the House on the Air Force Bill and he meant that he would not introduce any anti-segregation amendment to the Air Force Bill during this session of Congress. The Harlem Congressman pointed out that there is no segregation in the Air Forces now, or for that matter in the Navy or Coast Guard and therefore it was ridiculous for him to introduce an amendment to any bills bearing on those subjects.

Congressman Powell declared: "There is integration in the Army of Negro and white troops, but there are still many cases of discrimination and seegregation. It is up to the President of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief, to enforce, implement and expand his present order abolishing segregation, which has been followed in the Air Corps and Navy, but not in the Army."

"During this session of Congress to any appropriation that comes up bearing on the Army, and the Army only, I will introduce an anti-segregation amendment. I do not believe that Negroes fighting Communists in Korea can fight in segregated units against a non-segregated Communist and still feel that democracy is the best way of life," he concluded.

Congressman Powell's Stand

Congressman Adam Powell of New York told House members recently that the fight to end segregation in the Armed Forces should be shelved "while the country is at war," and that he would not personally offer any "racial equality amendments" to military bills until we have returned to a state of peace. The thing we have "to do now," he said, "is to win." Daily World

That position is a far cry from the position of the Congressman in his earlier days in Washington. He used to present a bill at every dropping of the hat. Whenever the subject of lynching came up he usually showed up with an anti-lynch bill. If the subject happened to be FEPC, he had a bill for it. In fact, the Congressman wore out his influence with fellow congressmen and rendered himself impotent to be of any effective service to his constituents back home.

2-6-51

We always feared that very thing. In fact, we said as much when we had occasion to commend the quiet, yet persuasive personality and influence of his contemporary, Wm. L. Dawson, of Chicago. We have little record of Congressman Dawson appearing before either House with any specific bill for passage. Still, behind the scenes we have had no more effective figure in Washington political life. He started off on the assumption that it takes votes to get a bill passed, and accordingly, he cultivated the good graces, not only of northern and eastern congressmen and senators but southerners as well. And today, Bill Dawson, as he is affectionately called by his contemporaries, moves quietly but effectively in Washington and oftentimes, his advice on Negro affairs, even for New York, is sought by white congressmen and senators.

Atlanta Ga.

34c(1) NY

Unfortunately, Mr. Powell did not make such an auspicious beginning. Today therefore, he is ready to bury the hatchet and cultivate friendship first. We can have no quarrel with him for wanting the goodwill and the cooperation of his fellow congressmen. But we think he is manifestly incorrect in wanting to close ranks on the sores of segregation and discrimination because "we have a war to win now." That very reason is why we should cure these sores and thus help to win the war more easily. Certainly we would not want to leave our injustices to the Negro sticking out like a sore thumb for the Russians to exploit with their vast propaganda machine. Let Congressman Powell and all of the others in Washington and throughout the Nation do their utmost to erase now, not after the war, injustices. For we need all of our allies and we need to win others. But this cannot be done if they do not get a good impression of our democracy and what it can offer over against Communism.

ANTI-BIAS DRIVE HALTED

Times

Powell to Suspend His Campaign for Armed Forces Amendments

Thurs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24(UP)—Representative Adam C. Powell Jr., Democrat of New York, said today he would abandon his practice of trying to attach anti-segregation amendments to military legislation until the war was over.

1-25-51

Mr. Powell, one of two Negro House members, said he took the step in the name of unity. He will resume his fight when the emergency is over if segregation still exists in the armed services.

New York N.Y.

He praised the record of Negroes fighting in Korea, citing several by name. He also recalled the statement of Paul Robeson, singer, a year ago that Negroes would not take up arms against Soviet Russia, and his own denial of that assertion on the House floor a day later.

New Yorker Gets A Federal Labor Post; 1st Negro

Amsterdam News

Dat. 3-17-51 New York N.Y.

George H. Fowler, 76 Edgecombe Ave., New York City, takes on new duties March 26, as the first Negro member of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Board. His appointment as commissioner on the board was announced last week.

A graduate of the Cornell University School of Industrial and Labor Relations, the 30-year-old union-management expert moves into his $5,000 per-year-plus job from a position with the New York Board of Mediation where he was also the first Negro to hold such a post.

GEORGE H. FOWLER

34(51)

Fowler said Saturday his duties will be to "sit somewhat as a judge" in labor-management disputes, and attempt to iron out differences. The Federal board is a voluntary agency set up as a clearing house for these differences. Either labor or management may submit cases for action.

May Sit Anywhere

Although Fowler will probably be assigned to the New York region, he said the government may call on him to sit in on cases anywhere in the United States.

Amsterdam News

Commissioner Fowler graduated from Cornell in 1948 and joined the National Labor Relations Board as an elections examiner. Later he won an appointment to the N. Y. State board where he has served for the past two years.

Dat. 3-17-51

Fowler was recommended for the new job by the board's five-man administrative governing body. While the position is in the civil service, he said appointments are made in this way as distinguished from a written or oral examination.

Jean Capers Will Speak Here Feb. 25

Journal and Guide

NORFOLK—A public meeting of great interest to local voters will take place on Sunday, Feb. 25 at First Calvary Baptist Church corner Wide and Henry streets when Attorney Jean Murrell Capers of Cleveland, Ohio, will address Norfolkians under the auspces of the Norfolk Council of the National Council of Negro Women.

Dat. 2-17-51

Mrs. Capers is the first Negro woman to be elected to the City Council in Cleveland and succeeded after two tries.

She is a native of Georgetown. Ky., but lived most of of her life in Cleveland, Ohio. She taught high school in Cleveland, and went to Cleveland Law School at night.

The attractive councilwoman graduated and passed the bar in 1945 ... practicing and taking cases among the underprivileged and friendless.

Norfolk, Va.

ATTORNEY CAPERS has a wide range of interest. She is active in the League of Women Voters, in the Urban League, NAACP and is vice president of The Young Democrats of Cuyhoga county; she is parliamentarian for the National Council of Negro Women and was selected as one of the outstanding women of 1950. She is a member of Daughter Elks and Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

"Can Negroes in Norfolk elect a Citizen to the Council?" will be the theme of her address.

Noah Ryder will direct the Choir of Norfolk Division of Virginia State College in several selections.

* * *

THIS MEETING is being planned under the direction of the Citizenship Committee of the Norfolk Council and is chaired by Mrs. Eugenie Turner Jackson.

The regular monthly meeting of the Council will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 13 at 7:30 p. m. at the YWCA on Washington avenue.

Madison S. Jones Given FHA Post

NEW YORK—Madison S. Jones Jr. administrative assistant on the national office staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been granted a leave-of-absence to accept a position with the Federal Housing NAACP executive secretary, announced last week.

34(51)

Mr. Jones had submitted his resignation, to become effective on March 16, but the board of directors refused to accept it and instead granted him a leave-of-absence, with an expression of the Association's "appreciation of his faithful, efficient and invaluable service."

Afro-American

Dat. 3-24-51

Coming to the Association in 1940, Mr. Jones served as youth secretary until 1943. In 1945 he returned to the NAACP as administrative assistant after having worked as a YMCA secretary in Bridgeport, Conn., and as an examiner for the wartime FEPC.

In his new position, to which he moved on March 19, Mr. Jones will assist the FHA in expanding the market for private and cooperative housing in the New England states and in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia. He will be stationed in New York City.

N. Y. Lawyer Gets Big Post

Afro-American

Dat. 12-8-51

Lewis S Flagg, 3rd Aids U. S. Attorney

Baltimore, Md

BROOKLYN (ANP) — Maj. Lewis S. Flagg 3rd, commander of the 771st AAA Battalion of the New York National Guard, was sworn in Tuesday as an assistant attorney for the Eastern New York District Federal Court. It was the first such appointment for a colored man in Brooklyn. He will serve on the staff of U.S. Attorney Frank J. Parker.

P. 8

Major Flagg was born in Baltimore and received his training at Howard, New York University and the Brooklyn College of Law. He has been practicing here since 1948. He is active in legal, fraternal, veterans, civic organizations, a trustee of Brown's Memorial Baptist Church, and a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

A veteran of World War II, he was wounded in Italy and received the Bronze Star. Asst. U.S. Attorney Flagg is 35 years old and resides in Brooklyn with his wife, Mrs. Mary C. Flagg, daughter of the late Cum Posey, noted as owner of the old Homestead Grays, and his 7-month-old son, Michael. His parents are attorney and Mrs. L. S. Flagg Jr.

34c(1) 1951 New York

History Is Made in New York

Courier Sat. 9-1-51
Pittsburgh, Pa.

'Congrats, Billy'—Mayor Vincent Impelletteri (third from left) of New York, congratulates the Courier's William Leon (Billy) Rowe, sworn in last Thursday afternoon as seventh deputy police commissioner of New York. Left to right: Commissioner Monaghan, Mrs. Josephine Rowe (Billy's mother), the Mayor, Mr. Rowe, Mrs. Rowe (wife), and ex-heavyweight champ, Joe Louis.—Layne Photo.

Some in Harlem Opposing Rowe For Police Post

Herald Tribune

Mayor Under Criticism as Giving Responsibility to 'Theatrical Press Agent'

Sun. 8-19-51

By Newton H. Fulbright

New York, N.Y.

Criticism of the appointment of William Leon Rowe, theatrical editor of "The Pittsburgh Courier," as 7th Deputy Police Commissioner by Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri was expressed yesterday by Harlem civic and political leaders.

Criticism, they said, was leveled chiefly on the grounds that "a theatrical press agent" is not qualified to fill a position of responsibility and importance in the Police Department. The Mayor was also criticized for the implication that a Negro was needed in the Police Department to handle racial relations.

Most leaders requested that their names not be used in connection with the case at this time. But William R. Hudgins, president of the Association of Trade and Commerce in Harlem was more outspoken in his "personal" opposition to the appointment of Mr. Rowe, who started his theatrical and newspaper career as a porter at the Ziegfeld Theater, Avenue of the Americas and 54th St., twenty years ago.

Criticizes Choice

"I sincerely doubt," Mr. Hudgins said, "whether the Mayor's choice of a theatrical press agent is the best he could have done either for the City of New York or for Harlem in meeting the troublesome problems of police regulation in this community."

"Mild terms could hardly express the resentment a substantial number of people in Harlem feel today," he said, "at the manner in which the Mayor has ignored the responsible, informed and established leadership of the community."

One Harlem political leader who asked that his name be withheld, stated that Harlem leaders were incensed at the implication in a City Hall announcement that Mr. Rowe's chief responsibility in the epartment would be to handle acial problems.

"Why appoint a Negro for this special job?" the political leader asked. "Why not an Italian to handle Italian racial relations. Or a member of some other race. It's silly. Whoever is appointed, if it is to be a Negro, should be given full police responsibilities and should have the qualifications to handle the job."

To Be Sworn Thursday

Mayor Impellitteri announced on Wednesday that he would appoint Mr. Rowe as the first Negro to hold a deputy commissionership in the Police Department. He is to be sworn in this Thursday at City Hall. The job pays $8,500 a year.

Harlem leaders said opposition had not crystalized, and that no organization had emerged to bar the appointment. They said, however, that talks would probably be arranged with the Mayor early this week to persuade him to appoint another Negro to the position.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D., Manhattan, said in a statement that "the appointment of a Negro as 7th Deputy Police Commissioner is extremely praiseworthy. In August, 1945, at the Hotel Biltmore, the former Mayor O'Dwyer promised me in the presence of my wife, Hazel Scott, and my former secretary, Joe Ford, that he would appoint a Negro deputy police commissioner.

"It was in return for this promise by O'Dwyer that I supported him for Mayor. O'Dwyer never kept his promise. Impellitteri did. And therefore my sincere congratulations."

Mr. Powell declined to state, otherwise, what he thought of the appointment.

Mr. Rowe could not be reached yesterday at his home, 555 Edgecombe Ave., where it was said he was in Boston and would not return to the city until tomorrow.

Mayor Appoints Negro Reporter 7th Deputy Police Commissioner

Herald Tribune

Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri announced yesterday the appointment of William Leon Rowe, New York reporter for "The Pittsburgh Courier" and former porter at the Ziegfeld Theater as Seventh Deputy Police Commissioner at $8,500 a year.

8-16-51

New York N.Y.

Mr. Rowe, who will be sworn in next Thursday at City Hall will be the first Negro to hold a deputy commissionership in the Police Department. His appointment was described yesterday at City Hall as "non-political." He is a close friend of Sugar Ray Robinson, the boxer, who is a close friend of Mayor Impellitteri.

As Seventh Deputy Police Commissioner, Mr. Rowe, thirty-eight, will have special responsibility for handling racial problems. He succeeds Edward Rigney, a lawyer, who resigned in January. The post of Seventh Deputy Police Commissioner was used last year by former Mayor William O'Dwyer to reward his two chauffeurs, Detectives Bernard Collins and James Furey, in an attempt to give them large pensions, but this move was upset later in the courts.

Mr. Rowe, who is married and lives at 555 Edgecombe Ave., was born in Philadelphia. After the death of his father he went to work twenty years ago as a porter at the Ziegfeld Theater, Avenue of the Americas and 54th St.

According to a summary of his career he submitted to the Mayor, Mr. Rowe was befriended by the late Florenz Ziegfeld, who gave him money to buy books and take educational courses which enabled Mr. Rowe to realize his ambition to become a newspaper man.

After a short period in the publicity office of the Ziegfeld Theater, Mr. Rowe went to work for newspapers in Harlem and eventuall became theater editor for "The Pittsburgh Courier."

Rowe Asserts He's Qualified For Police Post

Herald Tribune

Says 7th Deputy Should Be Publicity Man; Wants to Bring 'Smile' to Harlem

Wed. 8-22-51

By Walter Arm

William Leon Rowe, Harlem newspaper man and press agent, slated to become the city's first Negro deputy police commissioner, defended yesterday his recent appointment by Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri and said that he could see "nothing either unusual or political about it."

New York N.Y.

The thirty-eight-year-old theatrical reporter for "The Pittsburgh Courier," said he was convinced he was qualified for the special job of handling racial relations between police and "the colored races" because of years of dealing with the problem.

"The post of 7th Deputy does not call for a policeman but for a publicity man—and I'm a publicity man," he said. "I'm sure the police can cope with crime but they don't seem to do so well with this problem. What is needed is understanding and that's what I intend to deliver."

To Take Oath Tomorrow

Mr. Rowe is scheduled to be sworn in by the Mayor at City Hall at 12:30 p. m. tomorrow. The post of 7th Deputy Police Commissioner was specially created by former Mayor William O'Dwyer for his friend Frank C. Bals in 1946. The former Mayor later used the $8,500 a year position to reward two of his chauffeurs, Detectives Bernard Collins and James Furey. Both men retired, after holding the job only a short while, on pensions of $6,000 a year. The pensions were later upset by the courts.

The other six deputy commissioners have special duties, but the seventh never had any special assignment until Mayor Impellitteri announced Mr. Rowe's appointment last Wednesday and said his job would be to handle racial problems.

Some Harlem leaders have been criticizing the appointment, saying there is no need for "a race relations expert" in any city department. They asserted such thinking is antiquated and that the Mayor's Committee on Unity should be adequate for this job.

Calls Harlem "Volcano"

Mr. Rowe differed with them. He said that the racial problem was a pressing one.

"Harlem is like a volcano," he said. "It is seething and due to erupt. There is very little fraternizing between the police on traffic duty and the kids on the street, as there is in other sections. The smiles are missing."

"I hope to have both sides understand each other," he continued. "I know the kids of Harlem—there are at least 20,000 of them—and they call me 'Uncle Billie.' I know the police, too, and I'm sure I can bring them both together."

Mr. Rowe denied that his appointment was political, "because I'm not a politician." He promised to do the best job he could, adding: "I'd rather cut off my right arm than break faith with the Mayor or the man in the street."

Friend of "Sugar Ray"

Mr. Rowe admitted that his appointment came about because of his friendship with "Sugar Ray" Robinson, recently defeated middleweight boxing champion. He has been press agent for Robinson, Joe Louis, Nat "King" Cole, Count Basie, and other Negro celebrities.

He said he and Robinson had been friends since they were "kids" and that he used to box with the former champion. Mr. Rowe handled the publicity for the boxer's recent New York welcome, but said he had met Mayor Impellitteri several years ago at a testimonial dinner.

"Ray and I were in to see the Mayor a few months ago," he said, 'and the subject of a Negro commissioner came up. The Mayor asked us to compile a list of suitable candidates for the job. We did. My personal choice was George Weber, a retired Negro detective.

"But he eliminated them all, saying the job was one for a civilian and finally asked me how I would like it," Mr. Rowe continued. "Naturally I was surprised. I asked time to think it over, conferred with a number of my friends, and then accepted."

Mr. Rowe was interviewed in the coffee shop of the Hotel Theresa, 7th Ave. and 125th St., where the two-hour session was interrupted frequently by scores of well-wishers of both sexes. To all he flashed a brilliant smile and a "Thanks, honey."

New York N.Y.

Herald Tribune Fri. 8-24-51

James Kavallines

Mayor Impellitteri shaking hands with William L. Rowe after swearing him in yesterday at City Hall Plaza during Police Department commencement exercises. Looking on, left to right, are Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan, Mrs. Josephine Rowe, mother of the 7th Deputy Police Commissioner; Mrs. Isadora Rowe, his wife, and Joe Louis, long a friend of Mr. Rowe

Ted Kell

William L. Rowe reading congratulatory messages yesterday

34c(1) 1951

New York

Pledges Signed To Boycott Biased Places

The Rev. Adam Powell, Jr., pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, New York City, and the Rev. Donald Harrinston, white, of the Community Church located in New York's midtown section, led their respective congregations on Feb. 11 in signing pledges to boycott Jim Crow places of business, recreation and worship throughout February which is Brotherhood Month. Journal and Guide

Rev. Mr. Powell is shown signing the pledge as Mrs. Powell looks on. The pledges, 30,000 of which were circulated throughout the country, are part of the pledge brotherhood campaign sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality and the Fellowship of Reconciliation. 2-24-51

Adam Powell Honored By Abyssinian

Argus

Ar. 3-2-51

Ed Sullivan, Berle To Be Present

St. Louis Argus.

34c(1)

NEW YORK (ANP)—These days are great days at Abyssinian Baptist Church, one of the nation's great churches. Members, religious leaders from the New York area, and civic and public leaders all are observing the 20th anniversary of the Rev. Adam Powell's service as pastor of this church.

Official dates for the complete ceremonies, lasting a month, are Feb. 18 to March 18. Theme of the meeting is "Religious Leadership for the Second Half of the 20th Century."

Every night during this month some program is being given in the pastor's honor. Friday nights are dedicated to associate ministers to Rev. Powell during the past 20 years.

Other churches and persons representing various phases of the minister's activities also dedicate various programs to him.

Some of the past highlights of the program include:

A tribute from representatives of schools providing education to Rev. Powell from public school through college including Negro and white universities.

A recital by his pianist wife, Hazel Scott, and their son, Skipper.

An address by Dr. Channing Tobias, director, Phelps-Stokes Fund.

Scheduled for the future are: Thursday, March 1—Theatrical night featuring Ed Sullivan, Milton Berle and Willie Bryant.

March 8—Concert and opera night, featuring four noted soloists and a pianist; March 12, a sermon by Bishop W. Ward Nichols of the American Methodist Episcopal Church.

March 15—The Mayor's night, featuring leading city officials; March 18, on associate ministers' night, a sermon by Dr. Marshall L. Shepard, recorder of deeds, Washington, D. C.

Argus.

On Palm Sunday, Rev. Powell will preach a sermon on "Twenty Years Ahead." That night, Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Judge Harold Stevens and Joseph E. Ford will speak.

Speaking to voters of the 8th Ward at 2013 S. Broadway, Shendel declared, "So far as we have been able to see and hear, great quantities of words have poured from the Republican campaign headquarters, but not too much of it was concrete or specific. A lot of it had nothing to do with the real issues."

Bakewell and Schendel are vying for the seat left vacant in Congress by the death of John B. Sullivan. The special election will ~~be held March 9.~~

Courier Pat. 6-2-51
34c(1) NY

New N. Y. Magistrate—As his wife looks on, Hon. Clarence Wilson is sworn in to a ten-year $12,000-a-year post as magistrate in New York City by Mayor Impellitteri. There are now nine Negro judges and magistrates in New York City.—Bing Photo.

Courier
Nat.
6-2-51
Pittsburgh,
Pa.
34C(1)
NY

High N. Y. Post—North Carolina-born Atty. Ruth Whitehead Whaley gets a warm handshake from New York's Mayor Vincent Impellitteri—her old friend and former law school classmate — after "Impy" had sworn in Mrs. Whaley as secretary of the New York City Board of Estimate, a $12,000-a-year post. Also sworn is was John King, right, as assistant superintendent of schools, highest education post of any Negro in the U. S. At left is Deputy Housing Commissioner Fred Weaver, another Impellitteri appointee. — Layne Photo.

James Johnson Had Refused To Resign Top Post

34C(1)

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — James W. Johnson, ranking tax collector and head of New York's third internal revenue district — largest area of collections in the nation — was finnally ousted from his post here last week.

The method used to set him down from the post consisted of President Truman nominating another Negro as district collector — Monroe D. Dowling, an analyst of the New York office of the federal bureau of employment security.

Johnson's administration as tax collector has been under the close scrutiny of two congressional committees since May 31, 1949, when a routine supervisory report charged him generally with administrative inefficiency. He had consistently refused to vacate the post, despite constant wrangling with his superiors for nearly two years.

Johnson was appointed to office in 1943. Prior to that he had served four years as chief office deputy collector.

In refusing to resign the post, he said that although his critics had condemned his administration, no specific charges had ever been lodged against him. He termed his refusal to resign under fire as evidence of the honesty of his regime.

His successor, Dowling, is 43 years old, a graduate of Harvard graduate school of business administration, and a government employee since 1938. He has had much experience in handling large clerical staffs dealing in the assorting of complicated facts and figures, during his tenure of office as manager of the local USES branch.

His present salary is $7,600. It will be upped to $11,000 when his nomination as collector is confirmed by the U. S. Senate and he posts a $100,000 bond. Dowling was one of three army veterans who unsuccessful sought an injunction against Stuyvesant Town and the Metropolitan Life Insurance company for their discrimination aginst Negroes as prospective residents of tht housing projects.

The first Negro tax collector to serve in New York was Charles P. Anderson, a famed Negro political figure in the city. He was regarded as one of the most popular federal officials ever to serve in the area, a bon vivant and famous host and close friend to Booker T. Washington.

Johnson will continue in office until his successor officially takes over.

Call
7-13-51
Kansas City

Write Jab by Middleweight Champ

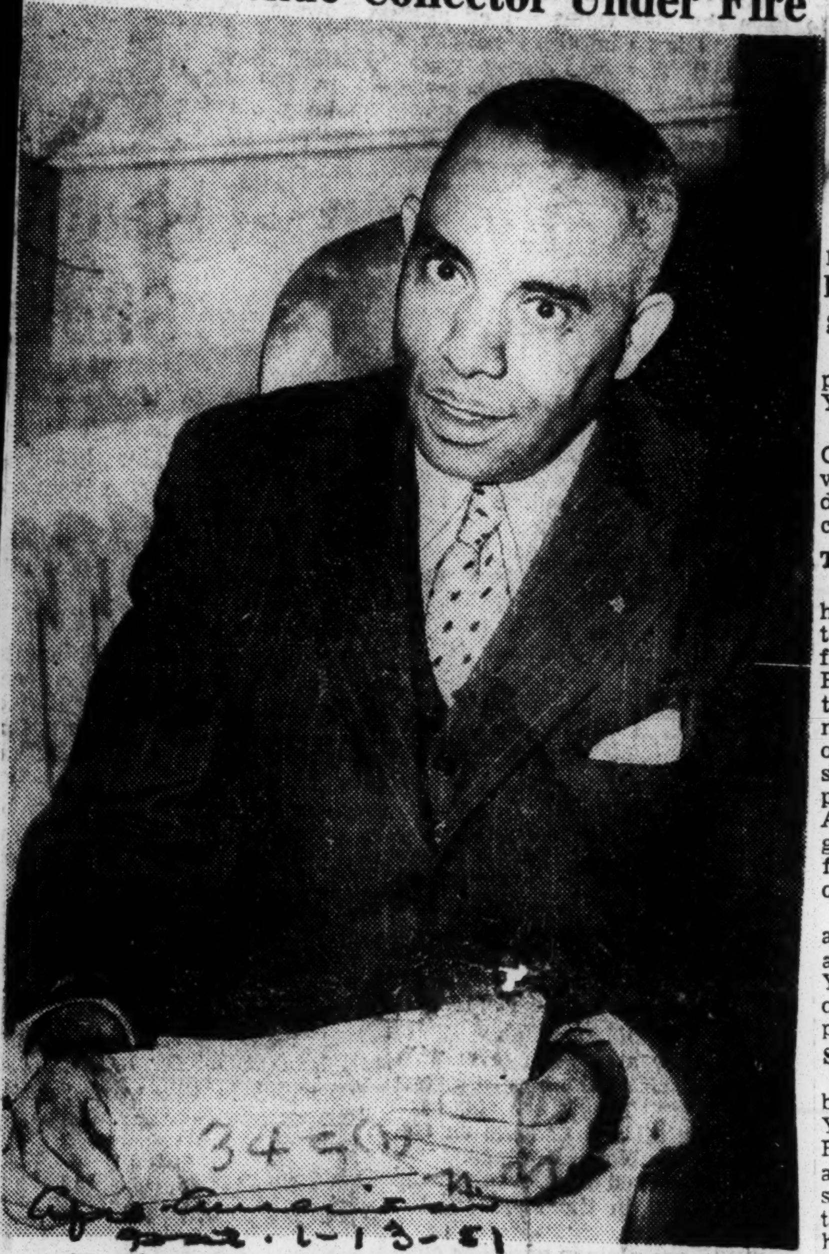
Afro-American 9-8-51 Baltimore

There'll be no pen in the hands of either when they meet in the Polo Grounds ring on Sept. 12, but for the nonce Sugar Ray Robinson, left, and Randy Turpin, right, are in an amiable mood. The Britisher, who dethroned the Sugar boy as middleweight king in London in July, hands a pen to his rival for official signing of their title fight contract. Sitting between them is N. Y. Boxing Commissioner C. B. Powell, while Commissioner Leon Swears peeks over his shoulder.

34c(1) 1951

New York

Lone Revenue Collector Under Fire



34c(1)

Date. 1-13-51

James W. Johnson, 53, collector of internal revenue for the 3rd New York district, the second wealthiest in the nation, is under political fire for the first time since he stepped into his $15,000-a-year office in 1943. Cong. Walter A. Lynch (R., N.Y.) seeks his resignation because he "lacks administrative ability." Last year five agents from Mr. Johnson's office were imprisoned for putting the squeeze on taxpayers, but Johnson, personally, was found above suspicion. When he took office in 1943, he signed a receipt for $477,000,000. He's a graduate of Howard and New York University, where he received the master of laws degree for specialized tax studies. Charles W. Anderson served as collector of internal revenue in the same district from 1923 to 1943.

Congressman Powell Sued By Old Rival

Date. 3-3-51

NEW YORK — A summons of a libel suit that will run into six figures was served on Congressman Adam Powell by Grant Reynolds, Republican candidate for Congress in the 22nd District in 1946, last week.

The suit grows out of a signed front page article appearing in Feb. 17 issue of a New York weekly.

According to Reynold's attorney, Cornelius McDougall, the article was "libelous, defamatory and damaging to Reynold's future career."

The Charges

In the article Powell is said to have made an untrue remark as to why Reynolds was discharged from the army. Also according to Reynold's suit, Powell declared in the article that Reynolds could not read. This assertion was based on Reynold's charge that Powell said he would not take up the problem on segregation in the Armed forces any more in Congress. Powell claims he had specific reference to the Air Force only.

At a mass meeting two weeks ago Powell said that Reynolds set a new record for flunking the New York bar examination. State records, however, show that Reynolds passed the New York bar.

Second Libel Suit

The suit is the second of a libelous nature involving the New York paper in five weeks. Sugar Ray Robinson sued the paper for a half million dollars after it was stated in the Jan. 13 edition that the new middleweight champ beat his wife in Paris and she returned home a week ahead of him.

It is reported that as result of these two suits, Stanley Ross, white editor of the paper, has been discharged.

JudgeStevens Wants More Time For Wife

2-20-51

NEW YORK CITY—(C N S)—Judge Harold A Stevens, the 43-year old South Carolinian who made good up north by recently being elected to a $28,000 a year job as the first Negro General Sessions Judge, has confessed what he would like to do most.

"I don't find much of interest about myself" said the quiet, modest Judge to Frederick Woltman, staff writer of the N. Y. World Telegram which printed a stirring series on Harlem. "Ive lived pust a routine life, but I will set myself to try to be a very good judge. This is a good bit of challenge, and it's up to me to measure up.

The Judge is married to a public school teacher whom he knew in Benedict College. "Now that I am on the bench," he says, "I hope to be able to devote more time to Mrs. Stevens."

Rev. McCoy Takes Oath At City Hall

Pledges To Work For Improvement Of Housing Situation

By RICHARD A. JACKSON

MANHASSETT, L. I. — The Rev. Isaiah A. McCoy was sworn in as member of the North Hempstead Housing Authority Tuesday at the City Hall. He succeeded the retiring president, Dr. Russell C. Sherman, on the five-man board.

The pastor of the Salem AME Church in his acceptance talk, pledged to work for continued improvement of housing and elimination of substandard housing in the New York suburban community about twenty-miles outside of Brooklyn.

Dr. Sherman, who offered the resolution for his appointment, said the Town Board was fortunate to secure a man of such outstanding calibre to represent his people on the authority, connected with the State Housing Unit.

Date. 5-5-51

A GRADUATE OF Wilberforce University in 1911, Rev. Mr. McCoy has a distinguished record as a churchman, community worker and family man. His wife and seven children all have college or professional training. In his career, he has also studied at Yale, Brown and Boston Universities. He was assigned to his present church in Roslyn Heights by Bishop Nichols two years ago.

Prior to that he had pastored churches at Tuskegee Institute and in Virginia, Alabama, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts and New York. He is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows and Elks.

34c(1)

His wife, Mrs. P. M. McCoy, is a graduate of Virginia State College, of Petersburg, and has taken extension studies in religious education at Brown University.

His only son, Isaiah, Jr., a graduate of Wilberforce and now a student at St. John's College of Pharmacy, is a chaplain and captain in the U. S. Army reserves.

* * *

THE SIX DAUGHTERS of the preacher and his wife are all in some outstanding endeavors. They are Mrs. Lois Edgehill, Wilberforce and Columbia University, a music teacher in the Dento Maryland school system; Mrs. Ruth Johnson, Wilberforce and Ohio State University, histiological technician at Mitchell Army Air Field; Mrs. Alice McKenzie, Lincoln School for Nursing, a ;registered nurse at the Brunswick Nursing Home, Amityville, L. I.; Mrs. Gladys Hayman, Wilberforce, B. S. in education; Mrs. Harriet Clarke of New Haven, Conn., Virginia State; and Miss Elaine McCoy, who is completing her studies for a nursing degree at Lincoln School for Nurses.

Gets Estimate Board Post

34 c(1)
N.Y.

Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley

Herald Tribune

Estimate Board Votes Approval Of Mrs. Whaley

Fri. 5-25-51

Attorney To Be Secretary in Place of Mrs. Schwartz; Pay Raised for Officials

New York

The appointment of Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, an attorney of 1867 7th Ave., to the $12,500-a-year position of secretary of the Board of Estimate was confirmed yesterday by unanimous vote of the board at City Hall.

Mrs. Whaley succeeds Mrs. Hilda G. Schwartz, also an attorney, who was sworn in yesterday by Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri as a city magistrate. Mrs. Whaley, who campaigned last fall for the election of Mayor Impellitteri, will be sworn in by the Mayor today at City Hall at 11:30 a. m.

Mrs. Whaley was the first Negro woman to practice law actively in New York State and the second to be admitted to the bar of the state. She was admitted in 1925 and was a classmate at Fordham Law School of Mayor Impellitteri. She is former director of staff and community relations of the Department of Welfare and former Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Housing and Buildings.

Mrs. Whaley is the wife of the late Herman S. Whaley. She has a son, Herman W. Whaley, a student at New York University, and a daughter, Ruth M. Whaley, a high school student.

Mrs. Schwartz Praised

The resignation of Mrs. Schwartz as secretary of the Board of Estimate was offered at the conclusion of yesterday's public meeting. There followed a fifteen-minute period of praise for her five and a half years of service to the board by all eight members, led by the Mayor.

Earlier in the meeting, the board approved a bill which would require all members of the Police Department to retire at sixty-three years of age. The bill must be signed by the Mayor before it can become law. If signed, it would be effective Jan. 1.

A bill to require members of the Fire, Health and Sanitation Departments to give thirty days notice of intention to retire also was approved. It must be signed by the Mayor to become effective. A similar law affecting policemen recently was enacted.

Also approved were salary increases for First Deputy Comptroller Lewis Lang, from $15,000 to $17,500; for Second Deputy Comptroller Abraham Doris, from $12,500 to $14,000, and for Assistant Comptroller Morris W. Weiner, from $10,000 to $11,500.

Fire Chief Sets Raise

The board also approved a pay increase for Fire Chief Peter Loftus from $11,500 to $12,500 a year, $1,000 raises for five assistant chiefs, and $500 raises for nine deputy chiefs and one battalion chief.

An apropriation of $90,500 was approved for the purchase of thirty jeeps, two mobile laboratories, 151 pistols and thirty-seven two-way radios for the establishment by the Office of Civil Defense of a patrol to guard the city's water supply system.

A proposal by Walter T. Shirley, Commissioner of Commerce, to move the offices of the Department of Commerce from 60 Broadway to 500 5th Ave., where Mr. Shirley has a real estate office, was approved. The department will have nearly twice as much office space at the new location and the rent will be $18,062 a year, compared to $7,890 a year downtown. Mr. Shirley was chairman of the citizens committee for election of Mayor Impellitteri last fall and has been Commerce Commissioner, an unsalaried post, since March 16.

N.Y.
34 c(11)
Telegram
6-2-51

MRS. RUTH WHALEY

Ruth Whaley Gets $12,500 New York Post

NEW YORK — Mrs. Ruth Whaley, the first Negro woman to practice law regularly in New York state, was sworn in last week as secretary to the Board of Estimate only a few minutes after Clarence Wilson of Brooklyn took the oath as city magistrate.

Mayor Impellitteri appointed Mrs. Whaley to the $12,500 post after Mrs. Helen G. Schwartz resigned to become a magistrate. The new secretary has been a deputy commissioner of housing and buildings and director of staff and community relations of the department of welfare.

Mrs. Whaley is a graduate of the law school at Fordham university where she and Mayor Impellitteri were classmates.

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34 c(1)
N.Y.
World-Telegram
Fri. 8-17-51
New York N.Y.

TAKES OVER: Monroe D. Dowling shown at his desk after taking oath as Collector of Internal Revenue in fraud-ridden Third District here.

Photo by De Marsico.

34c(1) 1951

New York

NEGRO APPOINTED AIDE TO MONAGHAN

W. L. Rowe, Newspaper Man Is Named 7th Deputy Police Commissioner at $8,500

Mayor Impellitteri announced yesterday the appointment of William Leon Rowe of 555 Edgecombe Avenue as Seventh Deputy Police Commissioner to succeed Edward Rigney, resigned. The post pays $8,500 a year. The Mayor said that Mr. Rowe would be sworn in at City Hall at 12:30 P. M. next Thursday.

8-16-51

Mr. Rowe, the first Negro to hold a deputy commissionership, is 38 years old, married and a native of Philadelphia. He was identified as a newspaper reporter with experience on the staffs of The Inter State Tattler, The Harlem News and The Pittsburgh Courier. He is a close friend of Joe Louis, former heavyweight foxing champion, and was instrumental in paving the way for the entrance of Jackie Robinson into big league baseball as a member of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

The Mayor said that Mr. Rowe was chosen from a large field of candidates an daccepted after an interview had convinced Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan and himself of his fitness for the post.

When asked what part Mr. Rowe woul dplay in Police Department Administration, the Mayor replied it would be "up to Commissioner Monaghan." It was indicated, however, that Mr. Rowe would handle special problems for which his experience and background gave him the necessary qualifications. He has been active in the Police Athletic League.

Mr. Rowe was a protege of the late Florenz Ziegfeld, theatrical producer, for whom he once worked as a porter. He has had experience in covering night club news, was a senior editor in the Federal Writers Project and served as a technical advisor to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Twentieth-Century Fox in the motion picture industry.

During World War II, Mr. Rowe was a correspondent with the 93d Division and was cited by Gen. Leonard R .Boyd for meritorious service.

Brooklyn Gets First Negro U.S. Attorney

P. 2

NEW YORK—Lewis Flagg III, 35, Brooklyn, has been appointed as an assistant U.S. attorney for the Eastern New York district in Federal court, Brooklyn.

Flagg, the first Negro to receive such an appointment in Brooklyn, was sworn in last week. He is a veteran of World War II and was awarded the Bronze Star for action in Italty, where he was wounded.

At present he is a major in the New York National Guard, commanding the 771st AAA Battalion.

N.Y.'s New City Lawyer

P. 3

Sat. 12-22-5

Going over the new schedule with City Council President Rudolph Halley is the newly appointed Assistant Counsel, Lawrence R. Bailey, who was named to the $5,000-a-year post last week.

Halley Adds 7 To Staff; Will Take On 2 More

He Says Total of 14 Will Be Within $60,000 Budget; May Give City Refund

P. 23

City Council President Rudolph Halley announced yesterday the appointment of seven additional members of his staff and said that two more appointments of a counsel and an engineer would complete his force of aids at fourteen.

Mr. Halley said he would accomplish the enlargement of the staff of the Council President from the former ten to fourteen within the budget of $60,000, and he hoped he would have a small amount left to return to the city.

The larger staff, including some "bright young men" interested in starting their careers by doing investigatory and research work, was said by Mr. Halley after his election to be necessary to help him pursue his policy of being a watchdog for the public in the city government.

Has Chosen Counsel

The position of counsel has been filled, Mr. Halley said, but the appointment will not be announced until Jan. 2, when the person chosen will be available to start work. He said he had no one in mind for the post of engineer and hoped to receive applications from interested persons. The salary will be about $5,000 a year.

Those appointed and sworn in yesterday at a ceremony in Mr. Halley's office at City Hall are:

Lawrence R. Bailey, thirty-three, assistant counsel at $5,000 a year. Mr. Bailey, a member of the Liberal party which nominated Mr. Halley for Council President, lives at 15 W. 133d St. and is a former deputy clerk of the United States District Court in Washington.

John J. Daly, twenty-three, research assistant at $2,500 a year. Mr. Daly, of 296 Beach Ave., Staten Island, is a Liberal party member and law student at St. John's University.

Other Appointees Listed

Jack M. Perlman, thirty-two, legislative assistant at $5,000 a year. Mr. Perlman, a Liberal party member, lives at 431 E. 20th St. and is a former vice-consul in Africa and Ireland for the State Department.

Gloria Santomauro, secretary at $3,380 a year. Miss Santomauro who lives at 335 E. 205th St., the Bronx, listed herself as politically independent. She is a graduate of City College.

Jesse Simons, thirty-four, administrative assistant at $5,500 a year. Mr. Simons, a Liberal party member, lives at 35 Norton St. and was formerly a member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union staff.

Martin Stoller, twenty-nine, economist at $5,200 a year. Mr. Stoller, a political independent, lives at 1240 Park Ave. and was a former technical assistant on the staff of Dr. Luther H. Gulick, director of the Mayor's Committee on Management Survey.

Mrs. Madge Wilson, secretary to Mr. Simons at $4,420 a year. Mrs. Wilson, a registered Democrat, lives at 92 Gates Ave., Brooklyn and was former administrative secretary of the New York office of Americans for Democratic Action.

P. 23

Ted Kell

City Council President Rudolph Halley administering oath to seven new members of his staff, which eventually will number fourteen. Left to right: Lawrence R. Bailey, assistant counsel; Jesse Simons, administrative assistant; John J. Daly, research assistant; Martin Stoller, economist; Jack M. Perlman, legislative assistant; Mrs. Madge Wilson, secretary to the administrative assistant: Gloria Santomauro, a secretary, and Mr. Halley. The ceremony was held yesterday in Mr. Halley's office in City Hall

Defender Sat. 12-29-51
Chicago, Ill.

COUNCIL CHIEFS CONFER—Going over the new schedule with New York City Council Rudolph Halley (left) is the newly appointed attorney for the council, Lawrence R. Bailey. He is the second Negro to hold a key position in the New York City government.

34E (1)

NEW YORK — Lawrence R. Bailey, New York lawyer, was appointed as assistant counsel by City Council President. Rudolph Halley, last week, the first time a Negro has been appointed to this position. The post pays $5,000 a year.

Defender

Atty. Bailey, whose wife, Mrs. Cora Walker Bailey, is also a lawyer, served with the 93rd Division in World War II, and was awarded the Bronze Star. He was a deputy clerk of the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., until he entered the army in 1943.

Atty. Bailey prepared the Liberal Party's report on police brutality in Harlem.

alue comes only in the laws and lecisions BEING OBEYED. Racially speaking, white Americans must be taught to obey their own aws and respect their own courts. Negroes have been trying to teach hem for a very long time. Certainly all my life I remember books, speeches, organizations that have been trying to show America how wrong it is to lynch, intimidate, and segregate a large seg-

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P. 18
Afro-American
Sat. 12-29-51
Baltimore, Md.

34c (1) N.Y.

Mrs. Maxine C. Hill, prominent civic leader of Rahway, N.J., was appointed to the Housing Authority of Rahway on Dec. 10 by the State Housing Commissioner. A Howard University graduate, and wife of Dr. Clarence T. Hill, she was formerly an adjudicator, U.S. Office of Dependency Benefits in Newark, and social investigator for the Department of Public Welfare.

Mrs. Hill Named Housing Trustee

Afro-American

RAHWAY — Mrs. Maxine C. Hill of 293 E. Hazelwood Ave. was appointed to the Local Housing Authority on Dec. 10. P. 18

The appointment was made by the State Housing Commissioner.

Mrs. Hill, wife of Dr. Clarence T. Hill, is a graduate of Howard University and is active in many social service and community agencies. Sat. 12-29-51

War-time Services

During World War II she was an adjudicator with the U.S. Office of Dependency Benefits, and social investigator for the Department of Public Welfare.

Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Hill is active in the Girl Scouts Council, the State and Union County Medical Auxiliaries, New Jersey Branch, National Association of College Women, Second Baptist Church and the Literary Club.

34c(1) 1951

New York

Powell Fights JC Military Clause

Afro-American

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Rep. Adam C. Powell last Wednesday joined his opposition to universal military training to opposition to the segregation amendment in the Senate Military manpower bill, favorably reported by the House Armed Services Committee. He told the House he will support the Barden substitute for the committee-reported bill.

Date -4-14-51

He also said he will do everything he can to strike out the so-called Winstead amendment providing for racial segregation by choice of inductees. The Barden bill differs from the committee-reported bill in the following respects . . . Reduces the period of service from 26 to 24 months; 2. Increases the age for induction from 18 and one-half to 19 years. 3. Eliminates the provisions for universal military training. However, it provides for racial segregation by choice of the draftee.

Powell

Backward Step

The Winstead amendment, which Powell called a "tragic backward step," was proposed by Rep. Arthur Winstead (Dem. Miss). Powell said, "This bill would provide tremendous ammunition for the Soviet completely undermine our fighting machine and destroy, even before peace, all hope of a victory of democracy."

Powell pointed out that there is no wartime fair employment practice commission and that public employment offices are continuing to fill discriminatory job orders. "Political bribers and narcotics peddlers are being given tender consideration in our courts," Powell charged.

The congressman also charged that the Office of Price Stabilization in New York is "on the verge of degenerating into a political racket." He said he was told to place "a little mark" in the corner of applicantions of persons he wanted appointed to jobs in that office.

Pertinent Queries

"Is this a white man's war" Powell asked.

"Is this a class war with labor shut out?

"Is this the war of the Democratic party?"

The answers to his questions, he said, will have to be given on the House floor or "a mounting tide of public opinion will begin to ask: What are we fighting for?"

Declaring that segregation is being wiped out in the armed forces, Powell said the "only place of low moral in Korea is in the jim-crow 25th Division where 32 colored men have been sentenced for violation of the 75th Article of soldier has been sentenced in any of the other armed units and only two whites in all Korea."

Earl Brown Holds NY Council Gavel

Council

34c(1)

NEW YORK — For the first time in the history of New York City's Council a Negro presided over its sessions last week. Councilman Earl Brown, Democrat, held the gavel.

Date 7-14-51

New Revenue Official

34c(1)

Afro-American

Date 7-14-51

Baltimore

Monroe D. Dowling, 43-year-old employment analyst, who last week was appointed by President Truman to the $11,000 job as Collector of Internal Revenue for New York's rich 3rd District. He replaces James W. Johnson, who held the post for 8 years.

Dowling Elated by Selection

Afro-American

Date 7-14-51

Promises Good Job in Third District

NEW YORK, N.Y. —Monroe D. Dowling, the 43-year-old employment analyst that President Truman appointed to the high-salaried job of Collector of Internal Revenue for the 3rd District last week, said that he is both "honored and humbled by his new appointment, which raises his salary from $7,600 to $11,000 a year. He feels that he'll do a good job in the 3rd District.

Baltimore

(Ed. note: Mr. Johnson was receiving $15,000 at the end of his eight year term.)

He is a graduate of the Harvard University Business School and began working for the New York State Department of Labor in the division of placement and employment insurance in 1936, and six years later was named senior manager of the New York office of the United States Employment Service. During World War II, he served as captain in the Adjutant General's department.

Afro-American

Date 7-14-51

From Army to Brooklyn

After the war he became head of the Brooklyn office of USES and continued in this job until a few months ago, when he joined the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security.

Mr. Dowling, a registered Democrat, is a member of St. Phillips Protestant Episcopal Church in New York City and has been an active member of the Harlem YMCA. He was one of the three Army veterans who brought suit to enjoin Stuyvesant Town and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company from barring colored persons as tenants of the Stuyvesant Town housing project. The application of Mr. Dowling and the other two veterans were turned down because they are colored.

Mr. Dowling's wife is Mrs. Helen Johnson Dowling. They have one child.

Big Surprise

The appointment came as a big surprise to the Dowling family and Mr. Dowling made no attempt to hide his enthusiasm when he stated:

"We have never had anything like this happen in our family. I couldn't eat at all when they called me to Washington, and I had a hard time with my breakfast this morning. Now my boy can get a college education and the family can have a few of the better things of life."

Now attending Phillips Exeter Academy, Mrs. Dowling's son Monroe Jr., hopes to study medicine at Harvard.

Mr. Dowling is a native of Atlantic City, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Dowling.

Dowling Appointed to Key N.Y. Post

34c(1) N.Y.

James W. Johnson Relents; Stood Firm Under Political Fire

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The appointment of Monroe Davis Dowling last Monday to the $15,000-a-year job of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third New York District cleared the political turbulence from the office James W. Johnson had refused to resign.

President Truman's nomination of the 43-year-old Mr. Dowling, who leaves his job as an employment analyst for the New York office of the Bureau of Employment Security, gives him the responsibility of heading the second largest tax-collecting district in the nation.

Afro-American

Date 7-14-51

In its January 13 edition the AFRO stated that the eight year reign of James W. Johnson as collector for the Third District was under political fire when Congressman Walter A. Lynch (Rep., N.Y.) sought Mr. Johnson's resignation on the charge that he lacked administrative ability.

Second Volley

One month later another legislator, Senator John J. Williams (Rep., Del.) demanded Mr. Johnson's ouster in a Senate resolution addressed to President Truman.

Baltimore

In a general attack on Internal Revenue collectors, Senator Williams charged that "the morale, efficiency and even the honesty of some of those who collect our Federal taxes are distressingly bad."

The system of tax collection "is shot full of cheap, inexcusable, political manipulations," he charged, but stated specifically that he thought the administration and operation of Johnson's office was "disgraceful."

Further pressing the charges before the U.S. Senate, Senator Williams said that Mr. Williams had been asked to resign by Nov. 30, 1950, but took no action.

Too Much Politics

He said that Johnson blamed the low rating of his office on the fact that his force was composed of a lot of political personnel.

JAMES W. JOHNSON

George J. Schoeneman, Commission of Internal Revunue, last February 6 told the House Ways and Means Committee that he had requested Mr. Johnson to resign because he had allowed the work of his office to lag.

Mr. Schoeneman admitted, however, that when Mr. Johnson took over the office in 1943 it was not in good shape.

"He inherited troubles as well as some not so good personnel, including some key personnel," Mr. Schoeneman said.

Annual reports of investigators, continued the Williams resolution, showed the major weaknesses in Johnson's office to be sub-standard supervision and direction, poor discipline and low employee morale.

In 1950, a year prior to the double-barrelled Republican blast, Johnson had been called to Washington to explain his administrative policies and six high Treasury Department officials were sent to his district.

Five Agents Imprisoned

Also in 1950 five agents from Johnson's office were imprisoned for using irregular practices on taxpayers. Mr. Johnson was found to be above suspicion.

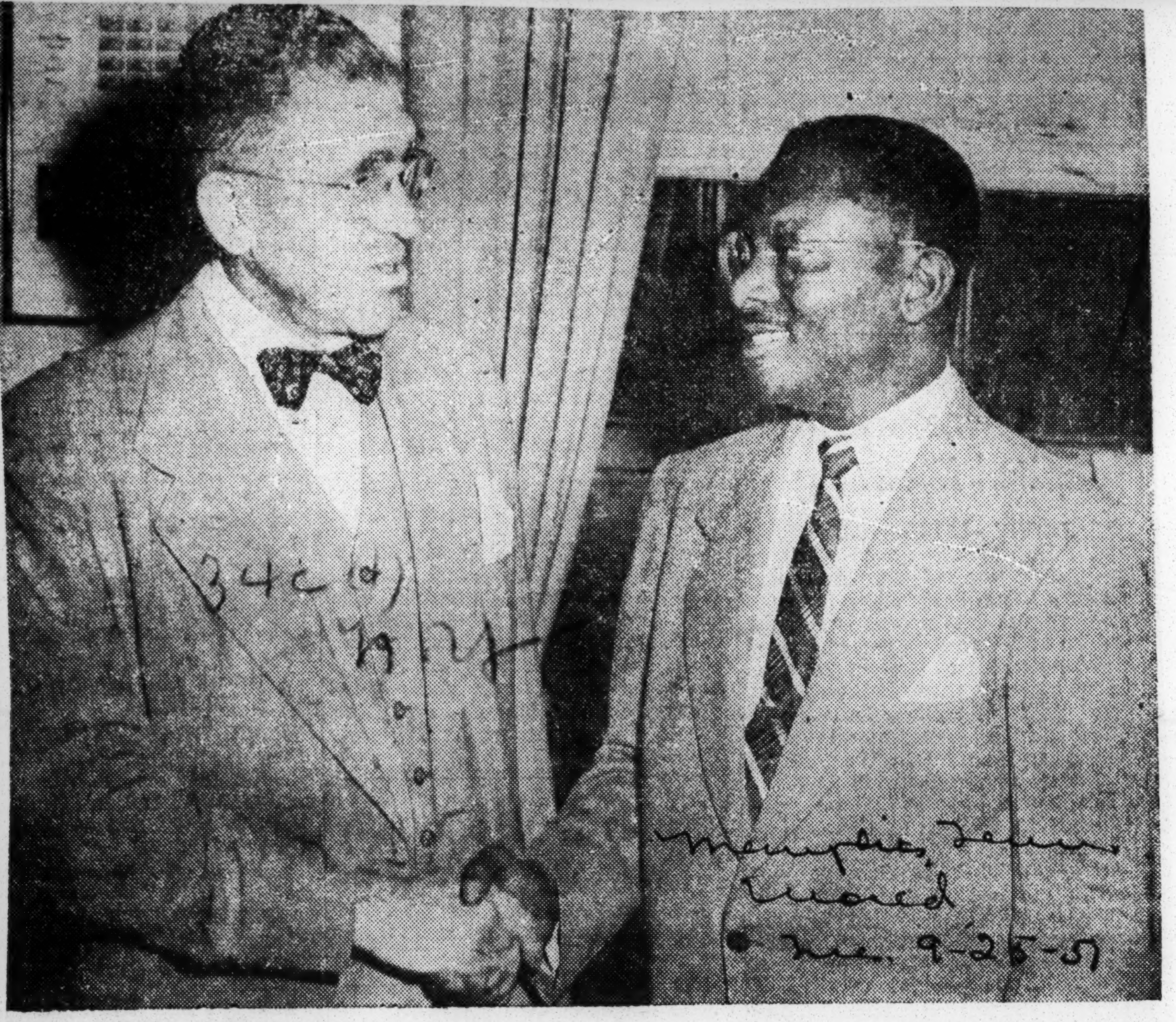
Johnson Fights Back

Upon hearing of his ouster and explaining his persistence while under fire, Mr. Johnson maintained:

"I would never have resigned from office while under fire. I haven't personally been under attack. I mean that my integrity and honesty have not been under attack and that is the most important thing to me."

Mr. Johnson, who is 53, is a 1917 graduate of Howard University and received a master of laws degree in specialized tax studies from New York University.

He succeeded Charles W. Anderson, who had served from 1923 to 1943 as collector in the rich Third District.



34c(1) NY

Memphis, Tenn. World Tue. 9-25-51

NEW JUDGE GREETS FED. D.A.—Irving Saypol, left, newly appointed Supreme Court Judge of New York, greets Amos Bowman last week, after the latter was sworn in as an Asst. Federal District Attorney in the New York office. Until appointed to the Supreme Court, Saypol was U.S. District Attorney for the New York District. Bowman is the only Negro in the U.S. to be appointed to the Federal District Attorney's office.

TALLULAH'S SECRETARY FOUND GUILTY BY JURY

Commercial Appeal

Could Be Sentenced Up To 15 Years For Check-Raising

Sat. 12-29-51

(Picture on Page 20)

NEW YORK, Dec. 28. — (UP) — Mrs. Evyleen Cronin, white-haired former maid-secretary for Tallulah Bankhead, was convicted Friday of raising checks signed by the tempestous actress.

P. 21

An all-male jury, which deliberated 4 hours, 45 minutes, found the 59-year-old, ex-burlesque strip-tease dancer guilty on three counts of second degree grand larceny. She could be sentenced to 2½ to 5 years imprisonment on each count. She will be sentenced Jan. 24.

She was convicted on the main count which, as first drawn, charged her with stealing $4284.60. However the jury, with leave from the court, reduced this count from first to second degree larceny. This technicality placed the theft "under $500."

Memphis

The other two counts on which she was found guilty ~~involved~~ individual checks Mrs. Cronin had raised. She had admitted during the trial that she altered a total of 26 checks.

Mrs. Cronin, who had cried several times during the trial, was solemn-faced as she heard the verdict. Her adopted daughter, Josie, 22, broke down a few moments later, however, and shouted: "I hate her! I hate her!"

Miss Bankhead was not in court. Her secretary reported that she was taking a nap when the verdict was announced and could not be disturbed.

34c(1) N.Y.

When the verdict was read, General Sessions Judge Harold Stevens ordered Mrs. Cronin's attorney, Fred G. Moritt, to show cause on Jan. 24 why he should not be cited for contempt of court. Stevens had warned Moritt during the first week of the trial that he would cite him.

The judge had rebuked Moritt, a New York state senator, for continuing to protest the court's rulings after being told to keep quiet. Once, Stevens directed bailiffs to force Moritt into his chair.

Former Editor Replaces Jones In Housing Dept.

34c(1) N.Y.

NEW YORK— (ANP)— Harlem's first political appointment by the city's newly elected Mayor Vincent R. Impelliterri was made on Friday, with Frederick S. Weaver, former editor of the defunct "People's Voice," getting the call from the mayor to replace J. Raymond Jones leader of the 13th Assembly district, an appointee of former Mayor William O'Dwyer as deputy commission, department of housing and buildings.

Daily World

The newly appointed deputy commissioner, along with seven others was sworn in by the mayor on Wednesday in the Council Chambers at City Hall with more than 500 attending the swearing in ceremonies.

Among the relatives and personal friends of the new officials that were present to witness the ceremonies were Mr. Weaver's wife, Jackie and their three sons, Fred Jr., and Edward; Atty. Ruth Whitehead Whalev. assistant to the commissioner of welfare, and her son, Herman; Mrs. Grant Reynolds, Miss Dorothy Chapelle, secretary in the office of the Frederick Weaver associates, Eddie Austin of Washington, D. C. a personal friend of the Weavers who was here for the ceremonies, and Sherman Hibitt of the un-official mayor of Harlem's office.

Atlanta Ga.

1-5-51

Also present were Luther "Red" Randolph's Shalimar and Judge Francis E. Rivers.

In the recent campaign just ended here in the city, Weaver and Atty. Whaley were in charge of the Harlem campaign to elect Impelliterri for mayor, while Jones a Tammany hall leader in Harlem, supported the Hall's choir, Judge Ferdinand Pecora.

Hibbitt, who supported the Impelliterri campaign financially, made national headlines during the last national elections, when Weaver his public relations manager, accompanied him to Washington to visit President Truman, whom he supported, financially.

A member of the Press Club of York City, Mr. Weaver, who resides with his wife and children in the Riverton, is a great grandson of Frederick Douglass. At one time he was Deputy Recorder of Deeds in the Nation's Capital.

Others sworn in with Mr. Weaver by the mayor were Dominick F. Paduano, former deputy in the department of water supply, gas and electricity, and George P. Monaghan former assistant district attorney.

Weaver's salary will be $8,500 and attached to his office is a City owned car and chauffeur for his use.

In the meantime, Jones is expected to be the secretary to Judge of General Sessions, Harold Stevens, who was elected in November for a term of 14 years at $28,000 per year, the first Negro to first occupy that office.

Truman Nominates Monroe Davis For Revenue Job

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) — President Truman on Monday July 3, nominated Monroe Davis Dowling, 43, to be collector of internal revenue for the third New York Dictrict, the second wealthiest in the country.

34c(1)

Mr. Dowling, an employment analyst for the New York office of the Bureau of Employment Security, will succeed James W. Johnson, whose administration has been under attack by Senator John J Williams, Republican of Delaware on grounds of general inefficiency.

Daily World

Senator Williams introduced a resolution in February requesting teh President to remove Mr. Johnson for the "disgraceful" and politics--ridden administration of his office. At a news conference a few days after the resolution had been offered, Mr. Truman declined to comment, saying he had only one side of the story.

7-10-51

George J. Schoeneman, Commissioner of Internal Revenue on last Februray 6 told the House Ways and Means Committee that he had requested Mr. Johnson to resign because he had allowed the work of his office to lag.

Atlanta Ga.

Mr. Schoeneman admitted, however, that when Mr. Johnson took over the office in 1943 it was not in good shape.

"He inherited troubles as well as some not so good personnel, including some key personnel," Mr. Schoeneman said.

The difficulty in the third district was attributed to substandard supervision and direction and to poor discipline and low employee morale, but no question was raised as to the honesty, integrity or technical ability of Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson refused to resign at Mr. Schoeneman's request. He defended himself vigorously and denied charges of incompetence when he testified before the Senate Finance subcommittee on last March. He insisted that since he was a Presidential employee, only the President had the power to remove him.

The nomination by Mr. Truman of Mr. Dowling is equivalent to acceptance of Mr. Johnson's resignation.

Mr. Dowling is the third colored man to be appointed collector in the third New York District. The first was the late Charles W. Anderson, a Republican, who held the post with distinction from 1923 to 1934. Mr. Anderson also had previously held it during the Taft Administration.

When conditions in Mr. Johnson's district had not improved at the end of 1949, the Bureau of Internal Revenue decided to take remedial action. The situation was reported to Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder, with whose approval Mr. Johnson was ordered to report to the bureau in Washington for a conference March 7, 1950.

At this conference, held in Mr. Schoeneman's office, it was decided that drastic action was necessary and on March 16, 1950, a letter was sent to Mr. Johnson informing him that a group of supervisors of accounts and collections would be assigned to his office beginning March 28 1950, take over the administrative direction of the district.

In New York City, when he received word that President Truman had removed him from office Mr. Johnson readily agreed that as soon as Mr. Dowling is confirmed by the Senate he must cacate his office.

"But I would never have resigned from office while under fire," Mr. Johnson said. "I haven't personally been under attack. I mean that my integrity and honesty have not been under attack and that is the most important thing to me."

Mr. Johnson said be believed his refusal to resign has established his honesty. "If I had been guilty of any malfeasance in office the President could have suspended me," he continued. "But he didn't. His naming a successor could be for a number of reasons or for no reason at all."

When Mr. Schoeneman testified before the House Ways and Means Committee he said "despite the honesty and recognized capabilities of Collector Johnson, he does not possess the administrative ability to satisfactorily direct the operations of the district."

Before he was appointed collector in 1943, Mr. Johnson served several years as assistant collector.

At the time he introduced the resolution requesting the President to remove Mr. Johnson, Senator Williams told the Senate that eight deputy collectors under Mr Johnson had been convicted since 1946 of irregularities involving bribes or special favors and had been sentenced to serve a total of thirteen and a half years in jail and paid $32,000 in fines.

Mr. Dowling was reported to have been in Washington on the day of his appointment. The office of Senator Herbert Lehman, Democrat of New York, said it knew nothing of the appointment.

Mr. Dowling was born in Atlantic City in 1931. He received his master's degree in business from Harvard Business School, and the same year he went to Washington to work for the National Benefit Life Insurance Company. Mr. Dowling returned to Washington the following year as comptroller for a cooperative grocery chain.

Mr. Dowling began working for the New York State Department of Labor in the division of placement and employment insurance in 1936 and six years later he was named senior manager of the New York office of the United States Emplyoment Service. During World War 11, he served as a captain in the Adjutant General's department.

After the war he became head of the Brooklyn office of USES and continued in this job until a few months ago, when he joined the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security.

Mr. Dowling, a registered Democrat, is a member of St. Phillips Protestant Episcopal Church in New York City and has been an active member of the Harlem Y. M. C. A.

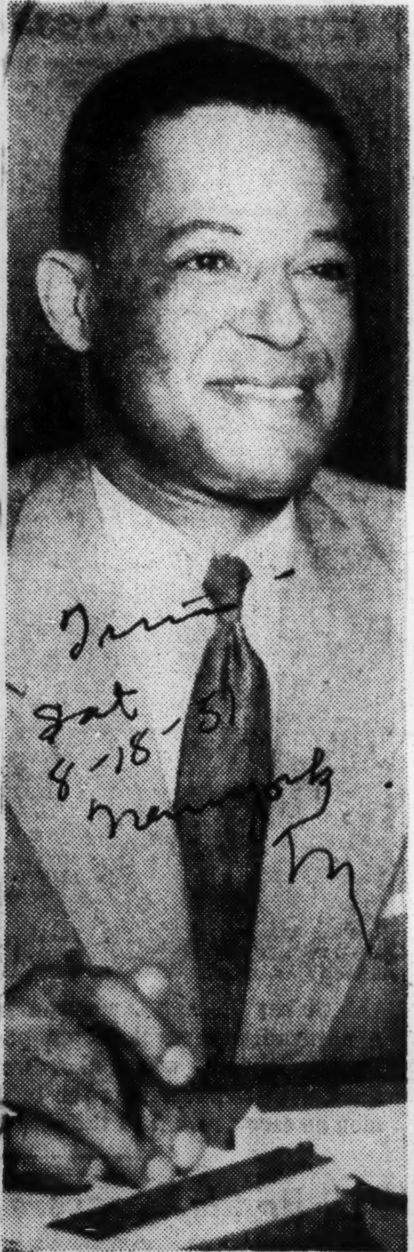
Mr. Dowling was one of the three Army veterans who brought suit to enjoin Stuyvesant Town and the

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company from barring colored persons as tenants of the Stuyvesant Town housing project. The applications of Mr. Dowling and the other two veterans were turned down because they are colored.

Mr. Dowling's wife is Mrs. Helen Johnson Dowling. They have one child, Monroe Dowling, Jr.

Mr. Johnson, 54-year-old lawyer is a graduate of Howard University. He also attended the College of the City of New York. During World War I he served in France with the American Expeditionary Force with the rank of sergeant. He has been a resident of New York since 1911.

IN NEW TAX POST



Times
Sat
8-18-51
New York

Monroe D. Dowling at his desk after he was sworn in as Collector of Internal Revenue of the Third District of New York.

The New York Times

34 C

World Telegram
Wed. 4-4-51

Photo by Stieglitz.

A SIGNAL HONOR: Councilman Earl Brown of Harlem as he presided over yesterday's City Council meeting—believed to be the first Negro to attain the honor. In the absence of Acting Council President Joseph T. Sharkey, Majority Leader Charles Keegan was to preside, but he turned the gavel over to Mr. Brown in order to direct the city sales tax battle from the floor. To the right of Mr. Brown is Murray W. Stand, city clerk and clerk of the council.

DOWLING INDUCTED AS TAX COLLECTOR

Heads 3d District, Succeeding Johnson—4 Offices Here Under Investigation

Times
Sat
8-18-51
34C(1)
New York

Monroe D. Dowling, a former analyst in the Federal Bureau of Employment Security, was sworn in yesterday as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District. He was appointed July 2 to succeed James W. Johnson, who had held the post since December 1943. Alvin H. Cross, a deputy commissioner of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in Washington, administered the oath.

In accepting his new responsibility, Mr. Dowling said: "I am aware of the great moral issues which face us on every side and of the desire of everyone that our Government and its agencies shal be above reproach."

The Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, pastor of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, gave the invocation at the induction ceremony. Mr. Dowling's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua W. Dowling of Atlantic City, his wife, Helen J., and son, Monroe D. Jr., were present.

Among the officials attending were Denis J. McMahon, Collector for the Second District; Postmaster Albert Goldman, Judge William A. Hastie of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, and Harry M. Durning, Collector of Customs, Port of New York.

Inquiry Here Is Revealed

Meanwhile it was disclosed that an unpublicized investigation into the operations of the four internal revenue districts here had been under way since last May by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Counsel and investigators have questioned more than 100 witnesses and expect to interview at least as many more. Those who have been questioned include employes of the First, Second, Third and Fourteenth New York districts. The First District includes Kings, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk Counties. The Second embraces all of Manhattan south of Thirty-fourth Street. The Third is the territory north of Thirty-fourth Street, and the Fourteenth includes the Bronx and twenty-one upstate counties.

Alfred DeWind, a lawyer formerly with Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, is chief counsel for the subcommittee. Serving with him are Donald Schapiro and Charles Lyon. The inquiry is being conducted in Room 1401 of the United States Court House in Foley Square.

One phase of the investigation seeks to learn how employes of the Third District who have been convicted of shaking down taxpayers managed to escape detection so long. The investigators also are checking on the administrative procedures in the various districts.

The subcommittee, Mr. DeWind said, is studying the disposition of cases of individuals accused of corrupting personnel in the revenue service. Settlements made by delinquent taxpayers also are being scrutinzed.

Mr. DeWind added that hearings would be held here or in Washington after Labor Day, the decision to be made by Representative Cecil King, Democrat of California, chairman of the subcommittee.

Negro Named Aide To U. S. Attorney

Constitution
Sat 9-15-51
Atlanta Ga.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—(AP)—Amos E. Bowman, 35-year-old Negro, was named an assistant U. S. Attorney Friday.

Bowman is a native of Beaufort, S. C. He is a graduate of the White Plains, N. Y., high school and Howard University, where he got his law degree in 1941.

Delaney Quits Defense Post

Afro-American
Sat 4-21-51
Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK — Judge Hubert T. Delany, a justice of the Domestic Relations Court and a member of the board of directors of the NAACP, has resigned from the New York Advisory Council of Civil Defense in protest against the appointment of the "white supremacy" advocate Millard F. Caldwell, as Federal civil defense administrator.

In his letter of resignation made public today, Judge Delany said he would not "hold any office in the civil defense program so long as former Governor Caldwell remains as head of this program."

The letter, dated March 14 and addressed to Mrs. Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the advisory council, cited the opposition of colored leaders to the Caldwell appointment and the Mar. 12 vote of the NAACP board of directors promising non-co-operation with the program as long as Caldwell heads it.

Refuses to Reconsider

Judge Delany joined the council last December on invitation of Mrs. Aldrich. Mr. Cladwell was appointed by President Truman in January and confirmed by the Senate shortly thereafter.

Asked by Mrs. Aldrich to reconsider his resignation, Judge Delany replied on April 5, adhering to his original position. "My resignation," he said, "does not mean that I will not serve my city and the people of this city whenever they are faced with danger and I can be of help to them.

"It does mean that I refuse to co-operate with Millard F. Caldwell so long as he is head of the civil defense program because to do so would, in my view, mean that I was co-operating with or working under direction of an individual whose views are distinctly un-American and distinctly alien to the form of government the United States has dedicated itself to uphold under the Constitution."

Defender
Sat. 8-25-51
Chicago, Ill.

34c(1)
N.Y.

TAKES WELFARE POST — John Hubert Lewis, prominent New York attorney, (right) is sworn in as secretary to Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy in ceremonies in New York. Lewis has been designated director of staff and community relations for the Department of Welfare. He is a member of the Harlem Lawyers Association, executive committee of the National Bar Association, the Holy Name Society and other organizations.

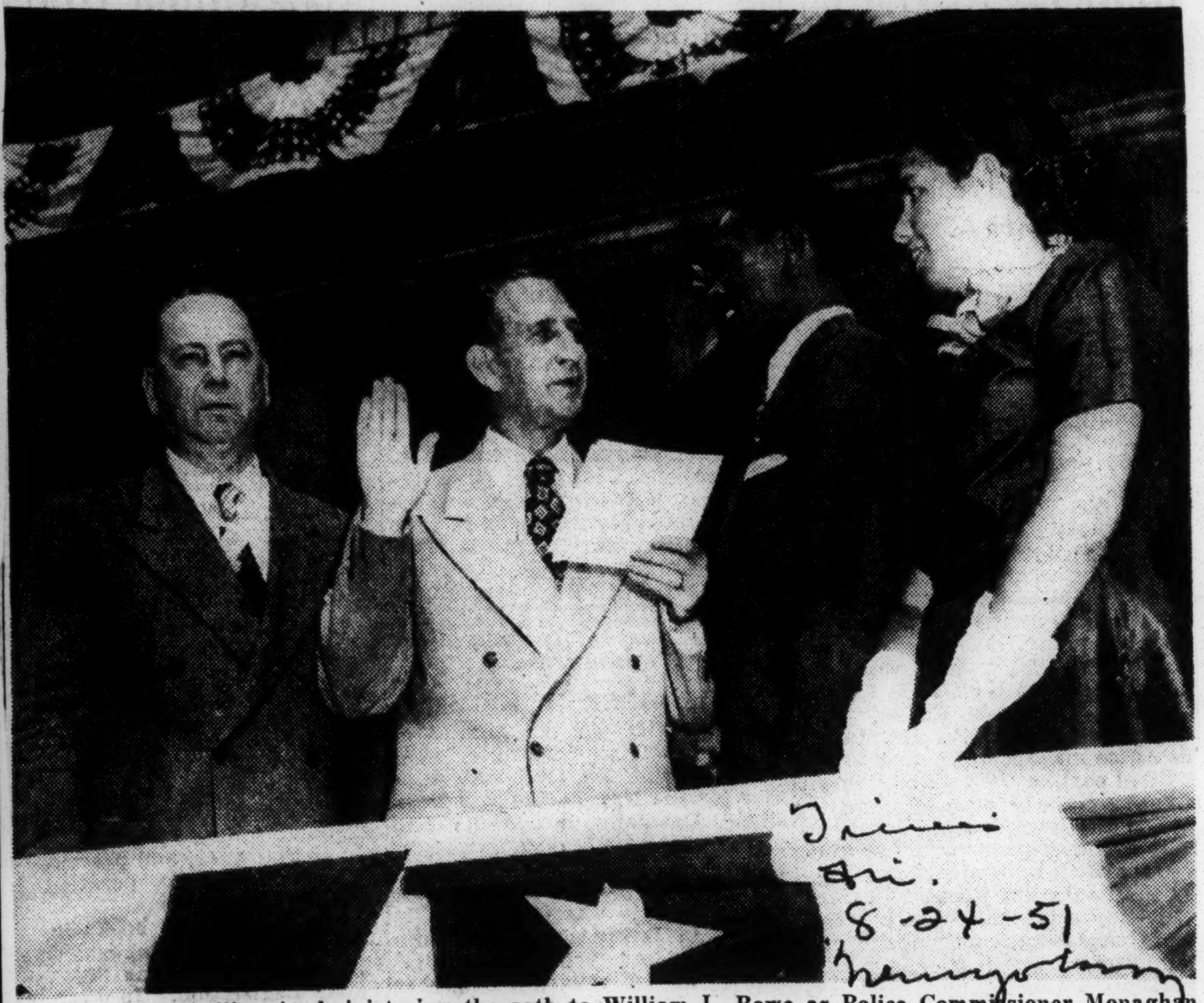
Buffalo Councilman Relaxes

Afro American
Sat. 12-1-51
P. 8
Baltimore,
Md.

Among the 7,000 persons who attended the Virginia State Morgan game in Baltimore, Thursday, were Bill Alexander, left, radio commentator; with Leland Jones Jr., newly elected city councilman of Buffalo, N.Y. and his young son, Leland Anthony.

34c(1) 1951 New York

NEW DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER TAKES OFFICE



Times
Fri.
8-24-51
New York

Mayor Impellitteri administering the oath to William L. Rowe as Police Commissioner Monaghan and Mrs. Rowe witness the ceremony at City Hall.

The New York Times

MAYOR REITERATES DEFENSE OF ROWE

At Induction Ceremony He Expresses Confidence in New Seventh Deputy

Times

Mayor Impellitteri vigorously defended yesterday his appointment of William L. Rowe, Negro newspaper columnist, as seventh deputy police commissioner and said he was confident the choice would be fully "vindicated" by the kind of service Mr. Rowe would give the city.

Fri. 8-24-51

It was the second time this week Mr. Impellitteri had taken cognizance of criticism voiced in some quarters that Mr. Rowe was not qualified for the post and that there were many other Negroes better fitted for it.

New York

Speaking at graduation exercises for 1,025 new patrolmen at City Hall Plaza, the Mayor said he and Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan had felt for a long time that the job Mr. Rowe was to do was "the kind of a job in the Police Department that was badly needed and long overdue."

He said he and the Commissioner had "canvassed the situation very carefully" and both had come to the conclusion that Mr. Rowe was "exactly the kind of man we wanted."

Confident of Approval

"I am certain that in the days to come our determination and our will to do this thing will be welcomed by all the people of the city of New York and the men of the Police Department," he added.

The Mayor swore in Mr. Rowe in the presence of the new deputy's wife, his mother, Mrs. Josephine Rowe; Joe Louis, the former heavyweight champion, other friends and relatives and co-workers from The Pittsburgh Courier.

Later, at a press conference, Mr. Impellitteri displayed telegrams of congratulation sent to Mr. Rowe. Remarking that he regarded the telegrams as endorsements, the Mayor listed among the senders James A. Farley; Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Harlem Democrat; Channing Tobias, head of the Stokes-Phelps Fund; Edith Alexander; executive secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, and Elmer Carter, a member of the State Commission against Discrimination.

Battalion Chief Wesley Williams of the Fire Department, a member of the executive committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Mrs. Ruth Whaley, secretary of the Board of Estimate, and Police Inspector Edward McGlone, who had worked with Mr. Rowe on Police Athletic League matters, also were among the senders of telegrams who were cited by the Mayor.

Asked why he had selected Mr. Rowe after considering others with police experience, Mr. Impellitteri said: "That was done deliberately. We felt that for this job it was much better to put a man in the position without police department connections and experience."

He explained that if the new deputy were from the department and he were called upon to investigate a citizen's complaint against a policeman, people might ask how anyone could expect one police officer to investigate another.

Qualifications Are Cited

Discussing Mr. Rowe's qualifications, the Mayor spoke of his "fine record" as a newspaper man and his active service as a war correspondent with the Ninety-third Division in World War II, when he was cited for meritorious service.

He aso said Mr. Rowe had been selected to pave the way for Jackie Robinson's entry into baseball and to break down resistance in cities where there were obpections to a Negro playing big league baseball. He said Mr. Rowe had been so successful in this effort that there no longer was any dfficulty about a Negro's playing in any city.

He emphasized that he and Mr. Monaghan had concurred in the selection. He said he merely had suggested the appointment and Mr. Monaghan had made the decision.

At Police Headquarters later, Mr. Monaghan said Mr. Rowe would act as a coordinator on community problems and that his work would have to do with all community organizations. He described the new deputy as a liaison man between religious, youth and civic organizations and the police department.

Before the swearing-in-ceremony, Mr. Rowe said he intended to do a job that would reflect credit on the city and the Police Department. He also remarked that the Mayor had told him he was to be a commissioner for all the boroughs, "not just a Harlem commissioner."

MAYOR VOICES HOPE OF POLICE INCREASE

1,025 Rookies Parade to City Hall for Graduation—Three Lieutenants Promoted

Times

Mayor Impellitteri, speaking at City Hall graduation exercises for 1,025 new patrolmen, declared yesterday that he expected to have the full support of the Board of Estimate in bringing the Police Department to its full strength of 19,978 men as soon as possible. The present strength is 18,575.

Fr. 8-24-51

The exercises, the first of their kind ever held at City Hall, also were marked by the induction of William L. Rowe, Negro newspaper columnist, as Seventh Deputy Police Commissioner, and the promotion of three lieutenants to captain, twelve patrolmen to sergeant and 135 patrolmen to detective.

New York

The ceremony opened shortly after noon with a parade up Broadway from Exchange Place to City Hall Plaza. At the head of the marchers was an escort of mounted patrolmen, followed by Chief Inspector August W. Flath and other high ranking officers, the massed colors, the department's sixty-piece band and six battalions of rookies.

With 922 World War II veterans in their ranks, the new patrolmen marched like a crack military outfit. Their new blue uniforms were complete except for the precinct designations.

125,000 Spectators Take Part

A crowd estimated by the Chief Inspector at 100,000 lined the parade route and another 25,000, including many friends and relatives of the graduates, awaited them as they swung into City Hall plaza.

After the invocation was given by Msgr. Joseph A. McCaffrey, department chaplain, service revolvers were presented as awards to seven rookies who had distinguished themselves in the training period.

In congratulating the graduates, Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan, who presided, spoke of press reports of an outbreak of crime, particularly in narcotics and gambling. He said that means of solving the problem had been a matter of real concern to the people, but that Mayor Impellitteri had seen the need and met it by approving the appointment of the large group of patrolmen.

Noting that the usual procedure was to hold the graduation exercises indoors, often in armories where only the friends and relatives of the men could attend, Mr. Impellitteri gave credit to Mr. Monaghan for suggesting the City Hall ceremony. There, he said, all the city could join in the congratulations.

Hopes for Early Increases

"I should like to state at these ceremonies that it is my earnest hope that within the very near future the police force may be strengthened further," he added. "While I realize that our city is operating within a tight and rigid budget, I know that I will have the full support of the other members of the Board of Estimate in bringing our Police Department up to full strength as soon as possible."

Telling the graduates they were now part of a departemnt that enjoyed the finest tradition, the Mayor said they were coming in at a time when the work of a policeman was much more complex.

"You will find that you job is not just one of patrolling the city on foot or in a radio motor car," he said. "You will be confronted with many difficult problems affecting all the people of our city in the line of duty. I cannot urge too strongly that you place courtesy, consideration and understanding high in the over-all estimate of your job."

The lieutenants promoted to captain were James W. Light, 47 years old, of 122-20 Ocean Promenade, Rockaway Beach, Queens; Frank J. Kerrigan, 49, of 2801 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, and John T. Moffett, 47, of 238 Madison Avenue.

The Rowe Appointment As N. Y. Police Deputy

Sept 9 1-51

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

THE APPOINTMENT of a Negro, for the first time, as a deputy police commissioner in New York City, is of course gratifying in view of the fact that it signifies the breaking down of another barrier to fuller participation in government administration. Mayor Impelliteri on August 15 announced the selection of William L. (Billy) Rowe for the post of seventh deputy police commissioner. On August 23 the mayor swore in Mr. Rowe during joint police graduation-promotion ceremonies on New York's City Hall steps before a crowd of 25,000.

The seventh deputyship is described by New York papers as a post created by former Mayor O'Dwyer "to take care of a few friends" owed political debts.

As soon as the Rowe appointment was made known considerable criticism was voiced by Harlem civic and political leaders, with newspapers joining editorially in the criticism. Some of this criticism may have been politically inspired, or the result of disappointment on the part of others ambitious for the post. On that score, at this distance, we can merely speculate. However, we must admit to some surprise at the choice of Billy Rowe for the post, knowing the many persons in New York City with an undisputed capacity for the position who might have been chosen.

Aware of the criticisms, Mayor Impellitteri and Mr. Rowe both went to some pains last week at press conferences to reply to their critics. The mayor, obviously irked, asserted that the final responsibility for the Rowe choice rested with Police Commissioner Monaghan—. "I merely made a suggestion to Monaghan,, and it was up to him to decide, and he made the decision," said the mayor.

A few hours later, Mr. Monaghan commented: "It's the police commissioner's job to appoint the deputies in the department." He said he had canvassed a list of "10 or 12" possibilities, all of them Negroes, some of them police officers, and that Mr. Rowe will act as a "coordinator in community problems," a sort of liaison man between the department and civic organizations, with special attention to religious and youth affairs.

But, the commissioner explained, Mr. Rowe will not infringe on the duties of the sixth deputy, who is in charge of the Police Athletic League and juvenile delinquency. The commissioner added that Mr. Rowe will have "special duties from time to time."

The mayor, asked at the press conference what Mr. Rowe's qualifications were, replied: "He worked his way up in life on his own." He added that he had a fine record as a newspaperman, "received a decoration" for his work as a Pacific war correspondent, "was selected to break Jackie Robinson into organized baseball," and was an advisor to Joe Louis and Sugar Ray Robinson.

Those in the newspaper profession know Mr. Rowe to be an energetic press agent, chronicler of the doings of people in the amusement world, promoter of musical extravaganzas and what not, and an intimate of sports champions. They recall his Pacific tour as a war correspondent but not that he had been decorated or officially commended, although we have no reason to dispute his claim on that score.

Granting all that the mayor, the police commissioner, and Mr. Rowe say in defense of the appointment, there is still ample grounds for curiosity as to his choice for a position of the kind he now fills.

The criticism will not be allayed by the vagueness of official summaries of the duties and responsibilities which will be assigned to the seventh deputy commissioner. New York policies are only slightly less confusing at times than the brand practiced in Washington.

Mr. Rowe is formally installed in office now, and we can only hope that he will so perform his duties that future mayors of America's largest city will have no reticence about following the precedent of Mayor Impelliteri with respect to appointment of Negroes to high administrative posts.

34c(1) 1951 New York

The Mayor Swears In 8 New Officials

34c(1)
Herald Tribune
[illegible]

Ira Rosenberg

After the ceremony in the City Council Chamber at City Hall yesterday are, left to right, Mayor Impellitteri, Sydney S. Baron, Deputy Commissioner of Marine and Aviation; Frederick S. Weaver, Deputy Commissioner of Housing and Buildings; Charles Solomon, Anthony E. Maglio and Louis Pagnucco, all City Magistrates; Dominick F. Paduano, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity; George Monaghan, Fire Commissioner, and Americus Delli Paoli, Deputy Commissioner of Hospitals

Mayor Gives Oath to 8 of His New Appointees

Herald

2 Commissioners Sworn In; Monaghan Praises Fire Department as 'Finest'

12-28-50

Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri swore in George P. Monaghan, former Assistant District Attorney of New York County, as Fire Commissioner and seven other new city officials yesterday at City Hall. More than 500 persons jammed the City Council chamber to witness the ceremony.

As his first official act as Fire Commissioner, Mr. Monaghan addressed the 11,000 members of the fire-fighting force over the department's radio system and the Municipal Broadcasting System later in the afternoon. He said it was his intention to see that the high reputation of the Fire Department remained unsullied.

Other appointments by the Mayor yesterday were Dominick F. Paduano, to succeed Stephen J. Carney as Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas & Electricity; Frederick S. Weaver as Deputy Commissioner of Housing and Buildings; Sydney S. Baron as Deputy Commissioner of Marine and Aviation, and Americus Delli Paoli as Deputy Commissioner of Hospitals.

Magistrates Named

Also, Louis Pagnucco, Anthony E. Maglio and Charles Solomon as City Magistrates. All of the appointments had been previously announced by Mr. Impellitteri.

The swearing-in ceremony began at 12:25 p. m. and was over twenty minutes later. There were no speeches. The Mayor simply called the new officials before him one by one and administered the oath of office.

Mr. Monaghan succeeds Frank J. Quayle as Fire Commissioner. The new commissioner spoke to the members of the Fire Department over the department radio at 4 p. m. and his talk was broadcast again by the city radio station, WNYC, at 5:55 p. m. It will be rebroadcast again this morning over the Fire Department system.

Mr. Monaghan spoke from his new desk on the eleventh floor of the Municipal Building, where Fire Department Headquarters are located. He opened by extending the greetings of the season to firemen and their families and said he was proud to become head of the department, "admittedly the finest in the world."

Praise for Firemen

"The people of this metropolis are fully aware of your excellent record as firefighters," he said. "Likewise they know that you do your daily work frequently at great personal risk, and that the injuries and death toll of the uniformed force in fighting fires is heavy.

'You have built up this splendid reputation throughout the years. It is my intention to see that that reputation remains unsullied. I know that we can work together in harmony to protect the lives and property of the people of the City of New York, as well as to protect the good name of our splendid department."

New York

34c(1)

New York Has First Negro Revenue Agent

NEW YORK, June 18 — A twenty-five year old Negro youth Veteran of World War II became the first Negro to be appointed as Federal Internal Revenue Agent in the State of New York, it was announced by his aunt, Miss Myrene Underwood of 510 S. Locust Street Charleston, Mo. He is Emsar Bradford, Jr., of Charleston, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Emsar Bradford Sr., of that city.

Mr. Bradford is now living in New York where he resumed his duties August 1951 and was assigned to the Upper New York Division, 341 Ninth Avenue NYC. He was formerly employed by the Certified Accounting Firm of Apfel and Englander, New York City, as staff accountant.

He is a graduate of Lincoln High School, Charleston, Missouri; Lincoln University, Missouri, University of Michigan; and College of the City of New York receiving the Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Master of Business Administration degrees respectively from the aforementioned schools. He has made plans to attend Saint John's University school of Law in September, 1951 to prepare himself for a career as a tax attorney.

Mr. Bradford has two sisters and a brother, all of whom have made their home in Charleston with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Underwood, since the death of their parents. Included in his plans is the education of his younger sisters, one in grammar and one in high school.

34c(1)

6-24-51

Billy Rowe Named To High N. Y. Police Department Post

World Tues 8-21-51

34 c 11, N.Y.

NEW YORK—(SNS)—William L. (Billy) Rowe, veteran newspaper columnist, has been appointed as Seventh Deputy Police Commissioner by Mayor Vincent Impellitteri. As assistant to Police Commissioner George Monaghan, Rowe will receive a salary of $8,500

The swearing-in ceremony will be held on Thursday. August 23. He will be the first Negro to hold such a post and succeeds Edward Rigney, resigned.

Atlanta

Ga

As a newspaper columnist, Rowe has had wide contact among celebrities, both Negro and white. He is credited with being one of the persons instrumental in aiding Jackie Robinson a berth on the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Mayor Impellitteri said that Rowe was chosen strictly on the basis of his ability as judged in an interview that also included Commissioner Monaghan. His duties, not yet revealed, will be outlined by the Commissioner.

Rowe once worked as a porter for the Late Florenz Ziegfield, noted theatrical impressario. Ziegfield took Rowe in as a protege and it was under his patronage that Rowe began to learn the tricks of the theatrical trade.

At one period, Rowe was senior editor in the Federal Writers Project. He has also served as technical advisor to the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayor and Twentieth-Century Fox motion picture studios.

During World War II. he served as a correspondent with the 93 Division in the Pacific. He was cited for meritorious service by General Leonard R. Byrd.

N.Y. Mayor Reaffirms Rowe Appointment Despite Critics

World Wed. 8-22-51

NEW YORK — (SNS) — Before the opening meeting of the fifth annual convention of the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Mayor Vincent Impellitteri defended his appointment of William L. (Billy) Rowe to the post of Seventh Deputy Commissioner of the New York Police Department.

Atlanta

Ga

The audience, containing over six thousand Negroes, heard the mayor say: "On Thursday, I shall appoint a Negro as a deputy police commissioner for the first time in the history that a man of your race has received such recognition and the appointment is long overdue."

Informed sources said that the statement was made in response to statements of dissatisfaction among some New Yorkers. Rowe will be sworn into office on Thursday at 12:30 p m.

34 c 11

N.Y.

Saying that Rowe was chosen from a large field of applicants, the mayor said that he would devote much of his time to race relations. This mention of Rowe's duties led to some criticism.

Noting the fact that the post pays $8,500 per year, Mayor Impellirreri said that he had confidence that Rowe would do "the right thing for his community, for his city and for his people."

Dowling Sworn In As Tax Collector In New York City

34 c 11 N.Y.

Journal & Guide Sat. 9-1-51

Monroe Dowling, right, is sworn in as collector of internal revenue for the Third New York District at 110 East 45th street, the district office, by Alan H. Cross, deputy commissioner of internal revenue. Mr. Dowling succeeds James W. Johnson, who was ousted by President Truman on grounds of tax administration

Norfolk Va

34c(1) 1951 New York

3 Harlem Judges Are Inducted

~~Amsterdam News~~

Three Negroes, who were elected judges during the November elections, were to be formally inducted in office Tuesday, Jan. 2.

Sat. 1-6-51

In the Criminal Courts building at 100 Center St., General Sessions Justice-elect Harold A. Stevens was to be formerly inducted in ceremonies in Part VI over by Justice James Garrett Wallace. Judge Stevens, who begins a 14-year term at $28,000 a year in the state's highest criminal court, received the oath of office three weeks ago.

34c(1)

New York

At 10th District Court, at 447 W. 151st. St., newly-elected Municipal Court Justices Herman C. Stoute and Thomas Dickens were to be formally inducted in the Tenth District Court, with former Municipal Court Justice James S. Watson presiding. Supreme Court Justice Samuel DeFalco was to administer the oath of officer to Justice Stoute. Judge Dickens was given the oath of office last week by retiring Justice Charles B. Toney.

Participating in the ceremonies were to be W. E. D. Beckman; Rev. Elliot Durrant, pastor of St. Ambrose Church, for Justice Stoute; and for Justice Dickens Atty. A. J. Cohen, Assemblyman Hulan Jack, and Atty, J. J. Allen, of the Harlem Lawyers Association.

Judges Stoute and Dickens begin 10-year terms at $12,000 a year.

Rep. Powell Declares War On Black Markets

Defender Sat 2-24-51 Chicago. Ill

A RARITY IN PICTURES and politics is this photo of Cong. Adam Clayton Powell and Republican district leader Harold C. Burton. Bitter political enemies since the first year Powell entered politics, the two have joined forces in war on merchants who sell inferior goods to the people of Harlem, at the same time short-changing them on the scales. Before the merchant crisis, the two politicians had never agreed on a single issue.—Defender photo by de Mille

NEW YORK — Bitter political enemies united last week as Rep A. Clayton Powell and Republican District Leader Harold C. Burton cooperated in a proposal to stymie black market operations in Harlem.

Defender

2-24-51

Powell, at a huge mass meeting, proposed a plan to list black market operators, copies of which would be sent to all residents of Harlem and printed in newspapers.

34c(1)

Churches and community organizations have pledged their aid, he said, and the church buildings would be section headquarters for the handling of complaints.

According to the plan, once a complaint is made against a merchant, he would be notified and asked to make restitution. If he failed, or if there were more than one complaint against him, his name would be listed and circulated.

According to Powell, boycotts and picket lines would be used in the event a merchant refused to fall in line with the policy of fair prices. The plan has gone in operation already on a small test scale.

New U. S. Tax Collector

34c(1)

N. Y.

Don Rice

Monroe D. Dowling working yesterday at his desk in the New York office of the Bureau of Employment Security, where he is an employment analyst

Dowling Sure He'll Succeed In Revenue Post

~~Herald~~ Tribune

Johnson's Successor in 3d District Tells of His Joy at Appointment

By Francis Sugrue

Monroe Davis Dowling, who on Monday was nominated by President Truman as Collector of Internal Revenue for the 3d New York District, north of 34th St., said yesterday that while he was both "honored and humbled" by his appointment he was also confident that "once I get oriented to this position I won't lose out—I'll do a good job."

Wed. 7-4-51

Although Mr. Dowling is not a tax expert, he said the Treasury Department was interested in getting a "good administrator and not necessarily a tax expert" in the job, to make the 3d District, which covers the area of Manhattan between 34th St. and Spuyten Duyvil, one of the best-run collection districts in the nation.

New York

The present collector is James W. Johnson, a lawyer, whose administration was investigated this year by Congressional committees on charges that he ran his office in an incompetent manner. George J. Schoeneman, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, admitted that he had asked Mr. Johnson to resign because he was apparently a poor administrator and had allowed the work of his office to fall behind schedule. But Mr. Johnson repeatedly refused to resign on the grounds that he considered his honesty and integrity beyond reproach and his quitting would give the impression that he had something wrong.

34c(1)

In Civil Service Since '36

In selecting Mr. Dowling for the job, the Treasury Department was apparently after a young man with experience in administration. Mr. Dowling is forty-three, a graduate of Harvard Business School, and has been in government work under Civil Service since 1936. He had managed large New York offices of the United States Employment Service and has gained experience in the handling of large clerical staffs dealing in the assorting of complicated facts and figures.

Mr. Dowling is now an analyst for the New York office of the Bureau of Employment Security. Interviewed in his office, at 11 W. 42d St., he made it plain that h ewas proud and happy at being nominated for this responsible collector's post. He made little effort to conceal his pleasure. The job means many things to Mr. Dowling.

"We have never had anything like this happen in our family," he said. "I couldn't eat at all when they called me to Washington, and I had a hard time with my breakfast this morning. Now my boy can get a colege education and the family can have a few of the better things in life."

Mr. Dowling's present salary is $7,600. It will be $11,000 yearly when his nomination as a collector is confirmed by the Senate and he posts a $100,000 bond. His son, Monroe D. Dowling jr., is attending Phillips Exeter Academy and hopes to study medicine at Harvard.

Came as Surprise

The appointment came as a surprise to Mr. Dowling. "I have no contacts," he explained. "I'm not a politician."

The first inkling he received that his name was being considered for the job came last April when a Treasury agent in New York called him downtown and began an investigation of his life. Mr. Dowling is still amazed at how extensively and deeply they dug into his background.

"They began when I was in kindergarten and took me right up to the present," he said. "I had to tell them every city I had visited and they investigated to see if I had a police record there."

On Saturday, Mr. Dowling received a call from some one in the Treasury Department and was told to report to Washington early

Monday morning. "I told him I wished he had called during the week when the banks were open," Mr. Dowling remarked. "I only had about $7 in my pocket."

But Mr. Dowling was able to raise enough money to get to Washington on time.

Is Third Negro in Post

Mr. Dowling is the third Negro to receive jurisdiction over the 3d District, the others having been Mr. Johnson and Charles W. Anderson, who held the post from 1923 to 1934. He said he knew Mr. Johnson very well and considered him "a lovely person and a gentleman." He said his wife and Mrs. Johnson belonged to the same small social club. Mr. Dowling was one of the three Army veterans who unsuccessfully brought court action to enjoin Stuyvesant Town and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company from discriminating against Negroes.

Last night Mr. Dowling went to Atlantic City, his native town, to visit his mother and father, Joshua and Rosa Dowling.

District He Will Head Is Largest In Nation

NEW YORK—Monroe Davis Dowling was nominated last week by President Truman as Collector of Internal Revenue for the third New York district. Dowling is the third Negro to receive jurisdiction over this district, the largest in the United States.

Dowling succeeds a Negro, James W. Johnson. Charles W. Anderson held the post from 1923 to 1934.

The veteran government worker, 43 years old, is a graduate of Harvard business school and has worked under civil service since 1936.

He has managed large New York offices of the United States Employment Service and has gained experience in the handling of large clerical staffs dealing in the assorting of complicated facts and figures.

He is now an analyst for the New York office of the Bureau of Employment Security. His present salary is $7,600, and it will be $11,000 yearly when his nomination as a collector is confirmed by the Senate and he posts a $100,000 bond.

Dowling's son, Monroe Jr., is attending Phillips Exeter academy and hopes to study medicine at Harvard.

Whn interviewed, Dowling said he was both "honored and humbled" by his appointment, but confident of doing a good job.

The first inkling Dowling had that his name was being considered for the job came last April, when a Treasury agent in New York called him downtown and began an investigation of his life.

"Now my boy can get a college education and the family can have a few of the better things of life," Dowling said after the nomination.

The present collector, James W. Johnson, a lawyer, was investigated this year by a Congressional committee on charges that he ran his office in an incompetent manner.

Dowling was one of the three Army veterans who unsuccessfully brought court action to enjoin Stuyvesant Town and the Metropolitan Life Insurance company from discriminating against Negroes.

Defender

'51

Defender
9-29-51
Sat
Chicago Ill.

34-

N.Y.

NEW U. S. ATTORNEY—Taking the oath as assistant U. S. Attorney in New York is Atty. Amos E. Bowman (left) in the U. S. Supreme Court building. Others, left to right, are U. S. Judge Irving Saypol and U. S. Atty. Miles J. Layne.

34c(1) 1951

North Carolina

Winston-Salem's First Colored Alderman And His Family

34c(1)

Journal and Guide

Sat. 4-14-51

Shown here with his family is the Rev. Kenneth R. Williams, who is completing his second two-year term as Winston-Salem's first colored alderman in recent history. The 1950 Freedom Foundation award winner was honored at a testimonial banquet held last week in the dining hall of Winston-Salem Teachers College. Left to right are: Rev. Mr. Williams; Ronald, age eight; Kenneth Jr., 12; Norman, 18 months, and his wife, Mrs. Edythe Williams.

Aside from leading an active life as alderman, Rev. Mr. Williams is an instructor and chaplain at Winston - Salem Teachers College and pastor of West End Baptist Church.

34c(1)

* * *

A NATIVE of Norfolk, Va., he has lived here since early childhood. His foster father and mother are Dr. and Mrs. I. L. Johns of this city. Rev. Mr. Williams graduated from Morehosue College in 1933 and received his master's degree from Boston University in 1936.

N. C.

He first taught at the local college in 1936, but two years later left to take a similar position at Palmer Memorial Institute. He returned to the college in 1939 and three years later joined the Army as a chaplain, reaching the rank of major.

Norfolk Va.

Rev. Mr. Williams' Freedom award came as a result of the stand he took last year against Communist control of Local 22, a union, which had previously been Winston- Salem tobacco workers' union, which had previously been declared communistic and banned from the national CIO.

* * *

THE ALDERMAN IS married to the former Miss Edythe Williams, teacher at Carver High School, just outside Winston-Salem. He is the father of three children.

Rev. Mr. Williams announced last Fall that he will not be a candidate for alderman from South Third Ward in the election this Spring.

Testimonial For Rev. K. R. Williams

Winston-Salem Honors Its First Colored Alderman

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—The Rev. Kenneth R. Williams, who is completing his second two - year term as Winston-Salem's first colored alderman in recent history, was honored last Tuesday with a testimonial banquet held at Winston-Salem Teachers College.

The alderman, a 1950 Freedom Foundation award winner, was presented a scroll by A. H. Anderson, principal of Kimberly Park School.

Journal

Cited for outstanding contributions to his community, Rev. Mr. Williams has shared in policy-making for the entire city, has been instrumental in getting public housing and a new elementary school for Negroes and saw to it that the city hire its first colored fireman, among others.

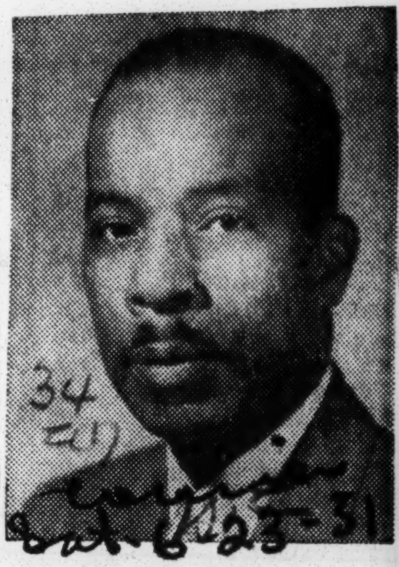
Guide

* * *

OLIVER W. HILL, Richmond, Va., attorney and former city councilman of that city, was principal speaker at the banquet. He pointed to Rev. Mr. Williams' election in 1947 as an inspiration for his own election in Richmond.

Sat 4-14-51

Clarke S. Brown, president of Winston-Salem's Negro Chamber of Commerce, acted as master of ceremonies. He introduced many outstanding citzens who paid tribute to the honoree.



34c(1)

Courier

Sat. 6-23-51

N. C. Alderman—

The Rev. William R. Crawford, Winston-Salem, N. C., Democrat, won election as Alderman from his city's Third Ward over W. P. Matthews, his white Republican foe.

Pittsburgh Pa.

First Negro To N. C. League Of Municipalities

Daily World

34c(1) N.C.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.-(ANP) -History was made here last week when for the first time in its 42-year-history two Negro members of city governing boards attended sessions of the North Carolina League of Municipalities.

Sat. 6-30-51

They were the Rev. William R. Crawford, Winston-Salem alderman, and Dr. William M. Hampton, Greensboro councilman. Both are serving their first terms.

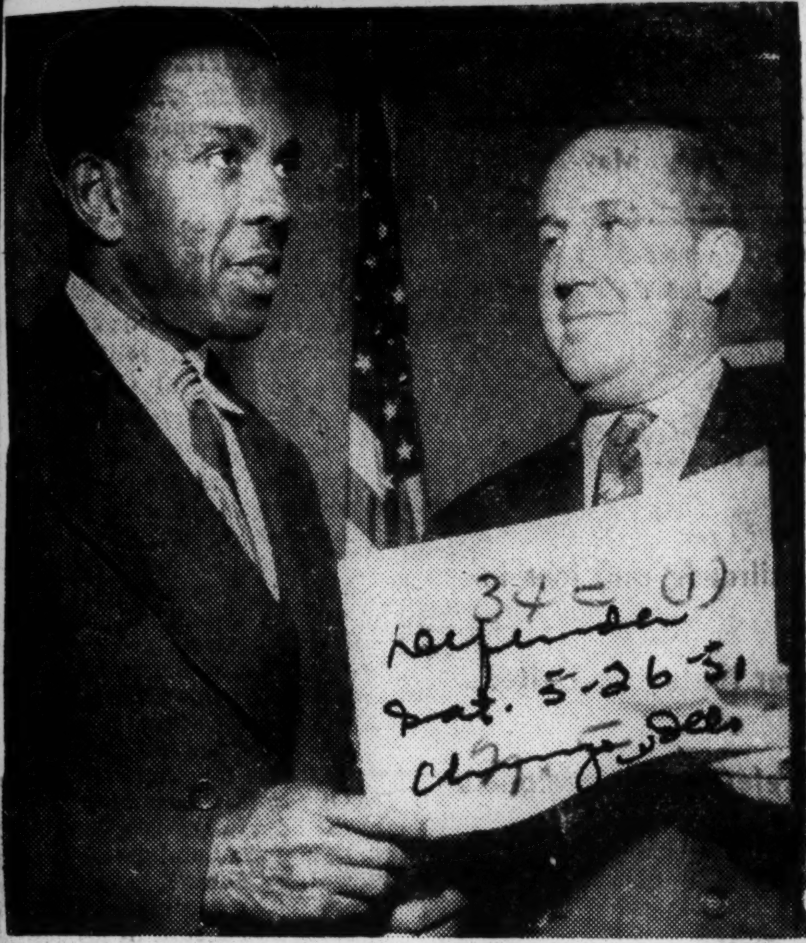
Rev. Crawford was elected June 5, and Dr. Hampton May 8.

The youthful physician, who received many votes from white areas, is the only member of the Greensboro body who has not previously held office.

Atlanta Ga.

Dr. Hampton said the exchange of ideas and fellowship with other city officials at the League meeting had been helpful.

Since he is the only physician on the council most problems of health, coming from either a Negro or white citizen, were referred to him.

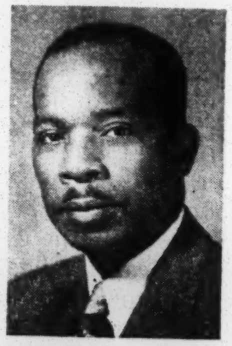

34 E (1)
Defender
Sat. 5-26-51
Chicago, Ill.

CITIZEN OF THE YEAR — Rev. Kenneth Williams, first Negro to win a city council seat in Winston-Salem, N. C., and who several weeks ago received an award from the Freedoms Foundation for fighting Communism in his city, is named "Outstanding Negro Citizen of the Year" by the Winston-Salem Junior Chamber of Commerce. Presentation is made by Mayor Marshall Kurfees in Fries auditorium of Winston-Salem Teachers college, where Rev. Williams is a professor of religion and history. He is pastor of West End Baptist church. — Defender photo by de Mille.

Rev. William R. Crawford, pastor of Mount Pleasant church, Winston-Salem, N. C., was recently elected an alderman in that city.

7-12-51

- *Rev. William R. Crawford*, pastor of Mt. Pleasant church, Winston-Salem, N. C., a recently elected alderman of that city, brings to this new responsibility a keen interest in the civic and social problems of all the people. His many years of experience as a resident of the city, together with his background of education, travel and contacts eminently qualify him for this task.



He is a graduate of West Virginia State college and Gammon Theological seminary. He ~~has~~ also done graduate work at Boston university.

Central Christian Advocate
7-26-51
34 E (1)

NORTH CAROLINA

"Evolution"

34 E (1)
Time
5-28-51

For the first time in the history of Greensboro, N.C.* (pop. 73,703), a Negro took office last week as a member of the city council. What made it more unusual was the fact that, though Greensboro is 23% Negro, Dr. William Milford Hampton, 38, got so many white votes that he didn't even need the large majority he rolled up in the Negro districts. "Further tribute to the evolution of interracial relations," editorialized the Greensboro *Daily News*. After the swearing-in, fellow Councilman John Van Lindley said: "I held the same Bible with him, and I was perfectly happy."

Time
5-28-51
—Martin's

COUNCILMAN HAMPTON
White votes did it.

New Jersey-born Councilman Hampton got his medical training at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, moved to Greensboro in 1940. "You live better in the South," he said.

* Thirteen passengers were killed, 103 injured in 1947 when the *Red Arrow* jumped the tracks on Bennington Curve near Altoona, Pa. Total casualties from wrecks on the Pennsylvania Railroad in the past 18 months: 123 dead; 931 injured.

Trent is First in Salisbury

Afro-American
Sat. 7-28-51

Livingstone Head Joins School Board

SALISBURY, N.C. — The Salisbury School Board received its first colored member Wednesday when William J. Trent, president of Livingstone College, was appointed by the City Council.

Dr. Trent's six year term on the board is just another of the responsible civic positions he has held.

He was a member of the Salisbury Postwar Planning Commission, the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the executive committee of the North Carolina Interracial Commission.

Livingstone Grad

A graduate of Livingstone (he won his LL. D. there in 1945) and possessor of advance credits from the University of Chicago, Dr. Trent has been president of his alma mater since 1925.

He was also president of the North Carolina Association of Negro Colleges from 1927 to 1941.

34 E (1)

Councilwoman Claims GOP Plot

34c(1) Ohio

CANTON, Ohio — A Stark County jury was "unable to reach a decision" last week after weighing blackmail charges against Ohio's first Negro woman to win a seat in a city council, Mrs. Esther Archer of Canton.

Charged with threatening a city dump employee because he refused to raise his alleged monthly tribute to her from $25 to $50, Mrs. Archer countered with blackmail charges of her own during the trial.

Defender
Dat 3-10-51
Chicago

She said a Republican coalition had tried for months "to get me out of the council."

She singled out Fred CaChat, a GOP councilman, and accused him of "trying to blackmail me with the threat of a blackmail prosecution against me."

The councilwoman told the court that during a council meeting. CaChat waved an affidavit charging extortion at her and shouted, "You will vote as I tell you."

She said she refused and two months later the affidavit was given to the grand jury and the prosecution followed. She said she had heard that an affidavit was being used to "get" a councilman.

"But I had no idea it was me they were after," she said.

Mrs. Archer is being represented by Atty. Jean M. Capers, a Cleveland councilwoman.

COUNCILWOMAN ARCHER

ATTY. JEAN CAPERS

Appoint Negro Electrical Inspector

Call
Dat 7-6-51
Kansas City

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — (ANP) — Robert Richardson recently was appointed this city's first Negro electrical inspector. His appointment came as a result of having ranked sixth on a civil service examination.

Richardson's appointment climaxes a battle by the Urban League to get Negroes admitted to the electrical contractors union.

Richardson once was employed in the shop of Robert Morgan. electrician. Morgan is one of Cleveland's most outstanding Negro electricians. He also was the first colored man to be admitted to the Brotherhood of Electrical workers union.

Believed To Be First In This Country

Journal and Guide

Appointment Due Largely To Efforts Of Urban League

Dat. 6-30-51
Norfolk Va.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — This week Cleveland gets its first Negro electrical inspector in the person of Robert Richardson, due largely to the efforts of the Urban League. As far as the League office has been able to ascertain, Richardson is not only the first Negro to receive such an appointment in Cleveland, but the first in the United States.

Richardson's appointment climaxes a building trades project started in 1947 by the Cleveland Urban League, in conjunction with Local 38 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, American Federation of Labor. It was at this time that the league began a concerted campaign to get Negro electrical contractors admitted to the union.

After considerable negotiations between Union heads and Shelton B. Granger, the league's industrial director, the union admitted its first Negro contractor in October, 1949. This was one of Cleveland's outstanding Negro electricians, Robert Morgan, in whose shop Richardson was then an employee.

* * *

SOON AFTERWARD, in January, 1950, the union admitted two more Negro contractors, William Holt and Sanford Maxie. Then for a year the situation remained static. Early in 1951 civil service examinations for the post of electrical inspectors were to be held, and the league began looking for qualified men to try for the job.

Richardson was urged by Granger to take the examination, and landed sixth place on the list. When it soon became obvious that the job would have to be offered to Richardson, some opposition developed in City Hall. However, when City Law Director Lee Howley and Councilman Charles Carr interested themselves in the case, Richardson received his appointment.

His Plan Helped Make City Safe

Journal and Guide

Cleveland Bar Association approval of Municipal Court Judge Perry Jackson came recently, when the group unanimously endorsed him in his candidacy to succeed himself on the bench.

Dat 7-28-51
Norfolk Va.

Ohio Bar Approves Judge Perry Jackson

Journal and Guide

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The unanimous endorsement of the Cleveland Bar Association was recently given to Municipal Court Judge Perry B. Jackson, who is currently running to succeed himself on the bench.

Dat 7-28-51
Norfolk Va.

The judge, whom the Association called "liberal, progressive, capable and fair; a credit to the bench . . ." has been in public service since 1919, when he graduated from Western Reserve University.

He recently achieved national prominence when he spent several months in the city's traffic court and entirely revised the system of dealing with drunk drivers and other traffic offenders.

* * *

IN WHAT became known as the "Jackson System," offenders regardless of their prominence, were forced to cool off in jail before coming to trial. The effectiveness of this method is said to have helped make Cleveland one of the safest cities of its size in the country.

The judge is a member of Mayor Thomas Burke's emergency committee on the correction of slum housing areas. He is also the national grand treasurer of the Elks, their assistant grand legal advisor and former president of the state association of Elks.

He was formerly a member of the State House of Representatives, the Cleveland City Council, assistant police prosecutor, secretary to the director of public utilities and former secretary of a Cleveland college.

34(a)

Defender
Sat 9-29-51
Chicago Ill

SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR for the Ohio State Liquor Control Department, Leroy Phillips is the first Negro to be appointed to the post. Named by Gov. Frank J. Lausche, he is Ohio's only special investigator and is in charge of all inspectors in the enforcement division of the Department of Liquor Control. Phillips has 106 persons under him, 17 of whom are Negroes. —Defender photo by de Mille.

Councilwoman Archer Sues Over 'Frame'

34c(1) Ohio

CANTON, Ohio — Mrs. Esther Archer, the first colored woman member of a City Council in the United States, has filed suits totalling $102,745 against Fred Cachat and others who caused her to face trial here for alleged extortion, it was learned here this week.

Defender

Sat 9-22-51

Mrs. Archer, seeking her second term, faced trial twice on the extortion charges. It was charged that she had threatened bodily harm to a man who said he had refused to pay her $25 a month 'kickback'. The man later recanted his charges, and said he was 'put up to it'.

Chicago

The chief accuser against Mrs. Archer had been a fellow-councilman, Fred Cachat, who, she said in the trial, had sought unsuccessfully to dominate her vote.

2 Elected To Cincy Council

Defender

34c(1) Ohio

CINCINNATI — Attorneys Theodore M. Berry and Jesse D. Locker were re-elected last week to the city council, making it the second time in this city's history for two of its nine council members to be Negroes.

Sat 11-24-51

Under the proportional representation system of election, Berry and Locker, both veteran civic workers, were elected in sixth and ninth places, respectively, receiving more than the 13,612 needed votes.

Chicago

Attorney Berry ran on the Charterite ticket, and is one of four members of the opposition group. He is beginning his second term. Atty. Locker, a Republican, is beginning his fifth term. He is one of five Republicans.

NEGRO JUDGE RENAMED IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Municipal Court Judge Perry B. Jackson, the first Negro judge in the nation to acquire his seat through a public election, was reelected here with a record total of 126,639 votes. Judge Jackson, who is Grand Treasurer of the Elks has been in Cleveland politics since the early thirties. He is a Republican and got his start in politics along with the noted Lawrence Payne, who for many years led political activity in the famous 11th Ward of Cleveland. Jackson stared off as a precinct captain, then a ward leader. His appointment in 1935 as Police Prosecutor was the beginning of a creditable jurist career that led up to his election as municipal judge.

Other victorious Negroes in the Cleveland City elections were;

Ralph W. Findley, who was one of three candidates elected to the Board of Education. Findley polled a total of 93,839 votes to pace third in a six candidate race.

Memphis World

In the race for city council in the three predominately Negro populated wards, Mrs. Jean Murrell Capers beat Mrs. Vivian S. Parker 3,170 to 1,985 votes. Mrs. Parker, wife of former city councilman Augustus Parker waged a heated fight to unseat the incumbent, but Mrs. Capers' popularity held the majority in the famed Eleventh Ward.

Tues 11-20-51

In Ward Seventeen Wyatt C. Brownlee made his second attempt to unseat Charles V. Carr, prominent politician and attorney of the 1936 state Davey machine, that gave to the Buckeye state the only Democratic administration in more than a quarter of a century. Carr won by 396 votes.

John W. Kellogg, popular young aspirant in Cleveland politics was, successful in his 18th Ward election over Elmer L. Watson. Watson was supported by the Harold Gassaway organization. Gassaway was at one time councilman from the 18th Ward, coming into power as a Republican in 1936, when Democrats had the state tied up.

Incumbent Mayor Thomas A. Burke was reelected with a great majority of votes from the Negro Wards. This will be his fourth successive victory.

Daily World Fri. 11-16-51

34c(1) Ohio

Ga.

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34c (1) 1951

PAKISTAN (ASIA)

Tates Honored Before Leaving for Pakistan Post

Afro American Sat. 6-2-51 Baltimore, Md.

34 c (1) Pakistan (asia)

When friends in New Jersey and New York attended a Bon Voyage party for Mr. and Mrs. Hubert H. Tate at the Alumni House in Newark last Friday, the parents of the honorees were on hand and heard speakers praise them for their exemplary family life. Shown here from left to right are Mr. and Mrs. A. Harrison Tate of Montclair, parents of Attorney Tate in white jacket beside his wife Ethel, and next to her is her mother, Mrs. Bertha Harris of New York. Mr. Tate has been assigned with the State Department in Pakistan.

Afro Am 6-2-51

STATE DEPARTMENT YIELDS:

Tate's Pakistan Job Fruit of Militancy

Afro-American

34c(1)

NEWARK — The coming departure of Herbert H. Tate, attorney and former member of the Board of Education in Newark, and Mrs. Tate for the Dominion of Pakistan will make a small but significant step forward in our fight against bigotry in the U.S. State Department.

The attorney, scion of one of Exsex county and the State's most prominent families, and a former member of the State Commission on Civil Rights, told 200 guests at an interracial testimonial in his honor at the Alumni House last Friday night.

Sat 6-2-51

"While my wife and I deeply appreciate the fine things you have said about me and my various activities, my assignment to Pakistan is a symbol. . .

Victory for People

"It marks progress toward a goal many groups and individuals have long worked, prayed and hoped for."

Baltimore, Md.

The Tates will leave early in June to take up residence in Karachi, capital of Pakistan, where Mr. Tate will be on assignment as an employee of the State Department for about two years.

He told the AFRO that his selection for the post is "a challenge."

Welcomed at Legation

Since resigning from the Newark School Board he has been in Washington undergoing studies on the diplomatic level covering protocol and our foreign policy as they apply to Pakistan, India and other Asian nations. (Pakistan, an agricultural country, is the fifth largest nation in the world with 70 million persons scattered over its 300,000 square miles.)

Mr. Tate has received a warm welcome at the Pakistan Legation in Washington from the ambassador and his staff in gathering information on the Dominion's history, customs and relations with neighboring States.

Cou
at
3-5-5
itt
P

Takes Oath—In Pittsburgh, Henry R. Smith, 34-year-old graduate of Duquesne University's Law School, accepts the oath of office of assistant district attorney from Judge A. Marshall Thompson, presiding jurist of Criminal Court, last week, as from left to right, Atty. Richard F. Jones and District Attorney William S. Rahauser look on. Smith, former housing manager in the Terrace Village projects, succeeds Attorney Jones who resigned after three years of service to return to private practice. Smith is the third Negro to hold the coveted position. —Harris Photo.

34c(1)

Dr. Shepard Elected Recorder of Deeds In Philadelphia Vote

Evening Star

Wed. 11-7-51

Washington

Special Dispatch to The Star

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, D.D., former recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, was elected Philadelphia recorder of deeds yesterday in the Democratic landslide.

34c(1)

Dr. Shepard, one of the four Negro candidates who sought office from both parties in the campaign, defeated F. Earl Reed, a real estate dealer.

Pa.

Dr. Shepard will be the first Negro ever to serve as recorder of deeds here and the first member of his race to occupy any of the so-called "row offices," or county posts, in City Hall.

Pastor of the Mount Olive Baptist Church, Dr. Shepard confined his campaign mostly to those sections of the city which are heavily populated by Negroes.

Dr. Shepard resigned as recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia last August 30 to enter the race here. His post will pay $11,000 a year.

Refused To Allow Them To Register Because Of Race

34e2a

By JAMES B. LaFOURCHE

NEW ORLEANS. — (ANP) — Nine residents of Tangipahoa Parish brought suit last week in the United States District court here against Malone Williams, parish registrar of voters, charging that he has refused to allow them to register because of their race.

The plaintiffs also attacked the 1950 statutes of Louisiana, charging that they are unconstitutional.

The petitioners, represented by Atty Louis Berry, New Orleans, asked the court to issue a permanent injunction restraining the defendant from denying and refusing to register eligible Negroes as electors in Tahgipahoa Parish solely on account of their race and color.

Call

The plaintiffs in the action are Thomas W. Williams, president of the Tangipahoa Parish NAACP; Alvin K. Holden, Leonard P. Holden, Burnell Stevens Sr., Eddie Gordon, Robert E. Jackson, Clarence Benard, James Watts and John Alvin Clark.

The registrar's action, the petition states, constitutes a violation of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the U. S.

The petition is different, however, from those filed in similar suits in that it challenges the constitutionality of the Louisiana laws governing registration.

The petition cited the entire law on registration, particularly for this clause, most indicative of the latitude given registrars provides:

"Applicants for registration shall also be able to read any clause in the Constitution of Louisiana or of the Unied States and give a reasonable interpretation thereof."

On several occasions, according to the petition, the plaintiffs and other qualified Negroes presented themselves to the defendant for the purpose of qualifying as voters.

Fri. 11-2-51

It charges that on Sept. 8, 1951, the petitioners and other Negroes presented themselves to the defendant in his office in Amite, La., and were denied registration on the grounds that they had "not correctly filled out the applications."

Kansas City

The patitioners said the registrar refused to state what was wrong with their applications and told them they would have to answer questions about the constitution "to his satisfaction."

Asked if this was required of everyone, the registrar, according to the petition, said it was required only of Negroes and was not required of white people.

The petition further states that Alvin Holden, a plaintiff, answered questions correctly concerning the constitution and the Republican form of government but the registrar still refused to register him as a voter.

Recent registration records disclose there are 15,719 white voters in Tengipahoa Parish, including 386 of foreign birth, but no Negroes.

This writer during the summer of 1950, in an exclusive interview for ANP with the registrar, extraced from him during a lengthy conversation the statement that he never met with a Negro who had the necessary qualifications to become an elector.

He even referred to the head of the Negro training high school, saying that the latter had made no effort to become a registered voter.

At the time of the interview, several whites presented themselves to be registered, and accomplished their desire without difficulty, the reporter being permitted to remain and look on.

The registrar hinted that race relations between Negroes and whites in the parish were very good, intimating that if Negroes were permitted to register and vote, the occasion would give rise to troublesome times. In times past, the parish has been referred to as "Bloody Tangipahoa."

Threat To Post In Phila. Blocks Speaker To City

Argus P. 1

St. Louis, Mo.

Fri. 12-14-51

An attempt to abolish the office of Recorder of Deeds to which the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard was recently elected by over 100,000 votes, is reported alive in the State of Pennsylvania.

"So great is the crisis," the Rev. Mr. Shepard wired YMCA officials in St. Louis, that he found it necessary to cancel a scheduled appearance here Sunday on the regular Public Affairs' Forum.

34c(1)

Pa.

The Rev. Mr. Shepard, former Truman appointee as Recorder of Deeds in Washington, D. C., resigned that post this year to participate in the election in Philadelphia.

The telegram, addressed to Raoul Howard, Program Secretary of the Pine Street Y, said a bill had been introduced to do away with the position. The veteran pulpiteer said he would accept a date later on the Forum calendar.

An orator of wide acclaim, the speaker was the first Negro to appear on the program of the National Democratic Convention in an official capacity. He gave the invocation and benediction at this meeting.

Rev. Shepard is chairman of the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention; Associate Editor, "National Baptist Voice," and Editor, "Christian Review" of Philadelphia.

Speakers at Freedom Re-dedication See Torch Lit

afro american
Bal. 7-14-51
Baltimore, Md.

Senator Charles W. Tobey (left) and Judge William H. Hastie watch the lighting of the "Torch of Freedom" on Philadelphia's Museum of Art steps, Sunday evening, during the "Freedom Re-dedicated" ceremonies opening the city's four-day observance of the 175th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Judge Hastie was principal speaker. Senator Tobey also spoke.

FREEDOM FIGHT UNENDING:

175th Independence Fete Features Plea by Hastie

afro-american

By RALPH H. JONES

PHILADELPHIA

Freedom opened its 175th Philadelphia anniversary amid a setting of splendor undreamed of in the days of its birth.

Unlike the first Declaration of Independence this observance

Bal. 7-14-51

of and hoped for.

"Freedom is not won by a Declaration of Independence or a war for independence or any other event, however historic. Freedom is never wholly won. It is a continuing process. It involves unending struggle," he said.

Immediately before him stretched row on row of maroon robed members of the 300-voice interracial, inter-denominatio

na choir. They extended down to the ground level where white shirted members of a symphonic orchestra provided a striking contrast.

Wearing the dress uniforms of the various branches of the armed forces of which they were a part, the color guard snappily marched into a V for Victory formation for the torch lighting ceremony.

Military Units Participate

In this group were: Marine Staff Sgt. Odell Hyde, Cpls. Thomas Robinson, James H. Pridgen, and Stacy Dies, from Ft. Mifflin. Also Ensign, 3rd Class Robert L. Presley, from the Coast Guard Depot Gloschester, N.J.

Albert M. Greenfield, president of the Chamber of Commerce and board member of the homecoming committee, set the keynote after an introduction by George Jessel, found all citizens sharing as grateful heirs.

Judge William H. Hastie, of the U.S. Court of Appeals, proclaimed from the steps of the Art Museum Sunday night that "It is not an accident that, though at times our behaviour makes us an enigma, the people of the United States and the society they have created are the great hope of freedom loving people the world over."

Judge Hastie Main Speaker

Judge Hastie was the main speaker at the "Freedom Rededication" ceremonies.

While massed colors, carried by all races of citizens embellished the Grecian Colonnaded buildings and terraced stairs overlooking the Parkway, a symbolic torch enshrined on a three pillared gleaming white pedestal was hit.

Freedom Torch Ceremony

"Freedom's Flame Eternal," gold lettered on a white circlet crowning the pylon, reflected the glare of the bluish white flood lights streaming from two Army searchlights placed at the edge of the traffic circle below.

On the third level platform of the 100 foot - wide steps Judge Hastie continued to speak.

Freedom's Fight Unending

"We must not neglect our responsibility of making our country the land of justice and equal opportunity which its founders dreamed

stage, radio and movie star.

Sen. Tobey Sparkles

Sen. Charles W. Tobey, of Kefauver Committee fame, made the most dynamic talk of the evening. He declared that "What we need and what we must have in America is a revival of the application of the life and teachings of the Master of Men. Until that virture lives in America again I sometimes tremble for our country's future.

Other speakers included Mayor Bernard Samuel and Judge Edwin O. Lewis.

Miss Virginia MacWatter, Metropolitan Opera star, was the featured soloist. Miss Blanche Yurka recited "A Token for Today" as the freedom torch ceremony was enacted. Torch bearers, representing the original colonies, added to the brilliance of the presentation.

A "Hallowed Earth" ceremony involving the mixing of earth from historic shrines from the 13 colonies opened the Sunday afternoon observance at Independence Hall.

Other events, including a military parade Tuesday, a youth rally and various formal dinners will highlight the four day celebration.

Negroes Seeking City Hall Jobs

34 2411

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Philadelphia's Negro Democrats, with their first opportunity for broad service in the city government, are flooding party leaders for City Hall jobs. The first objective, according to Democratic leaders, is the replacement of more than 600 Negro Republican workers not covered by Civil Service.

Inquirer

5 LAWYERS SEEK JOB

The election of Rev. Marshall L. Shepard as Recorder of Deeds may cost Negroes the deputyship in that office, since it is believed that both the Recorder-elect and the Democratic leadership would prefer to keep an "interracial balance" by not naming a Negro to the second position. Ernest T. Wright, veteran North Philadelphia Republican leader has held the deputy recordership for more than 15 years.

12-24-51

At least five Negro lawyers are seeking posts on the District Attorney's staff. They include the well-known criminal lawyer, Robert N. C. Nix, who has been active in Democratic circles for a number of years; Curtis Carson, a young attorney, Harvey Schmidt, and Carlyle M. Tucker. District Attorney-elect Richardson Dilworth is thought to be disposed to name at least three to the posts.

Philadelphia, Pa.

COURTS OF RECORD

The Democratic leadership, according to reliable sources, has promised to give a Negro attorney assignments in courts of record. This would mean, it is believed, that for the first time in the history of the city a Negro would prosecute other than the most unimportant cases. If that is done, it is expected Nix would be amenable to appointment.

One of the Democratic appointees would succeed Lewis Tanner Moore, a Republican, who has had assignments in the magistrates' courts, with additional work before the Coroner. This post may be given to

Carson, who has been active in civic and YMCA circles since his admission to the bar five years ago.

Magistrate Post Sought for Negro

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Philadelphia's Negro Republican leaders will ask Gov. John S. Fine to name a Negro to a vacancy caused by the election of Magistrate Paul D'Ortona to City Council in Tuesday's sweep of City Hall offices by the Democrats. The magistrate post is one of three appointments which the Governor may have at his disposal when the new Democratic regime assumes office next year.

34c(1)

The plea for the post will be made by independent Negro leaders who worked closely with that element of the ill-fated campaign of Daniel A. Poling. Around the position, if it is granted, that segment of the Negro Republican leadership is expected to attempt to build an organization which will replace adherents of the older leadership displaced by Tuesday's balloting.

Inquirer

FOLLOWED GENERAL TREND

In Negro communities, the election followed what has been a general trend toward the Democratic Party but few areas showed any appreciable intensification of that disposition despite the huge majority given both Joseph S. Clark for Mayor and Richardson Dilworth for District Attorney.

Inq. 11-11-51

In the 7th Ward, the eastern end of which is concededly a Negro residential area, the Republicans held an unofficial 625 lead, with 4185 for the top of their ticket against 3560. In the 20th Ward, in North Philadelphia east of Broad st., the Poling lead was upward of 1500 of a total of 14,610 votes cast.

Philadelphia Pa.

In the 13th and 14th Wards, in which Negro residence is pivotal, Republican strength rolled up majorities of 2308 and 1153, respectively.

STRONG IN 3 WARDS

Democratic strength asserted itself, however, in the 47th, 32d and 28th Wards. In the 47th, once a Republican stronghold, the Clark-Dilworth forces recorded an 1800 margin against former Magistrate Hobson R. Reynolds, the Republican leader.

The strife-torn 32d Ward, in which a 10-year battle to oust Alexander Lichtenstein as the Republican leader has been bitterly contested, the Democratic margin of 4865, approached a rout. A similar edge of 3533 was given the Democrats in the 28th Ward.

In West Philadelphia, where Republican strength has been all but negligible among Negroes for approximately 12 years, the margins held firmly in the last three elections in favor of the Democrats.

The 24th Ward, led by Councilman James Clark, fell to the Democrats by approximately 2000, while the 52d, into which Negroes have been moving in increasing numbers, gave the Clark ticket upward of an 8000 majority.

CLARK WINS IN 30TH

The 30th Ward, for a generation regarded as something of a bellwether of Negro political reaction, was won by the Clark forces by 670 votes. Generally conceded to be dominated by former Republican City Committee chairman, William F. Meade, the ward has shown a strong tendency to become as consistently Democratic as it had been Republican.

Tuesday's election, according to seasoned observers among Negroes, may also have marked the end of a Negro leadership on the Republican side which has refused to allow any ascendency on the part of younger or independent elements. Barred by ward leaders, who depended upon committeemen of their choosing, the professional and independently employed Negroes strongly supported the Democratic candidates.

MAY REVISE LEADERSHIP

Among Negro Democrats, the election of Rev. Marshall L. Shepard to the post of Recorder of Deeds may also have revised that party's Negro leadership. Mr. Shepard, who has held a similar post in the District of Columbia for a number of years, now looms as the foremost of the Negro Democrats. His ascendency, according to workers in that party, will replace the dual-party activities of J. Austin Norris, a member of the Board of Revision of Taxes, who has been active in Republican circles as a private lieutenant of Meade.

The successful campaign waged by Raymond Pace Alexander, attorney, for a councilmanic seat in North Philadelphia, may also figure in a revision of Negro Democratic leadership. Alexander, who has been considered for several Federal appointments, is expected to join with Shepard in consolidating such gains as were indicated in Negro communities, responsible Democrats believe.

State Lawmakers Convene as Two Women Take Seats

34c(1) Pa

PITTSBURGH—Pennsylvania led the roll call of states with legislative representatives when seven Negro solons took their seats in the General Assembly last week. Two "freshmen" made their debut in Ohio. Michigan seated two in its lower house, one of them a woman, while West Virginia's first woman solon took her seat in the General Assembly.

In Michigan, a maneuver to unseat State Senator Charles C. Diggs of Detroit, was uncovered. In Illinois, State Senator C. C. Wimbish was in his accustomed post when the legislature met at Springfield.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania's seven legislators included only one newcomer, Representative Paul F. Jones of Pittsburgh, who succeeds former Representative Homer S. Brown, appointed Judge of the Allegheny County Court last year. The others—all from Philadelphia—are Representatives Lewis M. Mintess, Granville Jones, Edwin F. Thompson, Dennis W. Hoggard, J. Thompson Pettigrew and Susie Moore.

OHIO

In Ohio, there were Negro faces in the House of Representatives for the first time since the 1948 elections swept out all Negro solons. Atty. A. Bruce McClure of Cincinnati, and Frederick Bowers, of Dayton, were seated at Columbus.

MICHIGAN

At Lansing, Mich., Edgar Currie and Mrs. Charlene White, both of Detroit, were seated in the House of Representatives. Mrs. White, who won a spirited election campaign, was the first Negro woman to be seated in the Michigan legislature.

WEST VIRGINIA

For the first time in its history, West Virginia beheld the sight of a Negro—and a woman at that—taking up the duties of a member of the House of Delegates.

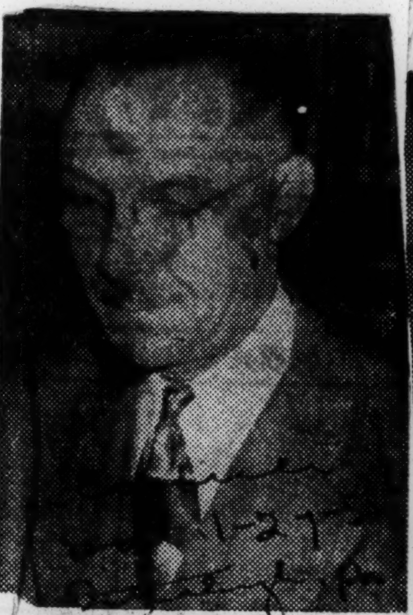
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Drewery, teacher of thirty-eight children in a primary school and housewife over an eight-room house, climaxed thirty years in politics which began as a precinct worker in McDowell County. She is a resident of Northfork, where she has served on the City Council seven times. Mrs. Drewery is a Democrat.

ILLINOIS

In addition to Senator Wimbish, four other Negroes took their seats in the Illinois House of Representatives when it opened its sixty-seventh session at Springfield. They were Representative Corneal Davis, Charles M. Skyles, Fred J. Smith and Charles J. Jenkins, all of Chicago.

EX-LEGISLATOR DIES

PITTSBURGH (ANP) — Walter E. Tucker, first colored member of the Pennsylvania State legislature from this city, died in Los Angeles last week following a long illness. He served two terms after his election in 1930.



1-27-51

D. A. Quits—Because of ill health and a suffering private law practice, Assistant District Attorney Richard F. Jones of Pittsburgh, Pa., has resigned the post he has brilliantly held for three years. He is a native of Lynchburg, Va.

C. Carson Gets DA Appointment

Dat 12-29-51

PHILADELPHIA

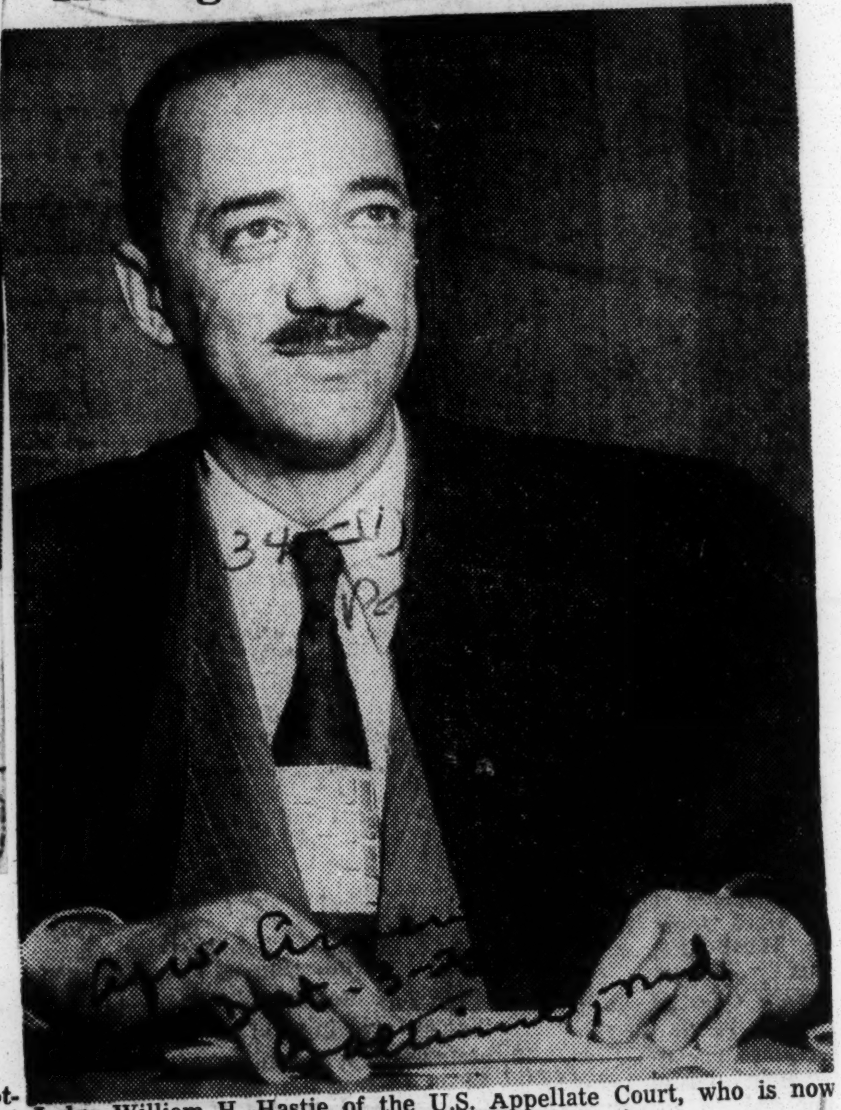
Curtis C. Carson Jr., has accepted an appointment as assistant District Attorney and will be sworn in on or after Jan. 7, 1952.

He will be assigned to Quarter Sessions Court as a trial attorney at an annual salary presently set at $7,500. He will close his office in the AFRO AMERICAN Building, 427 S. Broad St.

Active Civically P. 6

Mr. Carson has been active in civic and community affairs. He is secretary of the board of managers of the Parkside Branch of the YMCA; headed its membership campaigns for the past two years; members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Americans for Democratic Action, Philadelphia Branch NAACP legal staff and Pinn Memorial Baptist Church.

Holding Court in San Francisco



34c(1) Pa

Judge William H. Hastie of the U.S. Appellate Court, who is now hearing cases in the Ninth Circuit in San Francisco.

Knox Begins Legal Fight of His Life

Afro-American

34 c (1) Pa

PHILADELPHIA

Ralph Knox, one of Philadelphia's two remaining colored magistrates, went on trial, Tuesday, in City Hall on technical charges of mal-administration which might make or break him as a leader in Democratic politics here. Judge A. E. Allsandroni was presiding.

The entire Tuesday afternoon session was spent selecting 14 jurors, including 2 alternates. Defense Counsels Thomas D. McBride and John E. Sheridan clashed repeatedly with Ameroco Cortese, assistant district attorney, during the selection of the jurors.

Cortese refused to accept eight jurors examined; while McBride turned down seven. The assistant district attorney apparenly decided against using one juror because he was chewing gum and did not wear a necktie.

Both McBride and Sheridan expressed the feeling that a good jury had finally been agreed upon and one that would be free of racial prejudice.

Dat 4-7-51

McBride clearly indicated in his challenges to the jury that he feared the influence of current nation - wide crime investigations against public officials might be a further handicap of Knox's chances.

It is already believed in many circles that the technical charge against Knox have been pressed by State attorneys particularly because he is colored, while loose practices among white Magistrates have been overlooked.

Jury Interracial

Knox is being charged with having been loose in the matter of assigning and collecting bail and for having transmitted bail payments through personal checks after undue delay. In one instance such a personal check bounced.

One colored woman was selected for jury service. She is Miss Evelyn Bowler, 415 N. 50th St. According to McBride, Miss Bowler, who was the 11th juror chosen, displayed marked intelligence and seemed free of any prejudices.

Miss Bowler is a product of Overbrook High School, and is a member of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church.

Knox's Supporters Present

Sheridan, former congressman, expressed keen personal interest in Knox and felt that his client and

ocent of any mali-

Chudoff (Rep., Pa.), R the Rev. C. M. Smith, pre of the Baptist Ministers' Con rence; the Rev W. L. Bentley, pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church, the Rev. G. C. Cholmondeley, . Baptist leader; Henry Reed, North Philadelphia real estate dealer, and a number of prominent Republican and Democratic politicians were on hand to testify as to Knox's character.

Judge Brown Named

Courier

PITTSBURGH — Judge, Homer S. Brown has been named to the executive committee of the United States National Commission for UNESCO.

Dat 9-51 Pa

Pittsburgh Gets Negro Assistant DA

Afro

PITTSBURGH (ANP)—An attorney who was admitted to the bar less than three months ago, recently became the third Negro to ever serve as an assistant district attorney.

The new assistant D.A., is Henry R. Smith, Jr., 34, father of two children. Smith was one of the three top graduates of the Duquesne University Law School in 1949. He passed the bar examinations in 1950, and was admitted to the bar Feb. 21, 1951.

9-8-51

Former Housing Manager Takes Over Big Job

Pittsburgher, 34, New Assistant 'D.A.

By PAUL G. GARDNER
(Courier Staff Writer)

PITTSBURGH—Allegheny County received a new Negro prosecutor last week as Henry R. Smith Jr., 34-year-old Duquesne University Law School graduate, was sworn in as an assistant to District Attorney William S. Rahauser by Judge A. Marshall Thompson.

Smith was appointed to fill a vacancy on Rahauser's seventeen-member staff created when Atty. Richard F. Jones resigned several weeks ago to return to private practice.

Attorney Jones, who continued to work as an assistant prosecutor while his successor was being determined, technically ended those duties when his younger protege accepted the oath of office.

Courier Dat 5-5-51

BORN IN PHILLY

Smith, born in Philadelphia—the son of Henry and Julia Smith — attended Germantown High School, Pennsylvania State College and Duquesne University.

He was graduated from the latter in 1949, one of the three top members in his class, and passed the state bar examination in November, 1950.

He was admitted to practice law on Feb. 21, 1951.

Prior to accepting his appointment to the district attorney's staff, Smith served as manager of the Terrace Village Housing Project, comprising 802 dwelling units.

HAS 2 CHILDREN

A member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Smith is married to the former Miss Margaret Marshall of Harrisburg and lives at 707 Taft Avenue, Beltzhoover.

They have two children, both boys, Leslie, 7, and Daryl, 5.

Prior to administering the oath of office, Judge Thompson commented that he was sorry to see Attorney Jones leave the county prosecutor's office after three years of loyal and efficient service.

Pittsburgh Pa

As dean of the University of Pittsburgh's Law School several years ago, Judge Thompson had as students both Attorney Jones and his former law partner and classmate, Judge Homer S. Brown.

Rahauser, witnessing the impressive courtroom ceremony, said:

"I consider Attorney Jones one of the finest members of the bar in Pennsylvania, and his loss will be felt on my staff. He has done an outstanding job of trying the most difficult cases during his tenure of service and I only hope that Attorney Smith will follow the high record of legal achievement set by his illustrious predecessor."

The district attorney then added, "I feel confident that he will, that's why I appointed him to the staff."

Courier dat 12-25-51 Pittsburgh

34 C (1)

OPS Lawyer—

Theron B. Hamilton Esq., well-known Pittsburgh attorney, was appointed to the Enforcement Division of the U. S. Office of Price Stabilization in the Steel City, it was announced last week. Attorney Hamilton, a native of Georgia, has practiced law in Pittsburgh for many years. His wife, Marie, is supervisor of the Courier mail room.

34c(1) 1951

President. A.G. Moron
Member of the Caribbean Commission

Hampton Institute President Appointed to Caribbean Body

Times Dispatch

KEY WEST, FLA., March 11—(AP)—President Truman today appointed Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., to replace Judge William H. Hastie as a member of the Caribbean commission.

A. G. Moron

Hastie, former Governor of the Virgin Islands, is now a member of the Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals by President Truman's appointment. He holds the highest judicial post ever given a Negro in this country.

Hastie resigned because of his judicial position. (L-V)

Moron is a native and former welfare commissioner of the Virgin Islands.

The commission is made up of representatives of the United States, France, Great Britain, The Netherlands and American republics bordering on the Caribbean Sea. Mon. 3-12-51

Moron received a diploma in furniture trades from Hampton Institute in 1927 and a bachelor of philosophy degree from Brown University. He earned a master of arts degree from the University of Pittsburgh and a bachelor of laws degree ~~from Harvard.~~ Richmond

Moron was commissioner of public welfare for the Virgin Islands from 1933 to 1936. After that, he was manager of Federal and city public housing projects in Atlanta, Ga.

He went to Hampton Institute as consultant in business management, was later promoted to business manager and was made acting president in 1948. Moron was inaugurated president of Hampton Institute in 1949.

34c(1) 1951

Representatives William L. Dawson and Adam Clayton Powell

Votes Of Dawson And Powell On Important House Roll-Calls

34 c(1)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The votes of Representatives William L. Dawson, of Illinois, and Adam Clayton Powell, of New York, both Democrats, on important roll-calls in the House last week were as follows:

On the amendment offered by Representative August H. Andresen, Republican, of Minnesota (to the bill amending and extending for one year the Defense Production Act of 1950), to bar until June 30, 1953), imports of fats and oils diary products, peanuts and rice, adopted 265 to 148: Dawson, nay; Powell, nay.

On the amendment of Representative Glenn R. Davis Republican of Wisconsin (to the Defense Production Act) to establish one Government claims agency through which all claims for construction and supply needs of state and local governments would be channeled rejected 164 to 251; Dawson, nay; Powell, nay.

On the amendment of Representative Clifford R. Hope Republican, of Kansas (to the Defense Production Act) to prevent the placing of quotas on livestock slaughtering adopted 249 to 167; Dawson, nay; Powell, nay.

Jan. 29-51

On the amendment of Representative Jesse P. Wolcott Republican, of Michigan (to the Defense Production Act) to delete language enlarging the President's authority to acquire property, including facilities, and to erect plants, factories etc. and to engage in the marketing transportation and storage of such critical materials necessary to the national defense, but authorizing installation of additional equipment, facilities, etc., in Government owned plants and the installations of Government owned equipment in privately owned plants adopted to 184; Dawson, nay; Powell, nay.

On the amendment of Representative Porter Hardy, Jr. Democrat of Virginia (to the Defense Production Act) to delete authority to create new Government corporations by executive order, adopted 250 to 167; Dawson, nay; Powell, nay.

On the amendment of Representative Albert M. Cole Republican, of Kansas (to the Defense Production Bill) to provide a fair and equitable margin for each species of livestock processed to insure a fair profit to all segments of the meat industry, rejected 166 to 249: Dawson, nay; Powell, nay.

On the amendment of Representatives Cole and W. R. Poage Democrat, of Texas (to the Defense Production Bill) to set up a formula including parity costs, for arriving at ceiling prices for all commodities to insure a reasonable profit, rejected 181 to 233; Dawson. nay, Powell nay.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Every American athlete should strive for the spirit of excellence. This terminology includes the winning spirit.' Our coaching staff at Florida A. and M. College tries to instill this quality in men. To me the spirit to win is the spirit to excel;however,this does not imply a competitive contest in which scores determine the outcome.

Roll-Calls

WASHINGTON, D.C. —(NNPA) — The votes of Representatives William L. Dawson, of Illinois, and Adam Clayton Powell, of New York, both Democrats, on important roll-calls in the House last week were as follows:

On the amendment offered by Representative August H Andresen, Republican, of Minnesota (to the bill amending and extending for one year the Defense Production Act of 1950), to bar until June 30, 1953, imports of fats and oils, dairy products, peanuts and rice, adopted 265 to 148: Dawson, nay; Powell nay.

8-3-51

On the amendment of Representative Glenn R. Davis, Republican of Wisconsin (to the Defense Production Act) to establish one Government claims agency thru which all claims for construction and supply needs of state and local governments would be channeled, rejected 164 to 251: Dawson, nay; Powell, nay.

On the amendment of Representative Clifford R. Hope, Republican, of Kansas (to the Defense Production Act) to prevent the placing of quotas on livestock slaughtering, adopted 249 to 167: Dawson, nay; Powell, nay.

On the amendment of Representative Jesse P. Wolcott, Republican, of Michigan (to the Defense Production Act) to delete language enlarging the President's authority to acquire property, including facilities, and to erect plants, factories, etc., and to engage in the marketing, transportation, and storage of such critical materials necessary to the national defense; but authorizing instalcilities, etc., in Government-owned plants and the installation of Government-owned equipment in privately owned plants, adopted 232 to 184: Dawson, nay; Powell, nay.

On the amendment of Representative Porter Hardy, Jr., Democrat, of Virginia (to the Defense Production Act) to delete authority to create new Government corporations by executive order, adopted 250 to 167: Dawson, nay; Powell, nay.

On the Banking and Currency Committee amendment (to the Defense Production Bill) authorizing a roll-back of 10 per cent below the May 10, 1951, prices of agricultural commodities (beef-price rollback), adopted 234 to 183: Dawson, nay; Powell, nay.

On the amendment of Representative Albert M. Cole, Republican, of Kansas (to the Defense Production Bill) to provide a fair and equitable margin for each species of livestock processed to insure a fair profit to all segments of the meat industry, rejected 166 to 249: Dawson, nay; Powell, nay.

On the amendment of Representatives Cole and W. R. Poage, Democrat, of Texas (to the Defense Production Bill) to set up a formula, including parity costs, for arriving at ceiling prices for all commodities to insure a reasonable profit, rejected 181 to 233: Dawson, nay; Powell, nay.

On the amendment of Representative James C. Davis, Democrat, of Georgia (to provide that for a duction Bill) to provide that for a period of 120 days following enactment of the bill prices and wages, salaries, and other compensation shall not be raised above the levels prevailing on July 7, 1951, but not preventing agricultural prices from reaching parity, rejected 172 to 243: Dawson, nay; Powell, nay.

On passage of the Defense Production Bill, passed 323 to 92: Dawson, yea; Powell, yea.

How Dawson And Powell Voted On Roll Calls

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) — The votes of Representatives William L. Dawson, of Illinois, and Adam C. Powell, of New York, both Democrats, on important roll calls in the House last week were as follows:

On overriding President Truman's veto of the bill granting a pension of $120 a month to totally and permanently disabled veterans of World Wars I and II whose disabilities have no connection with their military service, who need the aid and constant attendance of another person, overridden, 318 to 45— Dawson, nay; Powell, nay.

On passage of the Mutual Security Program authorizing $7,848,750,000 of military and economic aid to friendly foreign nations in the interest of international peace and security, passed 260 to 101— Dawson, yea; Powell, yea.

(Before passing the bill the House reduced by $35,000,000— from $175,000,000 to $140,000,000— the funds for economic assistance to Africa and the Near East.)

On the motion of Representative John Phillips, Republican, of California, to recommit the Independent Offices Appropriation bill to the Committee of Conference with instructions to the House conferees to insist on the House action limiting 5,000 the number of new public housing units that could be financed this year and 50,000 on the total in future years, rejected, 167 to 207— Dawson, nay; Powell, not voting.

On adoption of the conference report on the Independent Offices Appropriation bill, containing provisions for the construction of 50,000 new public housing units during the present fiscal year that started July 1, without any limitation on future commitments, adopted 292 to 80— Dawson, yea; Powell, not voting (paired with Representative Sid Simpson, Republican, of Illinois).

On passage of the Military and Naval Construction bill, authorizing construction at military and naval installations, passed, 352 to 5, after rejecting by a voice vote a recommittal motion designed to delete the Grandview Airport, Kansas City Missouri— Dawson, not voting; Powell, not voting.

(The bill authorizes the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and the Air Force, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to construct military and naval public works needed by the Defense Department to meet its requirement to accommodate a 3,500,000-man armed force under the expanding military program. It authorizes expenditures of $5,780,000,000 in the United States and overseas.)

CHIEF CLERK*COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURE

34c(1) 1951 SINGAPORE (ASIA)

Mrs. Christine Ray Davis, House Committee Chief Clerk

Top Woman Congressional Aide Visits Singapore on 44-Day Tour of World

34c(1)

SINGAPORE—Mrs. Christine Ray Davis, Chief Clerk of the Committee on Expenditure in the Executive Department of the U. S. House of Representatives, who came to Singapore with the U. S. mission to discuss the adaptability of British techniques in the American military supply system, left the Colony last week. Mrs. Davis is the first Negro woman to hold such a position in the United States Government.

Briefly, Mrs. Davis' job is to supervise the full committee's hearing, record the minutes of each meeting and take charge of the schedule of the five subcommittees. Assisting her are about fifty other clerks.

She is also the administrative assistant to the chairman, a post which is normally held by a man. The chairman of the committee in Washington is William L. Dawson, the first Negro to hold this position and the choice of the Chief Clerk depends on the chairman himself.

VETERAN IN SERVICE

Mrs. Davis has been in Government service for the past fifteen years in various capacities. Her job does not entail traveling and this is her first trip overseas. Mrs. Davis' husband, Maj. Steve G. Davis, is with the General Staff of the U. S. Army and is a specialist in the utilization of manpower.

Mrs. Davis is very impressed with Singapore. She was very interested to note that so many races and nationalities live amicably together in this colony.

Mrs. Davis studied personal and public administration at the Catholic University in Washington. This branch of study has been of great assistance to her in her present job.

MRS. ZUE ON TOUR

Mrs. Annabel Zue, who is the Minority Clerk and who is accompanying this mission, follows the same schedule as Mrs. Davis but for the Minority. These two women who work for the Government are very essential to the smooth running of the full committee.

The normal procedure is that whichever party is in the majority, the clerk of the party becomes "chief clerk." Mrs. Zue has been with the Government for the past sixteen years.

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P. 3
Sat. 12-8-51
Pittsburgh 1 Pa.

Parley in Singapore—Mrs. Annabel Zue, left, House minority clerk, and Mrs. Christine Ray Davis, right, pause for a chat in Singapore while visiting the Crown Colony on a forty-four day global tour. Mrs. Davis is chief clerk of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department of Congress in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Zue formerly held that post.

This mission is scheduled to last forty-four days. So far, the mission has visited Alaska, Tokyo, Okinawa, Manila and Singapore. On the list of countries to be visited are India, Greece, Turkey, Arabia, Italy, France, Germany and England.

Courier
P. 3
Sat. 12-8-51
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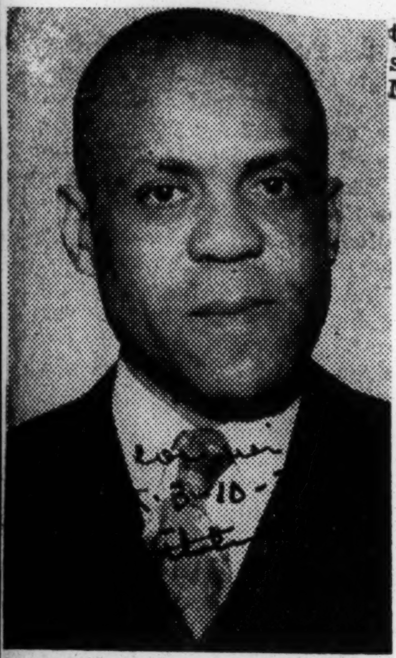
34c(1) 1951 South Carolina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Honored — Honors were conferred on Dr. R. W. Mance, last week when he was appointed a member of the first Planning Commission of Columbia, S. C., and was elected a delegate to the Ecumenical Congress which meets in Oxford, England, in August.

Doctor Named To Columbia Planning Group

Special to Journal and Guide

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Dr. R. W. Mance, local physician, was named Wednesday to membership on the City Planning Commission here.

Sat. 3-3-51

He is the first of his race to receive an appointment to a comparable city or state office since Reconstruction days, according to authentic sources here.

Norfolk, Va.

His appointment was for a three year term.

34c(1) S.C.

DR. MANCE WAS not in the city when his selection was made public. He was in Los Angeles attending a session of the Bishops' Council. He was scheduled to return here March 1.

S. C. Education Board 'Hires' Negro Advisor

Sat. 8-4-51

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Noted South Carolina educator, C. A. Johnson has been appointed as an advisor to Negro teachers and leaders, on how to spend $75,000,000 in Negro education.

Appointment was made recently by E. R. Crow, director of the new State Educational Finance Commission, a body created since the Clarendon county case to equalize schools in the state.

34c(1)

James M. Hinton, president of the state NAACP, told Governor Byrnes in a letter that appointment of a Negro to assist the director of the state finance commission will not solve the problem of educating children on a non-segregated basis, because "he will be in an advisory capacity rather than a member of the policy making commission."

Johnson, who taught and directed the Charleston summer school for many years, served as principal and supervisor here and has been actvie in boy scouting. He will begin his new duties August 15.

34c(1) 1951

Tel-Aviv, Israel

U.S. Counsular Clerk

To Serve as Consular Clerk in Tel-Aviv

Afro American Sat-10-20-51
Baltimore

34c(1)

James R. Todd (center) of Philadelphia has just been appointed U.S. counsular clerk at Tel-Aviv, Israel. He is shown above being congratulated by President Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University during a luncheon at the university in honor of Mr. Todd and his wife, the former Norma Brito of Red Bank, N.J. At right is Dr. Ruth Sloane of the African area of the public affairs staff of the U.S. State Department. Mr. Todd was formerly stationed at the U.S. Embassy in Cairo.

34c(1) 1951

Tennessee

Atty. Looby First To Win After 30 Years

NASHVILLE — (SNS) — Attorney Z. Alexander Looby, one of the nation's most prominent lawyers, was elected to the City Council of Nashville. He is the first Negro in 30 years to have a seat in the council.

The legal representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Nashville, he defeated his only opponent, Coyness L. Ennix, also a Negro.

34c(1)

Because of a recent Nashville law which provides that Councilmen be elected by the voters in districts rather than wards, Attorney Looby and Ennix became the only candidates in their district—populated predominantly by Negroes.

Well known in Atlanta, Attorney Looby was presented here last November by the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity on a Hungry Club program at the Butler Street YMCA. The theme of that meeting was: "Strengthening and Safeguarding the Human Rights of All Americans."

5-13-51

The Attorney is ~~again~~ expected to visit Atlanta during the forthcoming national convention of the NAACP in June.

Atlanta Ga.

A native of B. Antigua, British West Indies, he received his legal education in the United States. He received his A. B. degree from Howard University in 1922 and his law degree from Columbia University in 1925.

Receiving his S. J. D. degree from New York University in 1926, he started into the practice of law which he has continued until the present. He has been, however, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at Meharry Medical College.

His legal career has been noted for brilliant work on behalf of equalization of teachers' salaries in the state of Tennessee and other civil rights cases.

He is a member of the Episcopal faith and the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, having been the Grand Basileus of that organization.

Nashville Elects Negro to Council

By the Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, May 11.—For the first time in more than 30 years a Negro has been elected to the City Council.

34c(1)

5-11-51

Alexander Looby, an attorney, yesterday defeated Coyness L. Ennix, another Negro attorney. Under a recent law providing for elections of councilmen by voters in districts instead of by wards, the men became the only candidates in a district predominantly Negro.

NASHVILLE ELECTORS NAME SECOND NEGRO

(The Associated Press)

Nashville, Tenn., May 25 — In run-off elections for city council, Nashvillians Thursday named a second Negro to the 21-member municipal governing body.

Robert Lillard, Negro attorney and retired city fireman, defeated incumbent Councilman Charles Castleman, 669 votes to 542. In the May 10 municipal elections, Negro attorney Z. Alexander Looby was elected to city council over Coyness L. Ennix, another Negro attorney.

5-26-51

Nashville Gets 2nd Alderman

NASHVILLE — Nashville got its second Negro city councilman last week when Atty. Robert Lillard, a retired fireman, topped incumbent Councilman Charles Castleman by a margin of 129 votes in a run-off election.

Atty. Z. Alexander Looby won a council seat in May 10 municipal elections. He defeated Atty. Coyness L. Ennix. Forty years have lapsed since Negroes have served on Nashville's city council.

History Of City Reveals Colored Men Served In '70

Colored Candidates This Year Fared Better Than Drs. Boyd, H. H. Walker, or D. Wesley Crutcher And K. Gardner Who Ran in Recent Elections

34c(1)

"Randall Brown was a member of the Nashville city council in 1868. Ten years later, J. C. Napier was one of two Negro city councilmen. The other was Charles Gowdy. A Colored man served on the board of aldermen. Napier, it appears, was a councilman during the interval from 1878 to 1885. Meanwhile, Thomas H. Griswold was elected to the city council in 1879. Griswold was reported to have been a councilman during the period from 1879 to 1883. In 1876, moreover, Sampson W. Keeble, former of the legislature, was elected a magistrate in Davidson County, a post which Negroes had held theretofore." (From "The Negro in Tennessee, 1865-1880" by Alrutheus Ambush Taylor, Ph. D.)

The above paragraph from the above named history, by Dean A. A. Taylor of Fisk University is just one among many interesting items about Nashville's past and is here quoted from Dr. Taylor's fine book for the edification of those who express enthusiasm over the recent city election, in which two colored men were elected members of the Nashville City Council. It shows that colored citizens back in 1880, or better than than 70 years ago, were active in the city government at Nashville.

6-1-51

As successors of these former colored officeholders, Nashville will have June 5, of this year, two colored councilmen, and this very probably is more than at any time since back in 1880. However, as it has been pointed out, Prof. S. P. Harris, Sr., was a lone councilman close to forty years ago.

When Mayor Ben West is sworn in as the new chief executive of the city on June 5, the new city council will be sworn in, also and it will be a little different, in that two of the 21 councilmanic districts will have colored councilmen, and rightly so, because these districts are overwhelmingly populated by colored citizens.

Just here it is only fair to say that the Hon. Ben West who is to be the new mayor, deserves praise for the part he played in the 1949 session of the state legislature in having the law changed so that all sections of the city could have "local self-government." But it is probable that Mr. West himself will deny that he had the law changed **Exclusively** for the benefit of Negroes. White citizens, as well as colored, demanded a change in the law because it in many instances deprived the citizens of a particular neighbor to represent a good neighbor to represent them in the city council.

The two new councilmen are both lawyers. Mr. Z. Alexander Looby can be called the "dean" of colored lawyers at the local bar, a position to which he succeeded following the death of capable and highly-respected Walter S. Walker in 1948.

Mr. Bobert E. Lillard, who will represent the Third District of the Second Ward, comes from what, to a large extent was the old 14th Ward where in the past, Dr. H. H. Walker ran for councilman and they swiped the ballot box to keep him from being councilman.

Mr. Looby represents the Old Third Ward where in past years such well known citizens as Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, D. Wesley Crutcher K. Gardner and others dared to run for councilman but very generally were manipulated out of their just deserts by the old rules of "practical" politics.

Many factors, showing that Nashville has made notable advance in the way it conducts its elections and also in the way it treat's members of its largest racial minority who aspire to office, can be enumerated. Among them was the law putting voting machines in operation here to replace the old "invitations to steal" known as ballot boxes. Credit is due the Hon. Thomas L. Cummings for voting machines. He majored in getting the use of machines made manditory

while a senator from this county, back in 1937.

And then there was the law to provide "local self-government" for which so much credit is due Mr. West, and equally as important, repeal of the poll tax for which a lion's share of the credit must be given the Hon H. Sanders Anglea who was the most popular figure running for office on May 10, receiving a larger vote than either Mr. West of Mr. Cummings, in being elected as Councilman-at-Large, which also makes him Vice Mayor of the city.

34c(1)

Attorney Looby was elected councilman from the First District of the Fifth Ward at the regular election on May 10, defeating his opponent, Mr. C. L. Ennix by a majority of 706 votes, which was the largest majority any councilman in the city received. The vote was, Looby, 994; Ennix, 289.

Attorney Robert E. Lillard had to get his post as "City-Father" the "hard way." That is, he had to win a place for the runoff on May 24 and then defeat his white opponent, Councilman Charlie Castleman. Lillard did just that. He had been smart before the May 10 election by electioneering for Mr. West for mayor. It was well known that Mr. West's supporters backed Attorney Lillard in the runoff. Lillard had received 568 votes in the May 10 election, which was 27 votes less than Councilman Castleman received. However in the runof, Lillard received 669 votes, defeating the councilman by a majority of 129 votes.

The Rev. John. T. Lewis, went up against some tough opposition in his race from the First District of the First Ward but he was able to get into a runoff, only to be "given the works" good and plenty. Neverthe

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2 Negroes On Nashville City Council

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — For the first time in forty years, Nashville has Negro representation on its city council.

As a result of the election May 10, Z. Alexander Looby was elected by an overwhelming majority. In Thursday's run-off election, Robert E. Lillard, an attorney, was also elected.

34c(1)

6-2-51

Pittsburgh Pa.

So now Nashville has two Negro attorneys on the twenty-one member council.

Lillard has the unique distinction of winning over a white candidate. Looby was victorious over Coyness L. Ennix, a Negro attorney. Lillard won by a run-off of 669-to-540 over incumbent Councilman Charles Castleman, a white man.

Pulaski, Tenn.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. David Howard, Pastor

Sister Elsie L. Hardison, Rept.

Sunday school opened at 9:30 with the Supt. Deacon Van Brooks. The teachers took charge of their classes for 30 minutes. The lesson was reviewed by the pastor. After Sunday school the pastor and some of his members worshipped at Anthony Hill Baptist Church, Rev R. L. Wilcharal, Pastor

Wednesday afternoon the Mothers' board will meet at the home of Mother Mattie Elliott.

Mrs. Ethel Abernathey, Mrs. Desdy Garden of Indianapolis, Ind., are visiting relativec and friends.

Mrs. Mary Ida Reynolds, Rept.

Miss Willalyce Potter of A. and I. State College spent the week-end at home with her parents. Mrs. Ewell Madry is here visiting her Sister, Miss Josephine Reynolds to witness the exercises of the Bridgeforth High School where her son is finishing.

Mr. Willis Samuel Madry, Mrs. Ainer Burgess and her grand-daugh Ainor Burgess and her granddaughter went to the scene of an accidental shot of her little great grand-child and reported it as being better

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New Faces In City Councils

World

Ed. 6-1-51

Memphis Tenn.

Nashville, Tennessee Negroes have done it again. Two weeks ago, under a new Nashville law providing that councilmen be elected by districts rather than wards, Attorney Alexander Looby became the first Negro to be elected to that City's Council post in 30 years. Now comes Attorney Robert E. Lillard, the second such election in 30 years.

In each election the voters, ostensibly many of them whites, decided to replace white incumbents for Negro Councilmen, save in one case, when John T. Lewis, a Negro candidate, was defeated by incumbent John B. Robertson.

Up in North Carolina two Negro candidates, out of a field of 14, won posts in City Council. They are: Dr. William Hampton, a physician of Greensboro, and Dr. W. P. Devane, of Fayetteville.

In each of these four elective officers, the voters demonstrated rare good sense by refusing to endorse any person who was not above question and reproach in the community. In Nashville, the candidates elected were two lawyers of national standing and prestige, and in North Carolina the choices were two physicians of national standing and repute. Once again, the voters disproved the contention that the Negro vote is irresponsible and venal.

Nashville Gets Negro Lawmaker

Amsterdam News

34c01

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—This city's 37,000 Negroes are beginning to get some measure of their voting strength. This was shown here Thursday when for the first time in more than 30 years, a Negro was elected to the City Council of Nashville.

Z. Alexander Looby, militant spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who was chief defense counsel for the 25 Negroes tried after the 1946 Columbia, Tenn., attacks on Negro communities by mobs and state troopers, won by a large majority over his close friend, Coyness L. Ennix, also an attorney. The vote was 944 to 289.

Det. 5-19-51

Looby ran on a ticket with Mayor Thomas L. Cummings, while Ennix ran on the ticket headed by vice-Mayor Ben West. Running in the city's former fifth ward, the two were the only candidates seeking the councilmanic post from that district.

Under a recent city-wide law providing for the election of councilmen by voters in districts instead of wards, the men, in a predominately Negro area, had become the only ones eligible for election from the area.

Looby, an Episcopalian, born in the British West Indies, has been prominent in legal fights in winning equal pay for Negro teachers in the State in 1941, and he was counsel in the 1942 and 1950 cases that resulted in a federal court order which recently forced the University of Tennessee to admit Negro graduate and law school students.

Elected in Nashville

Alexander Looby, well-known attorney, became the first colored person in more than 30 years to

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be elected to Nashville's City Council last week. Under a recent law providing for the election of councilmen by districts rather than wards, Mr. Looby opposed in the election another colored attorney, Coyness Ennix. Looby, who is an attorney for the NAACP, worked in the Republican headquarters in Washington during the 1948 Presidential campaign.

Afro

5-19-51

Oak Ridge Gets First Councilman

OAK RIDGE, Tenn. — Henry Teasley, lab technician at the A-bomb plant here and former Knoxville College student, was elected to the Oak Ridge Town Council last week.

Afro-American

It was the first time in the history of this government-owned town that a colored person had been elected to the council.

In the hotly-contested election, Mr. Teasley polled 364 votes to finish in sixth place. The council has seven members.

Represents Gamble Valley

The voting was so close that ballots were tabulated 13 times before the seven winners were announced.

Det. 9-29-51

Mr. Teasley will represent the Gamble Valley section of Oak Ridge which has 1200 residents.

The council acts in an advisory capacity and makes suggestions for governing the city of 32,000 persons, which is operated by the Atomic Energy Commission.

34c(1) 1951

Thailand, (Siam)

Dr. Flourney A. Coles, III
Economic Cooperation Administration Mission

Texas Instructor Gets Foreign Post

Journal Guide

HOUSTON, Texas — Dr. Flournoy A. Coles III, acting chairman of the division of Business, Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas was granted leave to take a position with the Economic Cooperation Administration Mission in Thailand, (Siam), beginning June 28, 1951.

Sat. 7-7-51

Dr. Coles will serve as Economist with the E.C.A Mission. He is rated F S O 3 (Foreign Service Officer 3), and has a three year appointment.

Norfolk Va.

His duties will be the prosecution of basic economic research and to serve as an aid to ECA policy in Thialand.

Dr. Coles Off to Job With ECA Mission

Afro American

HOUSTON, Texas — Dr. Flournoy A. Coles 3rd, acting chairman of the Division of Business, Texas Southern University, was granted leave to take a position with the Economic Co-operation Administration Mission in Thailand (Siam) beginning June 28. Dr. Coles will serve as Economist with the ECA Mission.

Sat. 7-14-51

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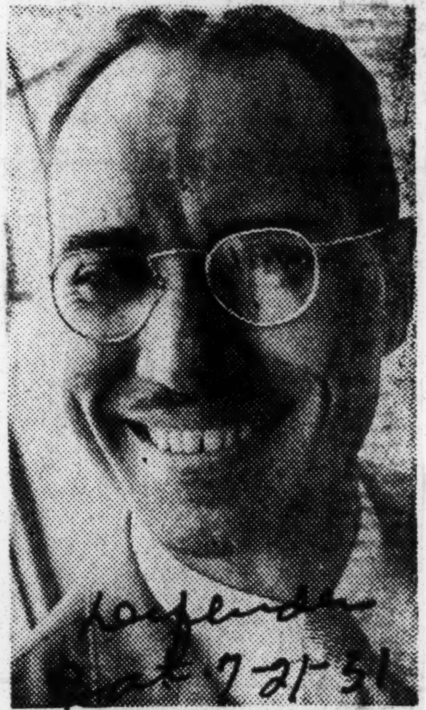
Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Coles will be in complete charge of economic and financial aspects of the ECA program and will be advisor to the chief of the mission. His family, (wife and son) will accompany him. Mrs Coles is the former Pauline C. Johnson of Philadelphia.

Dean Heads Somaliland UN Mission

By ARNOLD de MILLE

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — William Dean, economic affairs officer of the UN and


Defender
Sat. 7-21-51

WILLIAM DEAN

officer of the African unit of the Division of Economic and Stability, was assigned last week to head a six-man mission to survey and study the economic and social situation in Italian Somaliland.

Chicago Ill.

The nationalities on the mission include French, English, Italian and American.

After the mission has completed its study, it will make recommendations to the Italian government on measures to promote the well-being of the inhabitants of the territory. It is expected to take three months.

Somaliland is a trust territory under Dr. Ralph Bunche's division and administered by the Italian government. It is expected that it will gain its independence in 1960.

Defender

Dean is expected to leave next week for Geneva to attend sessions of the Economic and Social Council, a major organ of the UN, scheduled for July 30. From Geneva he will proceed to Somaliland, where he hopes to arrive by August 15.

7-21-51

Dean is a graduate of Bowdoin college, Maine, received his Ph.D. at Harvard and taught economics at Atlanta university. He was price administration executive in the Virgin Islands during the last war, is a trustee of the National Urban League, was one-time coordinator in the U. S. National Planning Board, and is the son-in-law of Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

34c(1) 1951

Virginia

Two Negroes Will Not Seek Council Post

Times-Disp.

Hill Is Still Candidate For Ruffin Vacancy

Sat. 3-10-51

Two Negroes who have been considered for the vacancy on City Council have withdrawn from the field.

Richmond, Va.

Henry C. Terry, taxicab company operator, said yesterday that he could not accept. He gave his support to former Councilman Oliver W. Hill, Negro attorney.

It was also understood that Dr. J. M. Ellison, president of Virginia Union University, has asked not to be considered because of the pressure of work.

34c(1)

The names of Terry, Dr. Ellison and Hill all are on a list of more than 20 potential appointees that City Council has been considering for several days.

Va.

Mayor Parker said yesterday that he is calling an informal meeting for 4 P. M. Monday to see if agreement on the appointment can be reached prior to the official meeting Monday night.

The possibility of appointing Hill to the vacancy has aroused considerable interest. Individual Councilmen have gotten numerous telephone calls and letters both for and against Hill.

Elected in 1948

He was elected to Richmond's first unicameral Council in 1948, but was defeated for re-election in 1950 by 44 votes. His supporters argue that the man who finished tenth on the ticket should be given first choice of the vacant Council seat.

Previous informal meetings of Council have been concerned largely with discussions about what type of man to select, without getting down to specific personalities.

The Council vacancy was created by the resignation of J. Randolph Ruffin, who resigned effective February 28. Council has 30 days from the date the vacancy occurs to make the appointment. If none is made in that period, the power of appointment passes to the judge of Hustings Court. This is not expected to happen.

Negroes Win 11 Seats On Party Committee

Evening Star

34c(1) Va

By the Associated Press

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 21.—Negroes made sharp inroads into membership on the city Democratic Central Committee in the biennial ward meetings here.

Eleven of the 32 seats decided went to Negroes as white voters turned out in only small numbers in most wards in the city Monday night.

Wed. 11-21-51

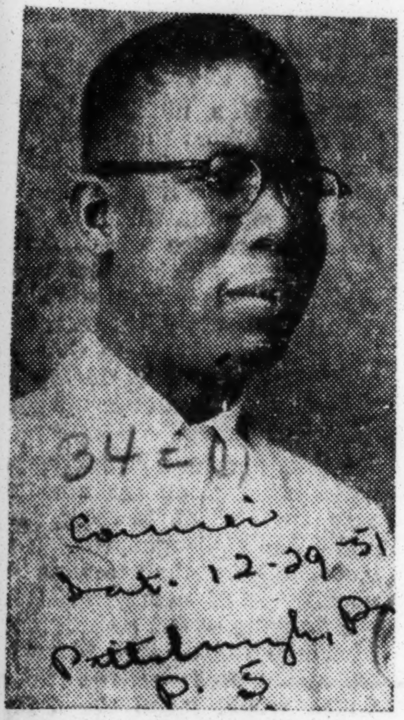
In two wards, meetings were not officially held, although in one more than 50 Negroes were present with just a handful of white voters.

Negroes reside in only seven of the 10 precincts. Thus they have the largest membership on the committee in many years. Until two years ago there had been no Negroes on the committee for a number of years. At that time two were elected to the 40-man committee.

In several wards, Negroes could have elected a full slate but in two instances Negroes stepped down to permit election of white members.

In the city's fourth ward, E. Thomas McGuire, a Republican, claimed he could have been elected to the committee but declined. He issued a statement in which he criticized the method of electing committee members as being "entirely too open."

34c(1) 1951 Virgin Islands



34c(1)
Courier
Sat. 12-29-51
Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S.

New Judge— Alphonso Christian, a native of Frederiksted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, was recently appointed as the new judge of police court in St. Thomas. Thirty-five years old, the young attorney was named by Governor de Castro.

Woman, First Of Race, Sex To Dixie Post

NORFOLK, W. Va. (ANP)—A Negro teacher, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Drewry, last November, became the first Negro and the first woman ever elected to the West Virginia state legislature.

With only 500 fewer votes than the highest person on the ballot, Mrs. Drewry ran 5th in a 14-man race to win one of five seats to the house of delegates. She garnered 17,786 votes.

As she takes over her office this year she will not be without experience in legislative activities. She has been in politics 30 years and a member of the Norfolk city council seven times.

About 30 years ago she entered politics as a precinct worker in McDowell county. Ten years ago she was appointed to the Democratic party's county executive committee. She became associate chairman of this organization. Last year she decided to run for the state legislature.

With the county committee behind her, she began her campaign last June as soon as school was out. She visited every mining camp and crossroad in the county, and visited home after home.

In the classroom, Mrs. Drewry teaches 38 children in the primary grades. At home she takes care of an 8-room house.

She also has a number of civic activities, including:

Member, governing board, McDowell county chapter of the American Red Cross; vice president, Kimball chapter, NAACP, and member, executive committee, Bluefield State College Alumni.

I. J. K. Wells, Lady Legislator Clash

3-3-51

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—I. J. K. Wells, state supervisor of Negro schools and magazine publisher, was named ~~here Friday night~~ by Mrs. Elizabeth Drewry only Negro in the House of Delegates, as the man who offered her $1,000 or a trip to Europe as a bribe if she would vote for the Fire-Boss bill.

Mrs. Drewry, the State's only Negro legislator, electrified a crowded public hearing held in the Chamber of the House of Delegates by the special five-man investigating committee named last week by Speaker William Flannery to investigate her charges of bribery.

Mrs. Drewry declared on the witness stand that she was first approached by a white man on the street Friday morning and offered $1,000. However, she said she would not recognize the man if she saw him again.

Then about noon Friday, she said, "I was right by the well (a massive balcony) and a man came up and said, 'I want to see you a minute,' and we sat down on a bench. He said, 'you think you are voting for safety but the miners want to control the mines.'"

Then the man offered her $1,000 or a trip to Europe to change her mind on the bill, she said.

"That man," she declared with dramatic emphasis, "was Mr. Wells."

Wells Not At Hearing

The slim, balding educator was not at the hearing. He was returning from an educational meeting in Atlantic City.

He has already withdrawn from his state position "until my name has been cleared." He withdrew in a letter to W. W. Trent, state superintendent of schools. Trent, in a letter of reply Saturday, said he accepted his request "without prejudice."

Contacted in his office in the State Capitol Saturday, Wells told the Chicago Defender, "I positively deny Mrs. Drewry's charges and I am quite confident that her statement was forced upon her through extreme political pressure and trickery."

Wells declared, "I tried to get Mrs. Drewry to support three important pieces of legislation in this state: to introduce an FEPC, a bill for civil rights, and to support the fire-boss bill.

"The fire-boss bill in question merely continues the present mining practice of inspection of mines as has been practiced here for a great many years and is now practiced in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

'Utterly False'

"I feel confident," he went on, "that I will be exonerated. Mrs. Drewry's charge of bribery is utterly false and it is pretty plain to me from the self-contradictory statements Mrs. Drewry has made and from the manufactured witnesses that this is an effort to frame me. Mrs. Drewry is a tool in this. Powerful forces fighting for the governorship and control of the billion dollar mines in the state are behind this."

Wells declined to name any other individuals at this time aside from Mrs. Drewry, and also declined to state his plans for any legal action.

He said that he had sought to serve the state with dignity and honor for over 18 years, and throughout that period of manifold responsibilities involving state aid funds and hiring policies "never as much as one cent of monies has been displaced nor has there been raised against me a single charge of graft or bribery.

"There is a good bit of envy and jealousy behind this scheme to destroy me. I feel the State would be much better off if Mrs. Drewry had had the courage and the insight to fight for civil rights and FEPC rather than to fight individual Negroes."

Eliminating Miners

He declared further, "I want the people of the United States to know that Negro miners are quietly, but dangerously, eliminated from the mines of the state.

"Fifteen years ago there were approximately 25,000 Negro miners in West Virginia. Today there are less than 20,000. Not all, but some forces are pushing Negroes out. This followed unionization of the mines. Negroes are being put up in front of the gun as leaders of grievance committees.

When they came to Charleston to fight the Fire-Boss bill, although Negroes number less than one-fifth of the miners in this area, over half of those who came here to pressure the legislators to defeat the Fire-Boss bill were Negroes. This will certainly earn my people the ill-will of the operators and the public. Such tactics are very costly for a minority group to pay.

"Furthermore, the miners' union virtually stripped Negroes in West Virginia of political power . . . The fire-boss bill would have lodged more political power in the hands of the union. The Negro is ignored. Some of these things I tried to show Mrs. Drewry.

Bill On Governor's Desk

"My opponents know they can't convict me for their chages are groundless but they would like to smear me and destroy my reputation and influence. I'm giving the facts to my people and the public so they can read between the lines."

The hotly testified fire-boss bill which was the occasion for the charges of bribery and countercharges was passed here last week by the House having already passed the Senate, is awaiting the governor's signature.

Miners of this state were so infuriated by the bill's passage that a number of work stoppages have taken place all over the state.

Both Wells and Mrs. Drewry are Democrats of long standing. The principals in the bribery charges will confront each other for the first time since the alleged Feb 16 meeting, when the House Committee holds a second public hearing Thursday night, March 1.

Wells, 53, was educated at Lincoln, Ohio State and Columbia. He was first a social worker for the Duquene Steel Company, later became a high school teacher, and then went into the State Department of Education where he has been for the past 18 years. He was born in Tamo, Ark.

House Committee Says Legislator Was 'Mistaken'

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (ANP) — I. J. K. Wells, state superintendent of Negro schools and publisher of Color magazine, was cleared of bribery charges by a house committee here last week. The committee, in making its report to the final session of the legislature, passed the matter off as a "mistake in purpose and intent."

Call

Wells was accused by Mrs. Elizabeth Drewry, sole Negro member of the state legislature, of offering her $1,000 or a trip to Europe in exchange for her positive vote on the so-called "fire-boss" bill.

3-23-51

The committee, in its investigation of the charges, came to the conclusion that Mrs. Drewry had been telling "what she believes to be true," but that other evidence tended to prove that Wells had not been guilty of the act nor intent to bribe.

Kansas City

Its report said that "while much of the testimony was contradictory and it was apparent that there was misrepresentation under oath, the committee believes that the delegate from McDowell (county), Mrs. Drewry, was telling what she believes to be true, that I. J. K. Wells either facetiously or in earnest, attempted to bribe her."

On the other hand, the report said the testimony of Charles Armentrout, a local reporter, had tended to bear out Well's denial of any bribery attempt. Armentrout had furnished the committee with a recorded transcription of the Telephone conversation between the two principals in the case. The Rev. George Brently and Morris Wiseman, executive secretary of the West Virginia Manufacturers association, had given testimony in support of Mrs. Drewry.

The committee noted however, that Wells had "spent considerable time lobbying for the fire-boss bill, and little on education bills which he, as the ranking Negro school man in the state, might have been interested in."

Legislators Decide Lone Woman Solon Misunderstood Him

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Courier
Sat 3-24-51

SHE BELIEVED

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Pittsburgh Pa

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REPORTER TESTIFIES

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House Head Names Two Attorneys

Defender
Sat. 2-17-51
Chicago. Ill.

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — Two Negro attorneys are serving for the first time as clerks in the West Virginia House of Representatives.

James H. Rowland, 41, Beckley, W. Va. and Harold W. Calhoun, 30, of Keystone, were appointed at the beginning of the present term of the legislature by Speaker of the House, William E. Flannery. Both men assigned to four committies, will serve until March when the body adjourns.

Rowland, an attorney in Raleigh County, was born in Georgia and spent tw years at Cheney State Teachers' College. Later he received his B. S. and M. A. degrees from Ohio State University.

He was athletic director and head coach at Bluefield State Teachers' College and later, head coach at Howard University. While at Howard he began his study of law and graduated in 1944.

Rowland took the bar examination in West Virginia and moved to Beckley with his wife and two sons. He helped to organize the Young Negro Democratic Voters League in 1947 and today is the League's president.

Calhoun also received his law degree from Howard and his college training at the University of Ohio. He received his high school education in Chicago. The young attorney will open his law office in Keystone where he and his wife, the former Lillian Scott of Savannah, Ga., will build their home.

34c(1)   1951

West Virginia

34c(1) W.Va.

Courier

Dist. 3-10-51

Under Fire— Dr. I. J. K. Wells, left, testifies at an investigation by the West Virginia Legislature, and denies that he offered a bribe of $1,000 and a trip to Europe to Mrs. Elizabeth Drewery, lone Negro member of the Legislature. As Dr. Wells, publisher of Color magazine and then state supervisor of Negro schools, gives his testimony, committee member McAwee listens intently.—DuMetz Photo.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Wells Tells Legislators:

'Didn't Offer Woman $1,000'

(Special to The Courier)

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Members of an investigating committee of the West Virginia House of Delegates are studying testimony given at the hearing of bribery charges hurled at Dr. I. J. K. Wells, publisher and educator, by Mrs. Elizabeth Drewery, only Negro member of the body. They heard testimony that Mrs. Drewery had been advised "to let the axe fall on Mr. Wells' neck." Dr. Wells has made a sweeping denial of the charges.

Courier

In a statement to The Courier last week Dr. Wells, publisher of the nationally known Color magazine, and who was state supervisor for Negro schools in West Virginia until his voluntary withdrawal from that post upon filing of the accusation, said:

34c(1)

Dist. 3-10-51

W.Va.

Pittsburgh. Pa.

FANTASTIC CHARGES

"I have never by word or deed sought to injure Mrs. Drewery in any manner, shape or form. The charges of bribery are fantastic and groundless. The whole act against me is just another case of dirty politics.

"In speaking of bribery, the real bribery in this case is the faked witnesses that have been trumped up. The bribery of pressure; the bribery of coercing someone to stab an unarmed citizen while the assasin stands behind a shield of legislative immunity. This is an act Mrs. Drewery would never attempt to do without this cloak of protection.

"It is pitiful indeed that, instead of fighting for civil rights and FEPC, Mrs. Drewery would get tricked into wasting her time fighting an individual who has a life-long record for honor and for working for the best interest of his race and his country."

Testimony ran into conflict at a number of points and charges and countercharges featured the hearing.

Mrs. Drewery, a Democrat from McDowell County, had said Dr. Wells offeerd fer $1,000 and a trip to Europe to influence her vote on the highly controversial "fire-boss" bill, which was passed later.

Courier

At another hearing last Thursday night, Marrs Wiseman, executive secertary of the West Virginia Manufacturers Association, testified that such an offer for Mrs. Drewery had been suggested to him by Dr. Wells.

Dist. 3-16

Dr. Wells, who was in New Jersey when the original accusation was made, faced the committee at the capital and made a sweeping denial of having offered a bribe to the state's first and only Negro woman legislator.

"I don't recall having made the suggestion to Mr. Wiseman," Dr. Wells told the investigators, "and if I did so, it was done facetiously."

He charged last week in a statement to The Courier that Mrs. Drewery was trying to play politics and kill his influence with the coal miners of the state, who were directly affected by the "fire-boss" bill.

According to Wiseman, Dr. Wells came up to him and told him that "Mrs. Drewery ought to be offered an expense-paid trip to Europe to influence her vote on the 'fire-boss' bill."

"I told him I would have to think it over, but I didn't like the sound of it," Wiseman told the committee.

Fireworks threatened to explode when James L. Hicklin III Bluefield State Teachers College student and public relations director of the Negro Democratic Voters League of West Virginia told of a conversation with Mrs Drewery on Feb. 16. Mr. Hicklin testified that Mrs. Drewery told him then: "I have been advised by my political advisers to let the axe fall on Mr. Wells' neck if the opportunity presents itself."

Pittsburgh Pa.

Hicklin also told the committee that Mrs. Drewery had said that "thousand dollar bills are floating around here like snow flakes," in a discussion about the situation at the Legislature. Mrs Drewery, according to Dr. Wells had told him that she had been put "under tremendous pressure" on the bill. All of this happened before Mrs. Drewery made her sensational charge on the floor of the Legislature.

In defending himself, Dr. Wells told the committee that he had been greatly interested in the "fire-boss" bill because he felt the bill was in the best interests of Negro miners in the state. He told the committee that the number of Negro miners in West Virginia had declined by some 5,000 in the past ten years, and attributed this decline to the influence of labor unions.

The "fire-boss" bill puts control of mine inspections in the hands of the operators rather than the miners' unions.

Dr. Wells had previously admitted conferring with Mrs. Drewery about the "fire-boss" bill, but that his chief interests had been passage of civil rights and FEPC legislation but that he made no progress with Mrs. Drewery on these scores.

Damaging testimony was brought out during the hearing against one witness who had supported Mrs. Drewery's charge, saying that he had overheard Dr. Wells make the offer. The witness was J. S. Brantley, a Negro, of St. Albans, a House attache. Brantley had said he heard the offer.

34c(1)

However, two other witnesses were called, and one of them, James Brooks, a messenger in the State Treasurer's office, said that he himself was talking with Brantley at the time Wells was talking with Mrs. Drewery and that they (he and Brantley) were standing too far away from the couple for either himself or Brantley to have heard what Dr. Wells and Mrs. Drewery were talking about.

Another witness, the Rev. Russell A. Lewis of Beckley, told the committee that Brantley had been "unfrocked and suspended" when he was pastoring an AME church in Lorado, W. Va., in 1946. The Rev. Mr. Lewis, AME presiding elder, said that Brantley was unfrocked "for maladministration, insubordination, falsifying and the use of profane language." The idea was to discredit Brantley's testimony.

Attorneys representing Dr. Wells were D. Jackson Savage and T. Gillis Nutter.

The hearings last Thursday night lasted until well after midnight. At the conclusion the committee said it would study the testimony and render its decision later. In reaching its decision, the committee can do any one of three things: dismiss the charges, censure those found guilty of misconduct, or submit evidence to Prosecuting Attorney Frank L. Taylor for such action as he may see fit to take.

Courier
Dat. 3-10
Pittsburgh Pa.

ACCUSES DR. WELLS—Mrs. Elizabeth Drewery (D), McDowell County, member of the West Virginia Legislature, is shown on the witness stand as she testified at a public hearing at which she charged that Dr. I. J. K. Wells had offered her a bribe of $1,000 to vote to keep the controversial 'fire-boss" bill from going to a committee.

Lady Legislator Turns Down Bribe

Defender

Dat. 3-24-51

By LILLIAN SCOTT

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — (EXCLUSIVE) — A middle-age school teacher who turned legislator is the center of controversy in West Virginia this week. She is Mrs Elizabeth Drewry, only Negro in the State Legislature She revealed that she has been offered a one thousand dollar bribe to help pass the so-called Fire-Boss Bill.

Mrs. Drewry released her A-Bomb on the floor of the House Friday after another member of the house, Delegate W. L. Mills had already charged that Wellesley coal operators were offering money to delegates.

Mrs. Drewery

Mrs. Drewry rose to declare vehemently "I rise to verify what my colleague, Mr. Mills, has said. This morning I was offered one thousand dollars, or a trip to Europe if I would vote to help keep this bill out of committee. I don't want any part of it — the trip to Europe or the one thousand dollars."

3-24-51

The Fire Boss bill is so called because it seeks to make legal certain practices of coal operators. Foremen and supervisory employers perform the dual function of supervision and fire-boss or safety instructor before the next shift goes underground.

The State Court ruled the practices illegal last year and the coal interests are now seeking to overrule the court.

Contrarily, the United Mine Workers of America are seeking to kill the bill on grounds of safety. It is the hotest potatoe the state legislature has had to handle this session.

This bill skimmed through the Senate and it was in the heated house floor fight to either put the bill in committee or on the calendar that Mrs. Drewry made her charge.

As a result High Prosecuting Attorney Frank L. Taylor of Kanawha County has announced he is ready to prosecute any law breaker if either Delegate Mills or delegate Drewry submit evidence to him of attempted bribery.

The state's most influential newspaper, the Charleston Gazette, ran a front page editorial Sunday entitled "Loose Talk or Facts?" and the admonished Mrs. Drewry in effect to put up or shut up.

Meanwhile, Taylor revealed tha William Blizzard of the UMW had told him Mrs. Drewry knew who offered her the bribe and was willing to reveal it to the prosecuting attorney.

Over the weekend Mrs. Drewry rested at a friend's home near Charleston and could not be reached for a statement at press time.

The UMW plans to use the vote on the bill as a yardstick to their support next election. The Negro members are especially aroused. A delegation to the legislature last week was more than half Negroes.

The issue is so hot that the Senate vote on the measure last week was in a closed session and although House Speaker Flannery voted to pass the bill in committee Friday, House Majority Leader Davis voted to put it on the floor. It is touch and go now — whether the opponents of the bill will be able to be beaten in a floor vote.

Negro Woman First Of Sex Elected To West Va. Legislature

NORTHFORK, W. Va. — (ANP) — A Negro teacher, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Drewry, last November became the first Negro and the first woman ever elected to the West Virginia state legislature.

With only 500 fewer votes than the highest person on the ballot, Mrs. Drewry ran fifth in a 14-man race to win one of five seats to the house of delegation. She garnered 17,786 votes.

As she takes over her office this year she will not be without experience in legislative activities. She has been in politics 30 years, and a member of the Northfork city council seven times.

About 30 years ago she entered politics as a precinct worker in McDowell county. Ten years ago she was appointed to the Democratic party's county executive committee. She became associate chairman of this organization. Last year she decided to run for the state legislature.

With the county committee behind her, she began her campaign last June as soon as school was out. She visited every mining camp and crossroad in the county, and visited home after home.

In the classroom, Mrs. Drewry teaches 38 children in the primary grades. At home she takes care of an eight room house.

She also has a number of civic activities, including:

Member, governing board, McDowell county chapter of the American Red Cross; vice president, Kimball chapter, NAACP.

Women Takes Post In W. Va. Legislature

Defender

NORTHFORK, W. Va.—(ANP)— A Negro teacher, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Drewry, last November became the first Negro and the first woman ever elected to the West Virginia state legislature.

Dat. 1-13-51

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1-13-51

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She also has a number of civic activities.

34c(1) 1951

Women's Advisory Committee on Women in the Services

To Serve On Advisory Committee

Miss Dorothy I. Height of New York has been appointed to serve on the newly created Women's Advisory Committee on Women in the Services. A member of the Training Services staff of the national YWCA, she is prominent in social service, civic and fraternal circles. Miss Height's term on the committee will be for one year.

Negroes Win Key Posts in Elections

(Courier Press Service)

Indicative of the increasing interest of Negroes in politics—especially in the South—and their efforts to reach higher goals in participation, was the outcome of last week's elections.

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Tidewater Virginia came up with a "first." Edward T. Banks was elected to the Charles City County Board of Supervisors defeating the white incumbent. Aroused Negroes in Knoxville, Tenn., nominated the Rev. Lorenzo Alexander, a Baptist minister, for the School Board, defeating his white opponent, With two to be elected, the Rev. Mr. Alexander will be in a field of five candidates in the run-off this Thursday.

DR. WALKER FAILS

Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance Company, banker and civic leader in Memphis, Tenn., failed in his bid for the Memphis School Board when Negro voters failed to show strong interest in the election.

Courier

Sat 11-17-51

Louisville, Ky., elected its first Negro Democrat as Alderman, W. W. Beckett, a funeral director. In Cleveland, Ohio, incumbent City Councilmen Charles V. Carr and Jean Capers retained their seats, and Atty. John W. Kellogg won the council seat relinquished by his uncle, Atty. Harold Gassaway. Cincinnati's City Councilman Theodore M. Berry seemed certain of re-election, although veteran Councilman Jesse D. Locker's return to the seat he has held for ten years was in doubt.

Pittsburgh Pa

34c(3)

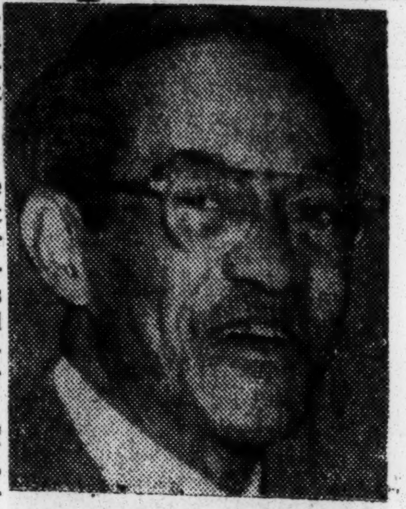
Judge Perry B. Jackson of the Cleveland Municipal Court won upopposed re-election. Hitherto predominantly Democratic Negro wards in Indianapolis went Republican and helped elect Judge Alex Clark as Mayor.

In the East, another Negro, Edward T. Bowser Sr. of East Orange, N. J., a Republican, was elected to the New Jersey Legislature. J. Roland Rhodes of Moorestown, and Mrs. James Otto Hill of East Orange were named to the New Jersey Republican State Committee. There was another "first" in Buffalo, N. Y., where Leeland N. Jones Jr., 30, a Democrat, was elected to the Common Council from a district which is 65 per cent white.

WIN IN PHILLY

Riding on the Democratic wave which swept the Republicans out of control of Philadelphia after sixty-eight years, the Rev. Marshall A. Shepard became the city's Recorder of Deeds, and the noted attorney, Raymond Pace Alexander, was elected to the City Council. Both are Democrats.

In a surprising show of strength in Springfield, Mass., Mrs. Esther N. McDowell, mother of two children and graduate of Virginia State College, was elected to the Board of Education on the Republican ticket, defeating a veteran Democratic opponent by a thumping majority. The Rev. Robert A. Moody of Hartford, Conn., a Baptist, running as an independent, became the first Negro ever elected to that city's Board of Education.



RAYMOND P. ALEXANDER
. . . Philly City Councilman

DR. MARSHALL A. SHEPARD
. . . Philly Recorder of Deeds

EDWARD T. BOWSER
. . . to New Jersey Legislature

REV. ROBERT A. MOODY
. . . Hartford school board

Race Gains In Off-Year Elections

34c(2)

As off-year election results poured in last week from scattered points over the country, armchair politicians found themselves unable to discover a clue of what will happen in 1952. In most quarters, the elections were chalked up as gains for Negroes, despite the defeat of a few prominent candidates.

Defender

Sat 11-17-51

EDWARD T. BOWSER
Beats Monte at Polls

Chicago Ill

Monte Irvin, Giant baseball star, struck out in his first swing at politics. He lost to Republican Edward T. Bowser in his race for a State assembly seat.

Rev. Marsnall Shepard, former Recorder of Deeds in Washington, D. C., won the same post in North Philadelphia's fifth district.

Meanwhile, in Memphis, Dr. J. E. Walker, first Negro candidate in a Memphis city election since the turn of the century, was defeated in his race for a position on the city school board.

Defender

Here's how candidates fared over the country:

* * *

Cleveland

Dm 11-17-51

Ralph W. Findley, insurance company district head, received the third highest vote in a field of six candidates as he was elected to the previously, all-white Cleveland school board.

NY Age

The most spirited race was between Mrs. Jean Capers, Democrat, and Republican opponent, Mrs. Vivian Parker, in the densely-populated, predominantly Negro 11th ward. Mrs. Capers retained her city council seat in the face of a hard campaign waged by Mrs. Parker, wife of one-time councilman from the ward, Republican Augustus Parker.

In the 17th ward, John W. Kellogg, independent Republican, making his first try for a public office, defeated frequent-contender Atty. Ermer T. Watson. Kellogg is the youngest Negro ever to be elected to the Cleveland city council.

John V. Carr, veteran of 12 years on the city council, bested a young lawyer, Wyatt Brownlee, to retain his seat.

* * *

Philadelphia

Raymond Pace Alexander, Democrat, won in the fifth district, North Philadelphia, council race. Dr. Irvin W. Underhall was defeated in the council race Magistrate Hannah Byrd, Republican serving out her late husband's unexpired term, lost in the race for city magistrate.

* * *

New York

In New York only two Negroes ran for public offices: Hugh Mulzac and Jacques Isler. Isler ran for Supreme Court justice and was snowed under. Mulzac, the

34c(2) 1951

General

Precedents Set in Off-Year Election

Afro American

Sat. 11-17-51 Baltimore, Md.

Philadelphia, Buffalo, Hartford and Springfield Put in 'Firsts'

Colored voters in two cities smarting over the proken promises and ill treatment of Republican machine politics, on Tuesday, got together and elected three candidates of their race to municipal posts on the Democratic ticket.

Philadelphia voters set precedents when they elected their first City Councilman in 67 years, Raymond Pace Alexander, and named Dr. Marshall Shepard, Recorder of Deeds, first of his race to such a high office. Both are Democrats.

The Recorder post pays $15,000 a year, $3,000 more than the Recorder of Deeds for District of Columbia, a job from which the Rev. Mr. Shepard resigned to run in Philly.

Also sure of election in Philadelphia by the margin of 30 votes is Dr. Irvin W. Underhill, candidate for Councilman-at-Large on the GOP ticket.

Buffalo citizens set a precedent when they elected Leeland N. Jones Jr., 30, to the City Council on the Democratic ticket, first in 120 years.

However, up in New Jersey, Edward T. Bowser Sr., was elected to the General Assembly on the Republican ticket from Essex County, defeating Monte Irvin who polled 67,872 votes.

While he received 36,589 votes in Newark, Irvin, baseball player polled only 129 votes in his own district, the First, in Orange. He ran third among 12 other Democratic candidates for the Assembly.

Bowser polled 107,569 votes. He received 24,409 votes in Newark, nearly all of which were from the Third Ward. In Irvin's district, however, he collected only 186 votes. Bowser, an architect and churchman, is the past grand master of Prince Hall Masons.

Mayor Pledged Square Deal

In Philadelphia the Democrats polled over 100,000 votes over the GOP, and ended a 67-year reign of the Republicans. Swept into office as mayor was Joseph S. Clark Jr., who two weeks ago captured the imagination of colored voters by promising "a square deal for all."

Richard Dillworth was elected district attorney. Dr. Shepard immediately after his victory declared:

"I consider this a mandate to the victorious candidates to put into effect reforms that the people of Philadelphia have needed so long and they so richly deserve.

"I pledge my sincere cooperation to the new Mayor and all his aides, to this end."

The Rev. Mr. Shephard is the first colored candidate ever nominated by any major political party to run for such an office in Philadelphia. He resigned as Recorder of Deeds in Washington.

Clark's Statement

Clark, who will go into office on Jan. 1, 1952, called the Democratic sweep a victory for Philadelphia and for all decent people.

Two weeks ago, he told the AFRO: "When I am elected Mayor, I intend to be in fact and in truth the Mayor of all the people of Philadelphia.

"I will invoke the authority given the Mayor of Philadelphia under the new charter to put an end to racial and religious discriminaton in every department, service and facility under the city government.

"I am determined that no citizen of this city shall be put to a disadvantage because of race, creed or color."

At the same time a similar statement was issued by his running-mate, Dilworth.

Defeated in the Philadelphia voting was Mrs. Hannah E. Byrd, GOP candidate for magistrate, who sought to retain the seat to which she had been appointed in 1950 to succeed her late husband, William A. Byrd Jr.

Youngest Councilman

Jones, besides being almost the youngest City Councilman elected in Buffalo's history is also perhaps the first student elected. He is a graduate of the University of Buffalo and presently is attending the university's law school.

He shattered another precedent early in the year when he was elected to the Board of Trustees of the University of Buffalo.

In his City Council job, he will represent Ellicott Council District where over 65 per cent of the residents are white. He defeated Sherman Walker, a Republican and for 14 years county supervisor, Fifth Ward.

11-17-51

Jones defeated Walker for supervisor in 1949. Jones polled 7,528 votes and Walker, 2,079.

King Peterson, 34, running mate of Jones defeated Frank Mariweather, Republican for Fifth Ward supervisor. Peterson is an International Trustee, UAW, CIO.

Moody Elected in Conn.

For the first time since the city was incorporated in 1784, a colored candidate, the Rev. Robert A. Moody, was successful in the bid for a Board of Education seat in Hartford, Conn.

The Rev. Mr. Moody received 7,920 votes and ran third in a field of five successful candidates. He campaigned as an independent candidate in the non - partisan election.

REV. ROBERT A. MOODY

The Rev. Mr. Moody is pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church. He is married and has one daughter and one grandchild. His campaign manager was a fellow member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity Boce Barlow, attorney.

An honor graduate of Lincoln University, where he taught Latin for three years, the Rev. Mr. Moody holds a master's degree in theology from Hartford Seminary Foundation. He has been pastoring in Hartford for 22 years and is active in civic groups.

He is also a World War I veteran, founder and past president of the Hartford Citizens' Council, secretary of the Mayor's Interracial Committee, member of the Board of Managers, Connecticut State Convention.

Banks Elected in New Haven

In New Haven, Conn., Edward D. Banks, 29, Democrat, who was running for public office for the first time, defeated his Republican opponent, Clifton C. Jones, 42, for 19th Ward alderman by a plurality of 192 votes.

Returns for the 19th Ward were Banks, 1,061; Jones, 869. Banks, graduate of Fisk University, is director of the Metropolitan Funeral Service at 210 Goffe St., New Haven.

Mrs. McDowell Wins

In Springfield, Mass., Mrs. Esther N. McDowell, native of Virginia, became the first woman of her race ever to be elected to public office in the city. She defeated her white opponent by 6,874 votes for a post on the school committee.

A graduate of Virginia State College, she has been in Springfield since 1946.

Rev. Alexander Sure

The Rev. L. A Alexander, one of the four colored candidates in the city primary election, was believed nominated to the city school board in Knoxville, Tenn.

Complete but unofficial tabulations gave the minister a 27-vote margin over Sam Rose, insurance firm executive, and the Rev. Mr. Alexander was awaiting certification by the election committee.

Louisville Gets Alderman

W. W. Beckett, 40-year-old funeral director, became the first colored Democrat elected to office in a city-wide race. His election to the Board of Aldermen assured an all-Democratic board, and marked the second time a colored man had been elected in a city-wide election.

This was his second attempt at being elected to the Board of Aldermen. He was unsuccessful in 1945.

Va. Town Names Banks

In Providence Forge, Va., Charles County voters elected Edward T. Banks to the Board of Supervisors.

In New Kent County, Va., William J. Brown lost his race for the supervisorship by only five votes.

Atlantic City Coroner

The Rev. John H. Hester, was one of two Republicans reelected as coroners for Atlantic County. He is rounding out his third year as coroner.

A native of Philadelphia, the Rev. Mr. Hester is pastor of Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church, Pleasantville, Pa. Leon Leopardi, his running mate, also won.

Also reelected in Atlantic City was Dr. Jacques Batey as county Freeholder on the GOP ticket.

5 Win in Cleveland

Five persons were victorious in the Cleveland, Ohio elections. Judge Perry B. Jackson was unopposed for reelection to the Municipal Court Bench.

Mrs. Jean Capers was reelected to the City Council from the 11th Ward on the Democratic ticket, defeating Mrs. Vivian Parker. Ill during most of the primary and general election, Mrs. Capers had been unable to make a campaign speech.

Ralph W. Findley was elected to the school board and John W. Kellogg to the City Council from the 18th Ward, on the Democratic ticket defeating Ermer L. Watson.

Charles V. Carr, city council; returned to the City Council from the 17th ward, defeating Wyatt Brownlee. Tony Wright Sr., Republican, lost a bid for the council from the 12th ward to his Democratic opponent, Herman Finkle, now in his eighteenth term.

Also reelected in Cincinnati, Ohio were two city councilmen, Theodore Berry, Charterite candidate, and Jesse Locker, Republican.

Here Are Election Results at a Glance

Afro American

Philadelphia — Raymond Pace Alexander, city council; Rev. Marshall Shepard, Recorder of Deeds; Dr. Irvin W. Underhill, councilman-at-large

Buffalo, N.Y.—Leeland N. Jones Jr., city council; King Peterson, Fifth Ward Supervisor

Hartford, Conn.—The Rev. Robert A. Moody, school board

New Haven, Conn.—Edward D. Banks, alderman 11-17-51

Springfield, Mass.—Mrs. Esther N. McDowell, school board

Springfield, Mass.—Mrs. Esther N. McDowell, school board

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Rev. L A. Alexander, school board

Louisville, Ky.—W. W. Beckett, alderman

Providence Forge, Va.—Edward T. Banks, board of supervisors

Atlantic City, N.J.—The Rev. John H. Hester, coroner; Dr. Jacques Batey, county Freeholder.

Cleveland, Ohio — Mrs. Jean Capers, city council; Ralph W. Findley, school board; John W. Kellogg, city council; Charles V. Carr, city council. Perry B. Jackson, Municipal court judge

Cincinnati, Ohio—Jesse Locker, city council; Theodore Berry, city council

Afro-American Det. 11

LEELAND N. JONES Jr.
Elected to the Buffalo, N.Y. City Council on the Democratic ticket. The 30-year-old law student is first Buffalo councilman in 120 years. 34 E (2)

RAYMOND P. ALEXANDER
Prominent Philadelphia lawyer, who was elected to the Philadelphia city council, first in 67 years. He's a Democrat.

EDWARD D. BANKS
Democrat, elected 19th Ward alderman in New Haven. Conn.

34c(2) 1951

New Jersey

34c(2)

Mi

Afro-American

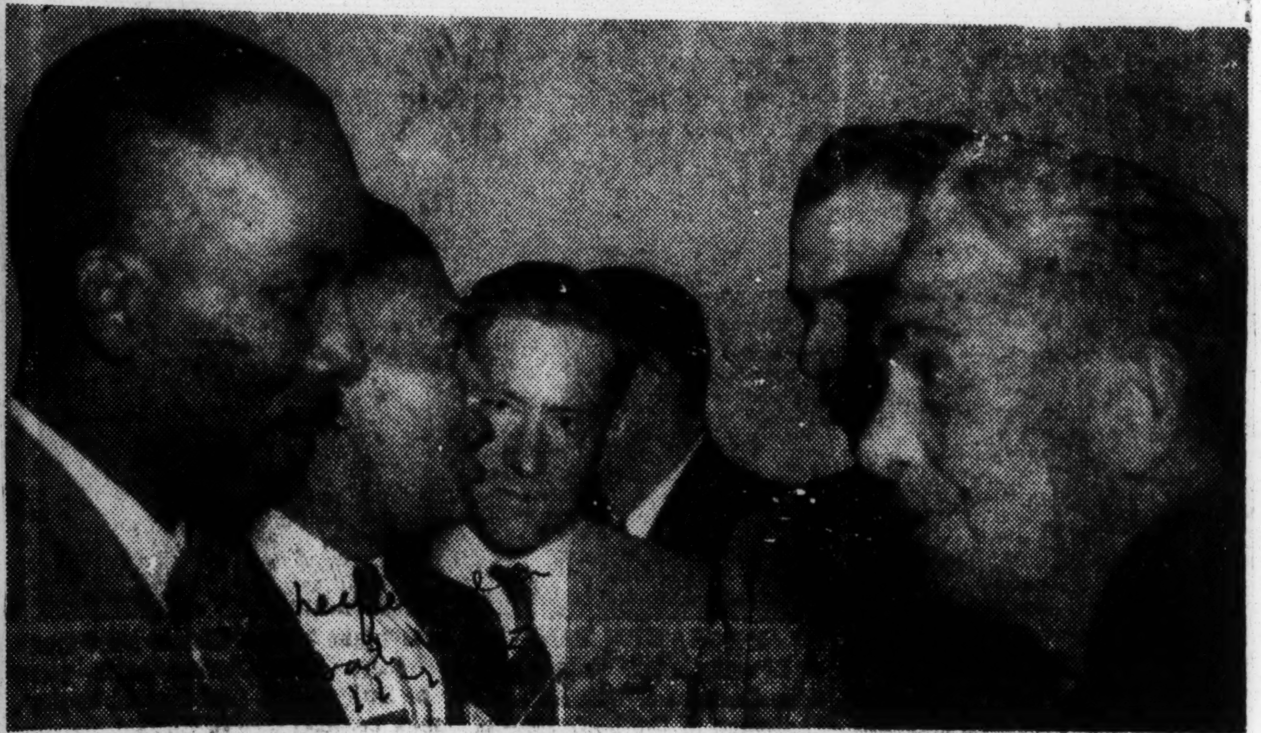
Nat. 11-17-51

[illegible]

Edward T. Bowser Sr., who was elected last week to the New Jersey Assembly on the Republican ticket from Essex County, is shown here with his family. The Bowser family, left to right, includes: Seated— Mrs. Carmen Willette Bowser, wife of Edward T. Bowser Jr.; Mrs. Annie Bowser, mother of Mr. Bowser Sr.; Mrs. Louise Bowser, the Assemblyman's wife; Kathryn Bowser, Edward T. Jr.'s daughter; Standing—The four Bowser sons, Hamilton, Edward T. Jr., Lucius and Robert Bowser. They live at 35 Oak St., East Orange, N.J.

34c(2) 1951 North Carolina

First Two Negroes Attend Meeting Of North Carolina City Officials



NEGRO MEMBERS OF CITY governing boards made history last week as the first of their race to attend the 42nd annual session of the North Carolina League of Municipalities in Winston-Salem. Left to right, they are: Rev. William R. Crawford, Winston-Salem alderman; Dr. William M. Hampton, Greensboro councilman; J. N. Powell, Canton alderman; Oka Hester, Greensboro director of recreation and H. C. Wilson, Greensboro attorney. Not shown is Dr. W. P. Devane, Fayetteville councilman.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C. — (ANP) — History was made here last week when for the first time in its 42-year-history two Negro members of city governing boards attended sessions of the North Carolina League of Municipalities.

They were the Rev. William R. Crawford, Winston-Salem alderman, and Dr. William M. Hampton, Greensboro councilman. Both are serving their first terms.

Rev. Crawford was elected June 5, and Dr. Hampton May 8.

The youthful physician who received many votes from white areas, is the only member of the Greensboro body who has not previously held office.

Dr. Hampton said the exchante

Dr. Hampton said the exchange city officials at the League meeting had been helpful.

Since he is the only physician on the council most problems of health, coming from either a white or Negro citizen, were referred to him.

First Negro To N. C. League Of Municipalities

Birmingham Ala

World

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11-13-51

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Since he is the only physician on the council most problems of health, coming from either a Negro or white citizen, were referred to him.

'Anti-Subversive Bills Defeated in Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The Tennessee State Legislature has just adjournd after overwhemingly rejecting two so-called "anti-subversive" bills, following widespread pubic protest against their enactment. The vote to reject was 20-9 and 23-6 respectively. A third such bill was never introduced.

When these bills were introduced into the legislature on Feb. 22, they had the signed endorsements of the majority of the members of both houses. However, following further study of the bills at the urging of individuals and groups from their constituencies, they came to realize the repressive nature of these bills and hastend to withdraw their signatures and their support.

34d 1951

Dr. Charlotte H. Brown

'I'm No Red,' Dr. Charlotte Brown Gives Her Views on Communism

Afro American

By DR. CHARLOTTE H. BROWN
as told to
DOUGLASS HALL

I am not a Communist!

I have never belonged knowingly to any Communist Organization.

I cannot find fault with communism because I do not know enough about it to find fault with it yet I think that I am a pretty well read person.

Jet
4/27/51

I positively will not be used as a tool to break down in America the gift of freedom to the people as a whole, although they have denied to me and those of my kind much of the opportunity for development, for expression and for participation.

I still believe in what I know! From what has happened in my community and surroundings, more and more the Caucasian group will be bound to recognize the ability of the colored American, without being forced, except for our acts of continually knocking at the doors of freedom.

34d

A man will be a man in America. He may be as black as night but, somehow, through God, since I do believe in a God this thing is going to work out for the benefit of all people.

Americanism Will Do the Job

Americanism at its best, can solve the problem of race. I can see no reason why we have got to change our way of life in order to get the benefit of the freedom for which our fathers poured out their lives, side by side with white men, for such a day as this.

"In view of the recent comment of your belonging to organizations of questionable political faith, do you now investigate the organizations who invite you to speak or dine with them or otherwise participate in their activities?"

Unfortunately, I have not made investigations. My desk is filled with invitations to speak. Every day there is some kind of petition for me to sign for peace.

Signs Any Peace Petitions

And I am so anxious that we shall do something so that the youth of my race, as well as the youth of the white race, who have not had half a chance, shall not be shot down and killed without a chance to live that **I sign almost every peace statement that comes in.**

I look over the names and always find there people who stand for the highest ideals in American life. If I have signed anything that shows that I was sympathic with communism, I have not known it.

I really believe that the American way of life, when it is practiced, is good—better than anything that I have ever known! Yet I can understand why the colored American would go to something else that promises more freedom than the American white man may as a whole be willing to give him.

White Citizens to Blame

Until the white people of America arouse themselves to the extent that they are going to get rid of the demagogues in some of the States that oppress our people and make them feel that they have no more rights than animals, our people are going to believe in any kind of "ism."

I mean colored people who have not been trained and have not had an opportunity to see the light from the angle from which I have seen it.

I was rather astounded two or three weeks ago when some man said in a congressional committee that I was considered one of the key women of the Communist group in North Carolina.

Unknowingly, I had been parcipating in organization work. I have spoken to the American Soviet group. I have been associated with them in what I thought would bring about a clearer understanding of policies in relation to the friendships that were being developed between Russia and America.

[illegible]

Never once in my life have I felt that any government was more perfect than our own. I have believed in the American way of life as a whole, but I have not been satisfied with America's treatment of its colored citizens. And I've always been outspoken about it.

Some Things to Be Grateful for

I have some things to be particularly grateful for because I grew up in an evnironment where colored people were not mistreated. I have had every opportunity for training and association with the finest of minds regardless of color.

I met the prejudice of the South with the feeling that, perhaps, as Southerners learned more about education, as they saw in colored womanhood or manhood elements of refinement, they would be drawn to believe in the capability and the possibility of the development of colored people.

The colored man was helped in some ways in the days of slavery, I will admit, as they were used in the homes, as they were used around the places; in a word they learned the trades.

Great Inventions Stolen

Great inventions, credit for which have been given the Caucasian in our Southland were really the products of the brain of colored men who with almost nothing to work with, contrived in tin and wood that they found around, made machinery, duplicates of which in steel and in iron have made much of the wealth of the nation.

My grandfather, for instance, made one of the first cane mills in North Carolina, I am told and I've known of other instances in blacksmith shop where colored worker have simply hit on the thing without any scientific learning or prior planning.

I do not deney that I have felt a lot of prejudice. I do not deny that there have been times when, if I were a weaker person, I might have been won over by any organization that would appear to be able to destroy much of the prejudice that has made me suffer inconviences.

Spiritually speaking, I think that many a white man has been led to believe in the providence of Almighty God because of the unshaken faith in the colored man that God is working out his salvation, regardless of the things that come.

But never once have I doubted that the American people would not some day awake to their sense of duty and obligation to colored Americans and give them the same chance that they were willing to give people of any other race or group.

Associates Conditioned Her

I doubt very seriously if I had not grown up in Massachusetts and associated with fine white people who gave me every opportunity to advance, and if I did not even have now around me fine Southern white people who are not tied to every Southern custom, but would like to see a woman like me free to move where I wanted to move and do the things that I want to do, I might be persuaded to believe that another type of government might give it to me.

But the Southern white people with whom I have associated have shown me, to a large measure, that they can appreciate talent and ability and have helped me to build for my people an educational institution from which they do not expect to get their servants

They know that these colored students are going on to higher education and may live in communities where they will have every opportunity to participate in everything that is done.

I very definitely say that I do not think that communism is the way out for my people.

Dr. Brown Talks . . .

'I am not a communist!'

'I sign almost every peace statement that comes in.'

'Americanism can solve the problem of race.'

'I do not deny I have felt a lot of prejudice.'

FIELD, BAIL TRUSTEE FOR MISSING REDS IS ORDERED JAILED

Times

Wealthy 'Angel' of Communist Causes Politely Defies U. S. Court's Demands for Data

Times 7-6-51

HIS 90-DAY TERM DELAYED

New York

Gets Till Today to Seek Stay—Can Purge Himself by Listing Donors to Bond Fund

By RUSSELL PORTER

Frederick Vanderbilt Field was sentenced to ninety days in jail yesterday for contempt of court. He then was paroled in custody of counsel until 11:30 A. M. today pending efforts to get a stay of execution on appeal.

Yesterday, as on Tuesday, Mr. Field repeatedly refused, despite directions from the court, to name "lend-lease" contributors of $879,000 to a bonding fund. It was from this fund that $80,000 in bonds were posted for four Communist party leaders who on Monday jumped their bail. He refused to answer a series of twelve questions or produce the books of the fund.

Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan held that Mr. Field's plea of self-incrimination was "not made in good faith," but was a mere "subterfuge" with "no legal basis." He also said Mr. Field's refusal constituted interference with the administration of justice in the search for the fugitives.

Field Known as 'Red Angel'

A descendant of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, the railroad builder, Mr. Field is known as a millionaire "angel" of Communist causes. He is 46 years old. Last year he refused to tell a Senate investigating committee whether he ever had been a Communist. He was cited for contempt in refusing to answer questions about his associations in the Institute of Pacific Relations and the magazine Amerasia, but was acquitted by a Federal judge in Washington who held Mr. Field had ample reason to fear incrimination in answering questions asked in that case.

Mr. Field is secretary and a trustee of the bail fund of an organization that calls itself the Civil Rights Congress, which is listed by the Attorney General as a Communist subversive organization. This fund put up $181,000 in bail for the seventeen Communist leaders arrested on June 20 on the charge of criminal conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence.

In 1949 the same fund posted $260,000 in bail for the country's eleven top Communists, who have since been convicted of the same charge. Their conviction was upheld recently by the Supreme Court, and the eleven were ordered to surrender Monday to serve their three to five year jail sentences.

Hoover Asks Aid in Search

Seven did so, but four jumped their bail of $20,000 each, which was forfeited Tuesday. These four are Gus Hall, the party's national secretary; Henry Winston, national organization secretary; Robert Thompson, New York state chairman, and Gilbert Green, Illinois chairman.

They are among eight Communist leaders now fugitives from justice. The four others were indicted June 20 with the seventeen arrested on that date.

In Washington J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, urged all citizens and law enforcement agencies yesterday to aid the search for the missing eight.

The disappearance of the four on Monday led Judge Ryan to open an inquiry into whether their bondsmen had any knowledge of their whereabouts or in any way had aided or abetted their escape. Called to the bench and sworn in as a witness Tuesday, Mr. Field denied he had had anything to do with the disappearance. This, Judge Ryan pointed out yesterday, destroyed his claim to constitutional immunity from self-incrimination. The court held the information asked of Mr. Field would not incriminate him.

Judge Ryan time and again warned that he was about to adjudge Mr. Field in contempt, if the latter persisted in refusing to answer despite the court's explicit direction. The judge allowed him to consult with counsel several times, and several times told him he had no legal basis for the claim of privilege he was making.

Mr. Field made a special point of explaining to the judge that he did not claim that answers "would" incriminate but that they "might tend" to incriminate him. He refused some answers on the ground that the questions involved "borderline" matters that could draw him into "the area" of self-incrimination.

Throughout the long, exhaustive examination, the judge and the witness both maintained their self-possession, speaking courteous words in low voices, without gestures. Usually, when Mr. Field refused to answer, he said he did so "respectfully," and almost always he addressed the court as "Your Honor" in a tone of respect. This was in great contrast to the behavior of the Communist leaders and their lawyers at the nine-month trial in 1949.

After Judge Ryan finally had held Mr. Field in contempt late yesterday afternoon, he allowed counsel to make legal arguments in Mr. Field's behalf. Victor Rabinowitz, attorney for Mr. Field, and Mrs. Mary Kaufman, for the bail fund, argued that Judge Ryan had no jurisdiction and that Mr. Field was within his rights in claiming the protection of the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination.

Woman Lawyer Argues

When Mrs. Kaufman insisted the proceedings were "an abuse of judicial inquisition," Judge Ryan asked:

"Would you hold that after bail has been forfeited the court has no power to subpoena the bondsmen for the purpose of determining where the fugitives might be?"

Mrs. Kaufman replied that the grand jury might have the power to investigate under the circumstances, but not the district court.

"Here you have four men convicted two years ago and allowed the extraordinary privilege of bail pending appeal," Judge Ryan commented. "When they are required to serve their sentences they are not here, and their bondsmen stand between them and the process of the court.

"I cannot understand this situation. Here is an intelligent man [Field]—apparently a well-read man if not intelligent—yet he testifies he acted as trustee for the bail fund but refuses to disclose what individuals he acted for as trustee.

"This is a very grave situation. If the court hasn't the power to go into it, the court might as well close up and go out of business."

Mrs. Kaufman then contended that the questions asked of Mr. Field were irrelevant. To this, Judge Ryan replied:

"Suppose that one of these thousand mythical individuals he said were contributors had contributed $500,000 or $100,000 to the fund, don't you think it highly possible he might know something about the wehreabouts of these men?"

Mrs. Kaufman did not answer.

Judge Ryan also pointed out that the higher courts had held that trustees for other people's property, acting in their representative capacity, are not entitled to personal privilege against self-incrimination.

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol argued that the court had full power to act. He urged Judge Ryan to impose a "suitable penalty" to maintain "the dignity of the court" and make it plain that the court could not be "flaunted and toyed with."

When he imposed sentence, Judge Ryan said Mr. Field could purge himself at any time by answering the questions.

The Questions Involved

The questions Mr. Field refused to answer included:

Who lent the bail fund of $762,219 in cash listed in its financial statement as of Dec. 31, 1950?

Who lent it $177,100 in United States Government bonds listed in the same report?

Did the $117,100 come from one individual, or many?

What was the largest loan made to the fund?

Was any record of lenders kept?

Where does the fund keep its record of "certificates of deposit" given as receipts to contributors?

Was this record kept in a "loosely bound" book or one bound together?

When did he last see this record?

Who besides himself has access to the records?

Who fills in the certificates of deposit when they are given to depositors (lenders) as receipts?

Did Miss Muriel Patterson, the fund's bookkeeper, keep the record of certificates of deposit?

Was the fugitive Winston one of the contributors (lenders) to the fund?

Times

Mr. Field also refused to obey the direction of the court to produce the fund's check book, receipt book, the certificates of deposit and the list of names of the contributors. He did produce, as directed, the 1950 financial report and the minute book of fund meetings, a "loosely bound" record kept in a black loose-leaf notebook.

7-6-51

The witness said the names of the particular contributors to the $80,000 bail that was forfeited were "not ascertainable." This, he said, was because the bonds to cover this bail were bought with money from a "common fund," made up of subscriptions from "thousands" of contributors generally. It was then that Judge Ryan asked him to produce the complete list of contributors, and he refused to do so.

Green, Another Trustee, Heard

Abner Green, another trustee of the bail fund, also testified yesterday. He changed testimony he had given on Tuesday, when he refused to tell the names of the contributors on the ground of self-incrimination. Yesterday he said he did not know who they were.

Judge Ryan then drew from him statements that, although he knew

Labels Student Club, Professor Red Members

Afro-American Dat 7-14-51

WASHINGTON

Howard University was among the universities in the Greater Washington area on the campuses of which the Communist party organized student groups, according to a woman who acted as an FBI undercover agent.

Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, now a Chesterbrook, Va., housewife, told the House Un-American Activities Committee that the Student's lub was one of 20 clubs organized by the Communists.

"The students principally came from Howard and George Washington," said Mrs. Markward, who left a Washington beauty shop job to join the party for the FBI in 1943 and retained her membership until late 1949, becoming the local party treasurer.

'Quite A Large Number'

She testified that there was "quite a large number of members (Students' Club) on the Howard University campus."

She identified a Howard professor, Eugene Holmes, as a one-time Red. She said he quit the party when he had reason to believe his membership had been exposed and he feared he might lose his job. This was in late 1943 or early 1944.

The witness indicated that she had met Dr. Holmes and his wife, Margaret, at meetings of the City Executive Committee of the Communist party. Mrs. Holmes was described as a beautician.

A Gesture of Harmony

Mrs. Markward also identified a "Tom Williston" as one of a group of persons who were members of the Communist Political Association in Washington between June, 1944, and October, 1945. The Communist party became the Communist Political Association in 1944, as a wartime gesture of harmony on the part of Earl Browder, party chairman.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Thomas A. Williston was subpenaoed to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee during hearings on Communist infiltration into the AFL Building Laborers' Local No. 74, but was not called to testify. At that time he denied he had any affiliations with the Communist party.)

As for the Reds' effort at organizing cells among the labor groups here, Mrs. Markward said:

Remarkable Advance

"In the laborers' field, however, under the leadership of Henry Thomas and other veterans, a rather remarkable advance was made and Henry Thomas was able to gain the presidency of the Union and maintain the leadership and control of the union over a period of time."

(Henry Thomas, who made a clean breast of his Communist activities before the House Un-American Activities Committee, recently was re-elected head of the AFL Building Laborers' Local No. 74. He has quit the Communist party.)

Communist activity among the food workers—No. 2 target—was not very successful, the witness declared. The Reds could not obtain an active corps to carry out party policy there, she said.

Among others Mrs. Markward mentioned in her testimony were Frank Brown, who Mrs. Markward described as a colored laundry worker and chairman of the Northeast (Communist) Club in 1943. "He has since dropped his membership in the Communist party";

Liaison Man

Robert Paul was identified by the House Un-American Activities Committee last December as a Communist liaison man with the AFL Building Laborers' Union Local No. 74 here. He refused to say then whether he was or was not a member of the Communist party.

Mrs. Markward said Paul attended city-wide meetings of the Communist party. He is a former Howard University student;

Griffin Richardson, Mrs. Markward identified him as a member of Industrial Club 2. She said she believed he was in the CIO Redcaps Union in Washington, and

Marie Richardson who Mrs. Markward said was a member of the Civil Rights Club and "also active in the National Negro Congress and Civil Rights Congress."

REDS RETURN TO JAIL WITH A SMILE

Times 7-18-51

Claudia Jones, left, and Betty Gannett in a prison van on their way to the Women's House of Detention yesterday. Associated Press

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LACK OF BAIL JAILS 11 REDS; 3 GET BOND

Rulings of Appeals Judges Put Field in Prison Again, Keep Hammett, Hunton There

By RUSSELL PORTER

Eleven Communist leaders spent last night behind bars on their third trip to prison in four weeks, and Frederick Vanderbilt Field, millionaire bondsman of Communists, was jailed for the second time this month. Dashiell Hammett, mystery-story writer, and W. Alphaeus Hunton, other bondsmen, were kept in prison.

These developments followed action by judges of the United States Court of Appeals, refusing to interfere with the revocation of the Communist leaders' bail, and revoking bail previously granted to Field, Hammett and Hunton.

Substitute bail was accepted for three of the leaders, and rejected for one. These three were then set free pending trial. Substitute bail had previously been accepted for three others, who are at liberty.

Twenty-one Communist leaders were indicted June 20 on charges of criminal conspiracy to teach and advocate overthrow of the Government by force and violence. Seventeen were arrested and held in $186,000 bail, but four escaped.

The seventeen were held in jail when United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol objected to bail offered by an organization calling itself the Civil Rights Congress, which is listed by the Attorney General as a Communist front.

On June 27 the Court of Appeals ordered the prosecutor to accept this bail, and he did so, freeing all seventeen. But on July 2, when eleven top Communists convicted in 1949 for the same conspiracy, and frede in $200,000 bail had been ordered to surrender to start serving their sentences, four jumped their $80,000 bail. This bail also had been furnished by the Civil Rights Congress. So had $23,500 bail forfeited in 1949 by Gerhart Eisler, German Communist, when he jumped bail here.

On July 3 Mr. Saypol renewed his efforts to bar all Civil Rights Congress bail. Hammett and Hunton were senetnced to six months each and Field to ninety days in jail for criminal contempt of court. As trustees of the Civil Rights Congress bail fund, they had refused to answer questions of Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan to help locate the fugitives. All three had refused on the ground of self-incrimination.

Field was released in temporary $10,000 cash bail supplied by himself on order of Judge Thomas W. Swan of the Court of Appeals. Judge Learned Hand ordered Hammett and Hunton freed in temporay bail of $10,000 each, but bail they offered was rejected when they refused to tell its source.

Last week, in an interim order, Judge Ryan disqualified the Civil Rights Congress from acting as bondsman and revoked the bail of the Communist leaders. Then they went to jail a second time, but were released by Judge Hand's order pending issuance of Judge Ryan's final order. This he issued Monday, repeating his original order.

Stay of Execution Refused

Yesterday Judge Swan denied a stay of execution pending appeal from Judge Ryan's order. He also denied Field's application for bail pending appeal, and revoked his own previous order allowing temporary bail.

Judge Swan ruled that Field's misunderstanding of the nature of bail in a criminal proceeding." He explained that a prisoner released on bail is given into the custody of his bondsman, who is under obligation to deliver him in court if he can. Mere forfeiture of the bail, he added, does not discharge this duty, and the bondsman must help arrest the fugitive.

Accordingly, he held, the bondsman "can have no constitutional privilege to conceal from the court all that he knows of the whereabouts" of the fugitive.

"The claim of privilege against self-discrimination," Judge Swan held, "has no application to the contemnor's refusal to produce books held by him in a representative capacity."

When Judge Swan handed down his opinion, Field was at his country home near Winsted, Conn. He arrived unshaved in the Federal Court House about 7:30 o'clock last night. Handcuffed, he was taken immediately to the Federal House of Detention.

Judge Hand, in revoking his previous order for the release of Hammett and Hunton, concurred in Judge Swan's opinion.

The Communist leaders who failed to post substitute bail were remanded back to prison by Judge Alexander Holtzoff yesterday noon, at the end of a deadline fixed Monday by Judge Ryan.

Bail for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Judge Holtzoff accepted $10,000 cash bail for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a member of the Communist party's national committee, tendered by Miss Grace Hutchins of 85 Bedford Street.

Miss Htuchins testified that the money was inherited by her from her father, and promised to produce Miss Flynn whenever required to do so. Overruling defense objections to the questioning of Miss Hutchins, Judge Holtzoff ruled that acceptance of cash bail without further surety was not mandatory but was discretionary with the court.

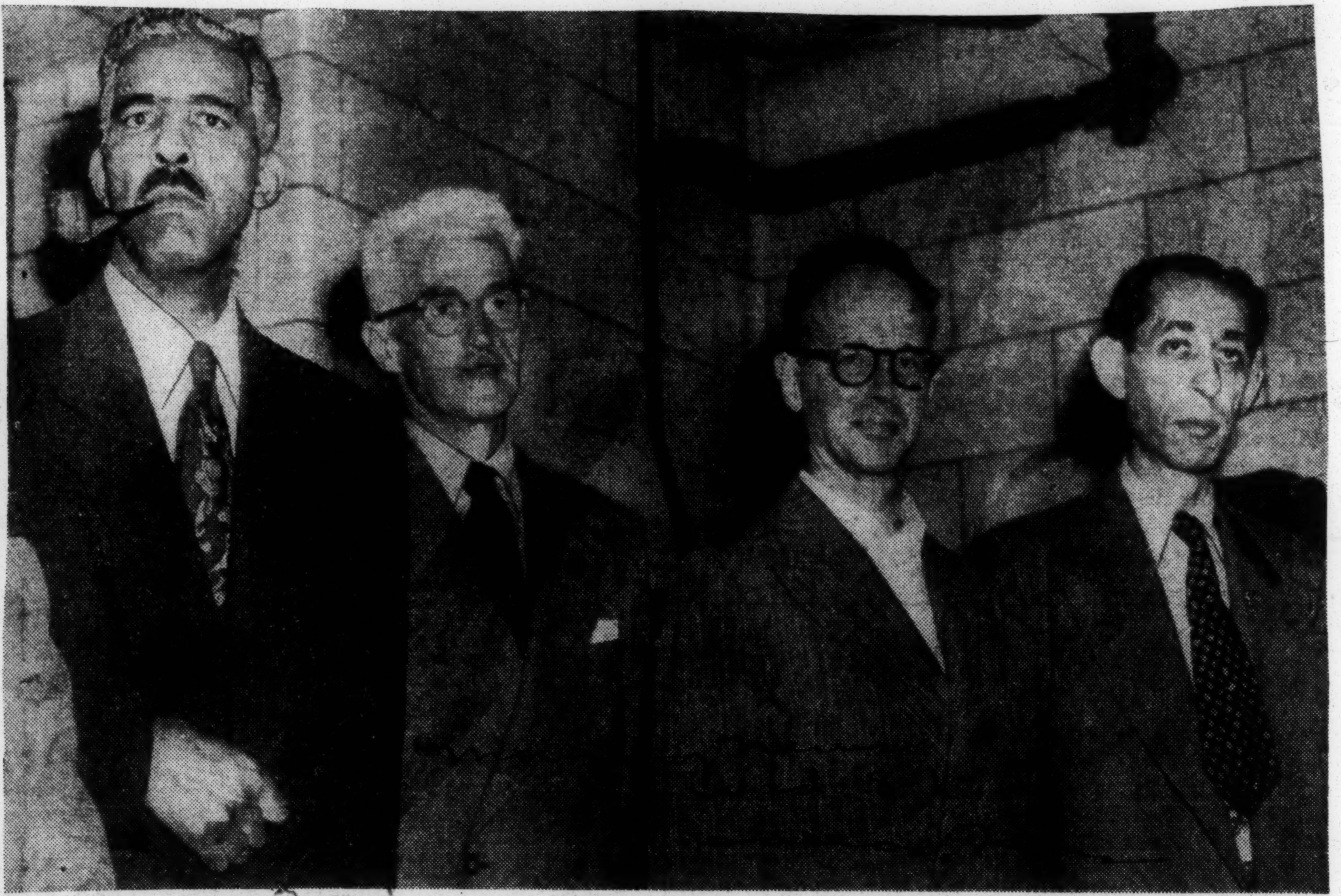
Miss Hutchins has been a Communist party candidate for several offices in New York.

United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald accepted $10,000 cash bail for Pettis Perry, an alternate member of the national committee, tendered by Mrs. Lydia Gibson Minor of Croton-on-Hudson.

She said she got the money as a bank loan on securities she had inherited, and denied any of it came directly or indirectly from the Civil Rights Congress. If Perry should abscond, she promised, she would help find him.

Mrs. Minor is the wife of Robert Minor, cartoonist, former Communist candidate for Mayor of New York.

Commissioner McDonald also accepted $5,000 cash bail for Jacob Mindel, 69-year-old member of the party's National Education Department, tendered by his wife, Rebecca. She said she and her sister had cashed Government savings bonds to raise the monev.



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—Associated Press Wirephoto.

TROUBLES MULTIPLY FOR BAIL BOND GROUP

Courts and probing questions piled additional trouble on this quartet Monday. Leaving federal court in New York are, left to right, W. Alphaes Hunton, Dashiel Hammett, Frederick Vanderbilt Field and Abner Green —all trustees of the Civil Rights Congress bail fund which courts have rejected as bail for accused Communists. Field and Green were sentenced to six months each for contempt of a federal grand jury. Both now are serving contempt terms. Hunton and Hammett were questioned by the New York State Banking Department to determine if the bail fund violated banking laws. They also are serving terms.

Leaders Petition Truman In William Hunton Case

Daily Worker

NEW YORK, N. W.— Recalling the Negro's historic struggle against "informers," fifty-four Negro leaders from 22 states have petitioned President Truman and Attorney General McGrath "to pardon Dr. William Alphaeus Hunton, who is now ~~serving sentence for con~~tempt of court" because he refused "to act as 'informer' " it was announced this week by Paul Robeson, Chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

11-10-51

Dr. Hunton, Executive Secretary of the Council on African Affairs and former teacher at Howard University, was cited for contempt of court last summer when he refusel to name contributors to the Civil Rights Congress Bail Fund, of which he is a trustee. He was denied bail pending appeal, and is now serving a six-month sentence in the Federal Prison at Petersburg, Virginia. Also imprisoned, in Kentucky and Connecticut, are the three Bail Fund Trustees, Frederick V. Field, Abner Green, and Dashiell Hammett.

The petition submitted to the President and the Attorney General compares Dr. Hunton's "refusal to act as 'informer'" with similar stands by two leaders of Negro slave revolts, Gabriel in Virginia and Denmark Vesey in South Carolina, and with Frederick Douglass' refusal to betray John Brown's plans to raid Harper's Ferry.

The petition states: "Dr. Hunton could easily have avoided imprisonment—and he could readily win release from jail today—by the simple expedient of betraying the confidence of contributors to the Bail Fund of which he is a trustee. We can but honor him for proving worthy of nis trust."

It concludes: "This man does not belong in jail. The reality of justice, which is not always consonant with technicalities, calls for his release. We request his immediate pardon."

SAY SHE TOLD 'LITTLE WHITE LIE':

Ex-Howard U. Student Held On Red Charge

Afro-American Sat. 12-8-51 Baltimore, Md.

34d

WASHINGTON

Accused of telling a "little white lie" by saying she was not a member of the Communist party when she applied for Federal jobs in 1948 and 1949, Mrs. Marie L. Richardson, 31, ex-Howard University student and employee, has been indicted by a Federal grand jury.

Mrs. Richardson, known in some circles as Marie Richardson Harris, who lives in the 1600 block Florida Ave., NW, now in NYC, had been active in the Communist party for some 10 years, according to William Hitz, government prosecutor.

P. 8

According to Mr. Hitz, the indictment against Mrs. Richardson is the first of its kind in the District. Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markwood, who worked here for several months as an FBI undercover agent in the drive to feret out Reds in Government jobs, put the finger on Mrs. Richardson.

Cardozo High Graduate

According to the prosecutor, who obtained the indictment in District Court, records reveal that Mrs. Richardson is a native Washingtonian, graduate of Cardozo High School, attended Howard University and Terrell Law School and was for two years employed in the dean's office at Howard.

The indictment charges that she swore falsely when she obtained a job in the Library of Congress, saying she had never been a Communist when employed in 1948. After three months, she left, returning in May, 1949, when she again was employed in the library.

"Red Party Official"

Hitz added that Mrs. Richardson has held several "official positions" in the local party and was for several years a member of the National Negro Congress, an organization that has been labeled subversive by the U. S. Attorney General.

Mrs. Richardson, who was employed at the Naval Gun Factory from 1940 to 1942, has also been associated with the American Youth Congress, the American Peace Mobliization and Americans for Democratic Action, according to Mr. Hitz.

Possible penalty for conviction on the charge is a $10,000 fine and five years in prison.

34d 1951

Communists

7 CONVICTED REDS ARE TAKEN TO JAIL; 4 FAIL TO APPEAR

Dennis

Fugitives Have Until Today to Surrender or Forfeit Their Bail Totaling $80,000

Times 7-3-51

$110,000 FINES COLLECTED

New York N.Y.

Possibility Seen That Missing Men May Have Fled Country or Started Underground

34d

By RUSSELL PORTER

Communist

Seven of the eleven Communist leaders convicted in 1949 surrendered yesterday to serve their jail terms, but four others failed to appear.

Bench warrants were issued for the arrest of the four, and they have until 10:30 A. M. today to give up or forfeit their bail totaling $80,000. Their incarceration has been ordered under the Supreme Court decision of June 4 affirming their conviction.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and of the United States Marshal's office began a search for the missing men.

"The full facilities of the F. B. I. are being used to ascertain their whereabouts," said an F. B. I. statement in Washington. The F. B. I. refused to comment on the possibility that the men had fled the country, like Gerhardt Eisler. Eisler, a Communist international agent, escaped on the Polish liner Batory in 1949 and forfeited $23,500 bail.

Absence of 4 Unexplained

No explanation for the absence of the four was offered by the seven who surrendered or by their attorneys. Some observers of the Communist movement thought it possible that the four had gone into hiding to form a new underground Politburo with three other Communist leaders who have been fugitives from justice since June 20.

On that date twenty-one Communist leaders were indicted on charges of criminal conspiracy to teach and advocate overthrow of the Government by force and violence—the same charges as those on which the eleven were convicted. Four of the twenty-one could not be found, and three of them were members of the alternate national committee set up to take over when the eleven should finally be sent to jail. All eleven are members of the party's national committee or ruling body.

According to the new indictment it was part of the conspiracy that the defendants should carry out plans for the "vital parts" of the Communist party of the United States to go underground to continue the conspiracy in case of emergency.

The four who failed to surrender yesterday were Henry Winston, the party's national organization secretary; Robert Thompson, New York State chairman; Gilbert Green, Illinois chairman, and Gus Hall, national secretary.

Those missing since June 20 are James E. Jackson, Southern regional director; Sidney Stein or Steinberg, assistant national labor secretary; Fred Fine, secretary of the public affairs department, and William Marron, New York State executive secretary. The three first named are members of the alternate national committee.

The seven who surrendered were Eugene Dennis, general secretary; John B. Williamson, national labor secretary; John Gates, editor of The Daily Worker; Irving Potash, Carl Winter, Michigan chairman; Jack Stachel, director of agitation, propaganda, and education, and Benjamin J. Davis Jr., former Councilman of New York.

Hall Promoted Recently

Hall, formerly Ohio chairman, was recently made the party's national secretary. At the time of this appointment, it was reported that he might replace Dennis as general secretary, or executive head of the party. Now that Dennis is in jail, and Hall is not, it was pointed out, Hall might function as head of the underground Politburo.

Of the eleven convicted in 1949, ten were sentenced to five years in jail each. Thompson, the eleventh, because of his war record, got three years. Each was fined $10,000, and $110,000 in cash was posted with the clerk of the Federal District Court to guarantee payment of the fines. This $110,000 was collected by the Government yesterday. Most of the eleven were held in $20,000 bail each, a few in $30,000.

The eleven were indicted nearly three years ago, together with William Z. Foster, the party's national chairman. Because of illness, Foster has not been tried. The eleven had a nine-month trial before Judge Harold R. Medina.

After their conviction, they appealed on the ground, among other things, that the Smith Act under which they were prosecuted was an unconstitutional infringement upon the rights of free speech. The Court of Appeals, and then the Supreme Court, after six months' consideration, upheld the constitutionality of the Smith Act in view of the "clear and present danger" inherent in the secret nature of the conspiracy.

Dennis

Times 7-3-51

On Saturday, after the period of grace that follows a Supreme Court decision, the mandate of the high court was handed down. This constituted an order to the Federal District Court here to put the sentences into effect. The mandate arrived in New York yesterday morning.

New York N.Y.

34d

Eleven Ordered to Appear

In anticipation of its arrival, United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol notified the eleven by telegram to appear before Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

With Mr. Saypol in court yesterday were Frank H. Gordon and Edward C. Wallace, who took part in the prosecution of the eleven as assistants to John F. X. McGohey, then the United States Attorney, now a Federal District Judge. Harry Sacher and Abraham J. Isserman appeared as defense counsel. They are among six members of defense counsel sentenced by Judge Medina at the end of the trial to one to six months in jail for criminal contempt.

After seven defendants had answered when the names of the eleven were called, Mr. Saypol moved that the mandate of the Supreme Court be made the order of the district court. Sacher argued against this on the ground that the prosecutor had acted without authority in ordering the defendants to appear before the mandate was received here. Judge Ryan brushed aside the objection and signed the order as requested by Mr. Saypol.

Mr. Saypol then moved that the seven be remanded to jail, that bail for the missing four be cancelled and that bench warrants be issued for them. He recalled that last Friday Sacher had promised Judge Ryan that all eleven defendants would appear in court yesterday.

Against this, Sacher argued that the sentences should be reduced, suspended, or stayed until the end of current hearings before the new Subversive Activities Control Board in Washington on the proposed registration of the Communist party. Isserman argued for a stay of execution of Stachel's sentence because of illness.

Mr. Saypol replied that defense arguments were mostly a reiteration of those that had been rejected by the District Court, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

"eW in this court house have seen the result of this conspiracy," Mr. Saypol added, "in the trials that have been held for subversion, for espionage and for treason."

Defendants Permitted to Speak

At the request of Sacher, Judge Ryan agreed to hear some of the defendants on the understanding that they talk only on their applications for lifting or modifying the sentences, and not engage in "philosophical discussion."

Davis, who spoke first, launched into a tirade against his sentence as being an attack on "democracy, the working class of this country, and the Negro people."

Judge Ryan directed him to cease, but Davis kept on talking, raising his voice. The judge then called deputy marshals, who led Davis back to his seat, still talking. Finally the judge threatened to hold him in contempt if he did not sit down and keep quiet, and Davis subsided, glowering at the court.

Dennis and Winter then spoke, pleading to be let off without jail sentences. When Winter said the Communists were devoted to "peace," Judge Ryan replied:

"A good many of us may have doubts as to the purpose of the party—doubts substantiated by recent world events."

Judge Ryan then denied all defense applications and remanded the seven to jail. He gave directions that the warden of Stachel's prison send to the court within thirty days a medical report on his condition. The judge ordered the issuance of the bench warrants, but reserved decision until this morning at 10:30 o'clock on the motion to cancel bail. If the missing four have not appeared then, he said, he would forfeit their bail.

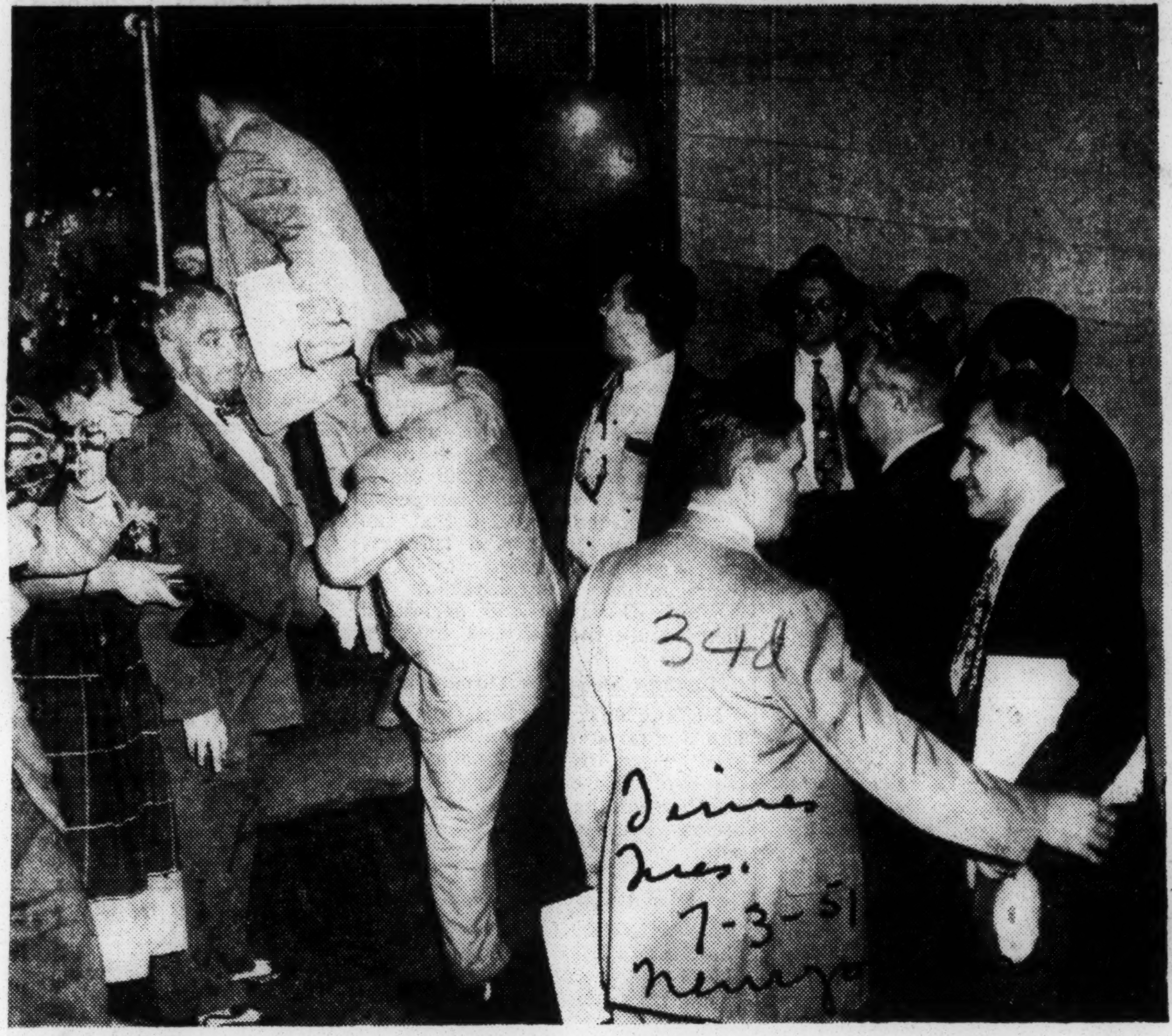
As the seven were led out, they waved to relatives and friends in the crowded courtroom. The latter stood up, waving and making the Communist closed-fist salute. When deputies ordered them to sit down, they did so, but continued to wave.

Only a few dozen sympathizers had stood at the front of the court house when the defendants entered, in contrast to the hundreds who used to picket and shout defiance during the trial.

When the seven, handcuffed together in pairs except for Potash, who walked alone, were taken away in a prison van, only six or eight friends stood at the rear of the courthouse and waved farewell. The seven were taken to the Federal House of Detention on West Street to await word from Washington on what Federal prisons they are to be sent to.

This morning the seventeen arrested on June 20 are scheduled to appear in Federal District Court to plead to the indictments.

COMMUNISTS ON WAY TO JAIL AND FOUR WHO FAILED TO APPEAR



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Times
Tues.
7-3-51
New yo

John W. Gates enters the van at Federal Courthouse handcuffed to John B. Williamson. Waiting their turn are Irving Potash (hat in hand), Carl Winter (profile in dark suit, next to Potash) and Jacob Stachel (partly hidden by Potash).

The New York Times

Benjamin Davis Jr. before he entered van.

Associated Press

Robert G. Thompson

Gus Hall

Gilbert Green

Henry Winston

The New York Times

Tribune Sat. 7-7-51

[Associated Press Wirephoto]

Four communist leaders in armored bus as they departed from New York for federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa., yesterday. Left to right: Benjamin J. Davis Jr., John B. Williamson, Eugene Dennis, and Irving Potash.

Agents Fear Top Leaders Fled Country

Herald Tribune

Bail Forfeit if Men Are Not in Custody Today; 7 Others Start Terms

Tues. 7-3-51

By Milton Lewis

Four of the eleven convicted Communist leaders defied the United States Supreme Court yesterday by failing to surrender as ordered to begin serving prison terms of three to five years.

There were unofficial reports they would come out of hiding by 10:30 a. m. today, but the Federal Bureau of Investigation began one of the biggest man hunts in its history. The F. B. I. feared that the four have already fled the country as Gerhart Eisler did in 1949.

"The full facilities of the F. B. I. are being used to ascertain their whereabouts," the agency announced in Washington. It was understood that many agents will have their vacations canceled unless the fugitives are in custody within a few days.

The Missing Men

The four are:

ROBERT THOMPSON, thirty-six, New York State chairman, of 39-40 46th St., Sunnyside, Queens.

HENRY WINSTON, forty, national organizing secretary, of 1133 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

GILBERT GREEN, forty-four, Illinois State chairman, of 806 S. Independence Ave., Chicago.

GUS HALL, thirty-nine, Ohio State chairman, of 1708 W. 31st Pl., Cleveland.

Judge Sylvester Ryan, of United States District Court, remanded the seven defendants who came to court and immediately signed arrest warrants for the four who did not. The judge also ruled that if they do not come in by 10:30 this morning the $20,000 bond posted for each by the Civil Rights Congress shall be deemed forfeited.

While there was no defense explanation for their failure to show up, it was believed in Red circles that the four felt that they could take until this morning to surrender because the Supreme Court's mandate was not received in New York until yesterday morning. The four missing conspirators are American born, but would be kindly received in Russia, where they have either visited or studied at various times.

Case Three Years Old

The eleven members of the Politburo, or national executive committee, were indicted July 20, 1948 —three years ago this month—on charges of violating the Smith act by conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence. After a nine-month jury trial conducted by Judge Harold R. Medina they were convicted as charged in October, 1949.

The conviction was upheld by the United States Court of Appeals and on June 4 by the United States Supreme Court by a vote of 6 to 2. This was the first clear test of the Smith act, and only last month twenty-one secondary functionaries of the party were indicted on similar charges. Four of the twenty-one are fugitives.

In remanding the seven, Judge Ryan denied all defense motions for a suspended or reduced sentence and threatened with contempt two or three who made a last rabble-rousing speech. The two were Benjamin Davis, former City Councilman, and Carl Winter, Michigan State chairman of the party. The third speaker was Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the party.

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Others who were sent away with them on a five-year sentence were John B. Williamson, labor secretary of the party; Jacob Stachel, educational secretary; John W. Gates, editor of "The Daily Worker," of which Davis is publisher, and Irving Potash, vice-president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union.

Of the eleven, all but Thompson were sentenced to five years in jail and fined $10,000 each. The same fine was imposed on Thompson, but he received a three-year jail term because of an outstanding war record with the United States Army in the Pacific theater. Their $10,000 fines were collected as a condition of their being allowed free on bail after the jury conviction. Each was free in bail ranging from $20,000 to $30,000, all posted by the C. R. C., on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

Federal prisoners are eligible for parole after serving one-third of their sentences. A telegram had been sent to each of the eleven, but those addressed to Winston and Green were returned undelivered.

In contrast to wild scenes staged outside United States Court House at Foley Square during the acrimonious trial, only 200 Red sympathizers showed up there yesterday. There was no demonstration in the well-policed square, and the conspirators' friends who helped jam Room 318 were on their good behavior for a change.

Harry Sacher and Abraham J. Isserman, counsel for the defendants, argued for suspended or at least reduced sentences, trying to twist the Supreme Court's majority decision to their own favor. Mr. Sacher said no social purpose would be served by incarceration. Both of the lawyers and three other defense lawyers in the case are under sentence of up to six months in jail for contempt of Judge Medina, but this has been stayed until the fall, so they can re-apply to the Supreme Court for a re-hearing on the eleven.

Davis Belligerent

Jail-Bound, 20 Months After Conviction

Associated Press

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist party, peering out from steel mesh of prison van

The first of the defendants to speak in his own behalf was Davis. Even though he was warned by Judge Ryan not to indulge in any philosophical discussion," Davis became belligerent in tone immediately, shouting, among other things, "I'm a Negro and I'm about to lose my freedom."

"You're not losing your freedom because you are a Negro," Judge Ryan responded softly but firmly.

Davis said the sentences should be "abolished completely because they are crimes against American democracy, against the working class and against the Negro."

When Judge Ryan interposed a warning, Davis shouted, "Ive never had any freedom in this country and neither have my people." Judge Ryan tried to quiet him, but Davis called out, "This will not intimidate my people."

He paid no attention to Judge Ryan's order for him to sit down and finally four burly marshals approached. Two of them, James Egan and William Tubman, grabbed his gesticulating left arm and half pushed him back into his seat as a fresh ray of sunshine flooded that part of the packed room.

Dennis spoke next, in more moderate tone, maintaining that with the sentencing of the defendants, "the First Amendment to the Constitution will be incarcerated as well." He argued that "all we were charged with was in the realm of ideas and beliefs."

He was followed by Winter, who, among other things, asked for postponement of remanding of the defendants until the McCarran board hearing on subversive activities are completed in Washington. He called the Smith act "the enabling act for the institution of Fascism in the United States," and said the Communists worked only for "world peace."

Judge Expresses Doubt

"A good many of us," Judge Ryan interjected, "have doubts as to the purpose of the party in the view of recent world events."

Winter said it was necessary for the Communists to present their argument to the McCarran board, and then said sneeringly to Judge Ryan, "Perhaps the court fears the Communist presentation of their side."

It was then he was threatened with contempt and ordered to his seat. He went without compulsion.

New York

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol represented the government, assisted by Frank H. Gordon and Edward A. Wallace. The latter two assisted John F. X. McGohey, now a Federal Judge, in prosecuting the eleven.

A request by Mr. Isserman to delay the jailing of Stachel on the ground he has a bad heart condition was denied by Judge Ryan, who said that the warden of his jail must file a medical report with the court within thirty days.

Mr. Saypol, in arguing against all motions, referred to the "Aesopian language" of the defense and said "we have seen the progeny of this crime of espionage subversion—yes, treason."

All motions were cleared away by 11:55 a. m., sixty-five minutes after the proceedings began. The seven filed out the rear door, waving to their friends in court, including their families and several of the seventeen arrested last month on similar charges.

Leave in Handcuffs

They were taken down to the detention cells in the basement, where they were searchd and had brief talks with Mr. Sacher and Mr. Isserman. Then at 12:37 p. m. they filed handcuffed into a marshal's van, which took them to Federal Detention Headquarters, at West and 11th Sts. They will pass a few days there and then, at the direction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in Washington, they will be sent to penitentiaries. They will be sent to different prisons.

As the van pulled away from the rear of the court house, twelve men and women waved good bye.

The Four Missing Reds

Robert Thompson

Henry Winston

Gilbert Green

Gus Hall

Negro Among 3 Missing Reds

RICHMOND, Va —(ANP) —With the capture and arrest of Gus Hall, fugitive, last week, the FBI is pressing its search for the three other Communists who were convicted of conspiring and teaching the overthrow of the American Government by force.

Daily Record

One of the three fugitives of the 11 whose convictions were upheld by the U. S Supreme Court last week is a native of Richmond, Va , and a Negro He is James E. Jackson, former student of Virginia Union University and the son of a Richmond pharmacist

Hall was apprehended in Mexico and turned over to American authorities at the border So far as is known no trace has been found of Jackson who has been very active in Communist organizations, particularly in youth groups in the South.

10-19-51

Atlanta Ga

Negro labor organizations have been vigilant in recent years fighting Red infiltraton into local unions While a few Negroes have willingly sided with Soviet agents and stooges, the overwhelming majority of Negroes have opposed cooperating with or aiding the Communists.

Jury to Open Big Scale Quiz on Reds Here

The government's fight against Communists in the Chicago area will get under way tomorrow when four men are scheduled to appear before the federal grand jury.

Government prosecutors indicated that the initial grand jury sessions, expected to last a few days, would be a prelude to a Chicago drive against Communist party members similar to the New York crackdown which resulted in conviction of 11 persons.

Ernest DeMaio [left] and Grant W. Oakes.

Tribune

Call Left Wing Unionists

Under subpena as the first witnesses for the Chicago investigation are:

7-13-51

ERNEST DeMAIO, of 2345 E. 78th st., vice president in charge of the Chicago area of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers union. This union was ousted by the CIO on charges of being communist dominated.

GRANT W. OAKES, of 12632 Harold av., Palos Heights, former president of the United Farm Equipment Workers union, another labor organization expelled from the CIO on communist charges. Oakes in 1948 was the Progressive party's candidate for governor of Illinois.

Bernard Lucas [left] and Samuel G. Curry.

BERNARD LUCAS, of 3736 W. 137th st., Robbins, an international vice president of the longshoremen's union, which is headed by Harry Bridges. Lucas heads the Chicago local 208 of the union, which also was ousted by the CIO.

Ex-Lieutenant of Red Member

SAMUEL G. CURRY, of 9415 S. Yale av., president of local 347 of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers' union. Curry, a former lieutenant of Herbert March, a member of the national committee of the Communist party and a former regional director of the packing house union. Curry led a successful attempt to put the Communist leader on the union payroll after March was deposed as regional director three years ago.

Last November DeMaio and Lucas were delegates at the communist sponsored World Peace conference in Sheffield, England.

Deputy United States marshals struck upon the Fourth of July as the occasion for serving the four with subpenas for their grand jury appearances.

Others to Face Jury

Government officials explained that the questioning of the four men is expected to form the groundwork for other inquiries and the calling of additional witnesses.

Pending on another front in the government's war against persons allegedly bent on overthrowing the government are numerous cases instituted by the immigration and naturalization service. In the last year and a half, this governmental branch has arrested more than 100 persons suspected of being Communist party members.

All are under bond pending hearings on the matter of possible deportations.

Call Howard Prof. Medic Communists

Defender

7-14-51

WASHINGTON — A Howard university professor, his wife, and a prominent Washington physician were among 200 persons in the nation's capital named by an FBI undercover agent as participants in various communist organizations here.

Dr. Eugene Holmes, professor at the College of Liberal Arts at Howard, his wife Margaret, well-known beautician, and Dr. Tom Williston, physician, were identified by Mrs. Mary S. Markward as among persons known as Communists in Washington.

Mrs. Markward also named several other Negroes who are active in labor and youth clubs here as having Communist affiliation.

Mrs. Markward was identified here this week as an under-cover agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation who joined the District of Columbia Communist Party in May 1943, and rose to the post of treasurer and a member of the City Committee before illness caused her to resign in October 1949.

Defender

She reported on Communist activity in Washington before a closed session of the House of Un-American Activities committee. She is scheduled to testify before the committee this week.

Mrs. Markward said Dr. Holmes was among those she had known as part of the Communist party civic executive committee. She stated he attended city council meetings, explaining, "I believe he represented a white collar professional group."

7-21

She said "Eugene Holmes was dropped from the roll for superlative reasons in late 1943 or 1944."

"I believe that he had a reason to believe that his party membership had been exposed and, of course, his employment would have been at stake so he gave up his membership rather than lose his job."

Mrs. Markward claimed Mrs. Holmes, whom she described as a "beautician", attended meetings of the city executive committee of the Communist party.

Mrs. Markward said Dr. Williston was a member of the District of Columbia Communist Party assigned to the Health club. The club was among several organizations she said had been established here by the Comumnist party. She identified the physician as a "doctor" and said, "I don't believe he attended meetings of the club, but he did pay his dues and kept his membership through the club."

Charles Payne was named by Mrs. Markward as a member of the Communist Party and she said he was a leader of "quite a large number on the Howard university campus." She said he was there sometime between 1947 and 1949.

Henry Moss was also identified by Mrs. Markward as a Communist party member at Howard from 1947 to 1949. She said he was "very probably" the person "who helped start the movement on the Howard university campus."

Mrs. Markward said Moss "had formerly associated with the Negro Youth Congress and was a member of the Youth club, I believe during the Communist Political Association days."

Dr. Doxey Wilkerson, former Howard university "associate professor of education was said to be a Communist party functionary" by Mrs. Markward. She said he resigned his position as educational advisor for the Office of Price Administration in 1943 to become Communist party organizer and educational director for Baltimore and Washington.

Gladys Thomas and Henry Thomas were named by Mrs. Markward as members of the "Frederick Douglass" (communist) club, which she said was organized to obtain members from the AFL laborers union.

Henry Thomas was temporarily suspended last fall as president of Local 74 of the Unibn on charges of "maintaining communist affiliation."

Reverse Discrimination

SEN. ALEX SMITH, the ex-Princeton professor who ran out on his Columbia colleague, Dr. Philip Jessup, almost had a fit when Sen. Sparkman of Alabama showed him the record on Dr. Channing Tobias, the Negro alternate delegate to the United Nations. The un-American activities committee had a record on Tobias far worse than Jessup's, showing that he had once belonged to nine Communist-front groups.

News

"That's going to be bad for our side, if we vote against him," remarked Smith, a Republican. "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People certainly will jump down our throats."

This was the reason why GOP senators wanted to duck a vote on confirming Tobias. To refuse him confirmation meant that the party, supposed to be the traditional friend of the Negro, would make enemies. Yet they couldn't vote for Tobias and against Jessup, since Tobias' record was far worse.

10-23-51

Sen. Sparkman, patient chairman of the Senate subcommittee, seemed to enjoy the Republican discomfiture.

"It seems to me that every member of the Senate should stand up and be counted on these two men," he told colleagues. "You Republicans can't vote for the colored man and against the white man unless you spurn the un-American activities committee record."

In the end, two Southern Democrats—Sparkman and Fulbright—voted for Tobias, along with GOP Sen. Smith. Sen. Brewster of Maine, Republican, and Gillette of Iowa, Democrat, did not vote. The result was that Tobias, a onetime member of nine Communist-front organizations, got a better vote than Jessup, who had nowhere near that record. Sometimes it pays to be a member of a minority group.

34d

Note—Dr. Tobias testified that he later withdrew from the nine Communist-front organizations. So also did Dr. Jessup, though he didn't have many to withdraw from.—©

Communist Party Headquarters Move To Harlem

Baltimore

NEW YORK—(ANP)— Communist Party National Headquarters will be moving to Negro Harlem this week, it was reported. It will move from the nine story building at 35 East 12th Street to 29 West 125th Street in Harlem.

34d

Observers are suggesting that William L. Patterson, the Negro leader among the Communists is now perhaps the most potent leader they have. Patterson may be the influence behind this new move. Most people have never given Patterson the credit he deserved for leadership in the Communist party. He was executive secretary of the Scottsboro Boys Fund and directed that fight which gave the party its first big notice in America, and attracted colored people.

8-31-51

Afro

Linked With Dr. DuBois

Fire Teacher In St. Louis

ST. LOUIS—(MCPB)—Brockman Schumacher, 27-year-old World War II veteran instructor in the St. Louis public school system was fired here last week after he refused to resign his position because of alleged activities with a "subversive" group.

Schumacher was an instructor of remedial reading at the Vashon Branch of the Washington Technical High School's veteran training program.

The dismissal of the young veteran instructor was decided upon less than three days after daily newspapers carried accounts of Schumacher's alleged activity with the St. Louis Peace Committee, an "affiliate" of the American Peace Crusade headed partially by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

GIVEN 24 HOURS

When Schumacher did not submit his resignation within twenty-four hours as requested, he was relieved of his duties, effective last Wednesday, Acting Superintendent of Instruction Edward H. Beumer stated.

It was the first time in the city school system that a teacher has ever been dismissed on such grounds, school officials said. The American Peace Crusade has been branded as subversive by the State Department and the Defense Department.

One of the activities of the local Peace Committee was the circulation last year of the Communist-inspired Stockholm peace petition, it was reported.

ADMITS MEMBERSHIP

After his dismissal, board officials said Schumacher submitted a written statement to school officials in which he admitted having been a member of the Peace Committee for "almost a year." He denied being chairman or program chairman of the organization.

Asserting that to his knowledge the group was not pro-Communist, Schumacher, in his statement to the board, denied participating in or knowing anything about a campaign to solicit funds from families of soldiers in Korea.

CALLS STORY 'LIE'

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch first published articles last Sunday stating that Schumacher was active in a local group "unscrupulously" engaged in soliciting funds from families of disabled or captured Korean war veterans. Schumacher said this was an "outright lie."

Schumacher said he was in sympathy with the organization's objective of "promoting world peace," but that he did not see any "subversion" in the group's activities. He added that he had withdrawn from the group because the connection reflected on his position as a teacher.

Although school officials felt there was no evidence Schumacher is a Communist, or even pro-Communist, they believe his activities with a group such as the Peace Committee was a "gross indiscretion."

The young teacher had been on the veterans' program of the board since September, 1949. He is married to a former white classmate and has one child. Schumacher is a graduate of the University of Iowa and a graduate student in psychology at Washington University in St. Louis.

Views and Reviews

The Communist Party Has Numerous Tentacles, Concealed and Otherwise

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

MR. A. R. CLYDE of Brooklyn, N. Y. takes me to task in a long, embittered diatribe for having "an anti-Communist complex" in my writings and thus being "opposed to the traditional policies of the Courier which has otherwise been in the forefront in espousing all libertarian movements.

"Your former distinguished editor, the late Robert L. Vann, would turn over in his grave if he knew of the reactionary scribblings of which you have been repeatedly guilty. When all other Courier writers are in the vanguard, why do you insist on being the lone contributor chained to Wall Street reactionism?"

Mr. Schuyler

* * *

Communism and slavery are synonymous, so naturally I am opposed to communism. The Communist party is not a political party, but a political conspiracy taking its orders from a foreign imperialist dictatorship admittedly bent on world conquest. That has been its history everywhere since 1918, including the United States. Here it has seized upon the delicate racial situation as a means of disrupting, dividing, capturing and destroying this civilization which, for all its many and admitted faults, is the spearhead of freedom in the world today. No honest and informed person will deny that.

Like an octopus, the Communist, so-called, party has numerous tentacles, concealed and otherwise, penetrating labor unions, churches, societies, institutions and businesses. These are called "fronts" and to make them "respectable," and thus more effective, non-Communist dupes are recruited to ostensibly head the movements which are always controlled by a hard core of Communists, crypto-Communists and fellow-travelers.

It is the duty of the informed anti-Communists to expose these "fronts" and dupes so the people may protect themselves from this subversion. That's what I have been doing and shall continue to do regardless of "smearing" by Mr. Clyde and his ilk. That is my duty to my people and my country.

* * *

As for the attitude of Robert L. Vann toward communism, there can be no doubt whatever because the record is clear. In early 1932 when Dr. W. E. B. DuBois was beginning to toy with communism, but still professing an interest in freedom, he wrote to sixteen Negro editors asking their opinion of communism. Two failed to answer. The answers of seven appeared in the April, 1932, Crisis, of which DuBois was still editor (he later returned to Atlanta University, from which he was subsequently booted to crawl back to the NAACP where his services were likewise terminated after he boldly embraced Moscow and its anti-Americanism).

The other seven Negro editors replied in the May, 1932, Crisis, and among them was Robert L. Vann.

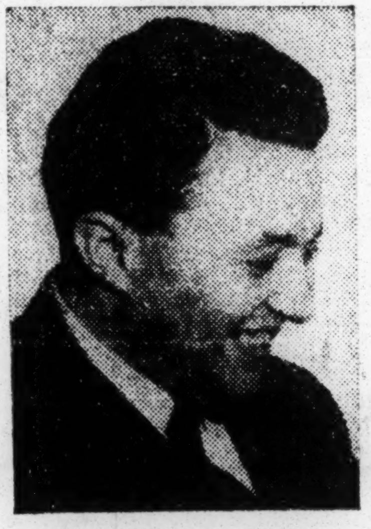
Before me is the copy of that Crisis issue, and this is what Mr. Vann wrote:

> "Communism is defined as any theory or system of social organization embracing common ownership of the agents of production as well as equality in the distribution of the products of industry; a sort of socialism unformulated.
>
> "We have our serious doubts that the average American Negro understands communism. Communistic leaders are confused also. They think the radicalism of the present-day Negro fits him precisely for communism. This is error. The radical Negro is nevertheless intelligent; he knows what he wants. He also knows he does not want communism. **Almost all Negroes following communism are being used chiefly to lend a semblance of democracy to the cause. The few intellectuals espousing the cause are no closer to the movement than the average ballyhoo man is to the circus he advertises.** Communism will never make the Negro white, blue or green. In fact, as long as the Negro retains his present identity his present absorption is next to impossible. If the cause of communism ever rises in power to the point of assuming governmental control, the Negro will be treated by his communistic leaders then just as the Negro is treated by the Republicans and Democrats now. **The Negro's hope of escape lies in a concentrated production to balance the ledger of his present consumption.** To teach him to do this simple thing, the Negro perhaps needs a club more than he needs communism.
>
> "We have no criticism of Negroes who desire to become Communists provided always they are thoroughly prepared to accept the ultimate consequences, whatever they may be."

Will the audience now join me in prayer for the brilliant, long-visioned departed? Would that there were more men like that today!

34d 1951 Communist

FBI Spurs Search For Eight Communist Party Leaders; Aid Of Citizens And Law Enforcement Agencies Is Sought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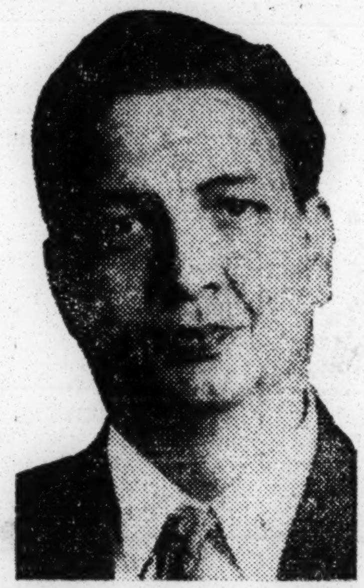
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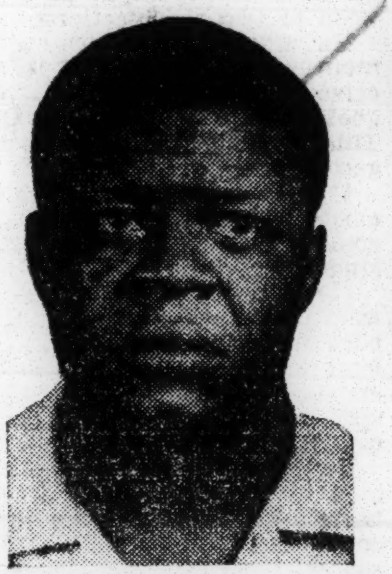
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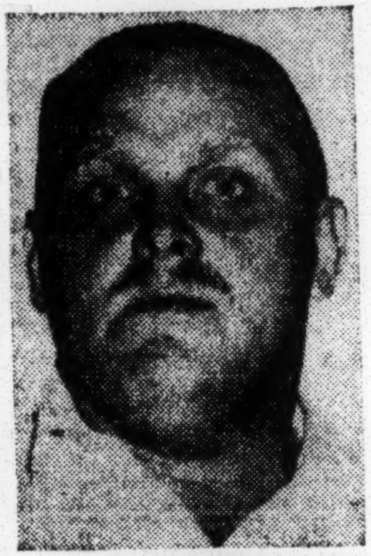
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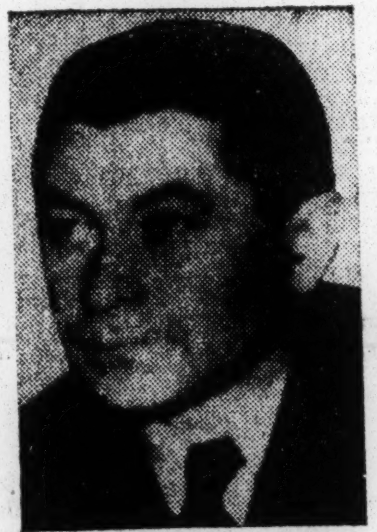
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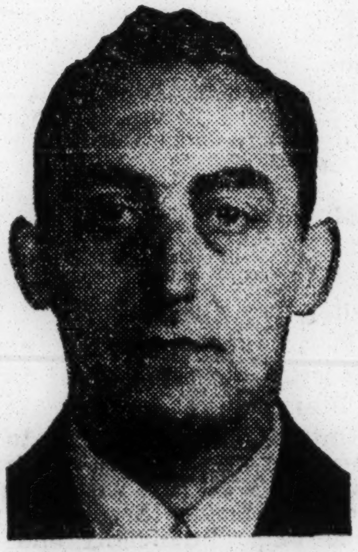
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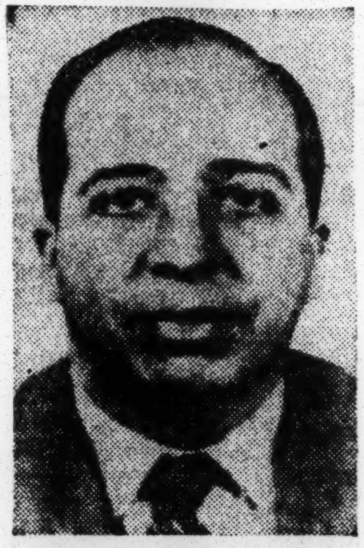
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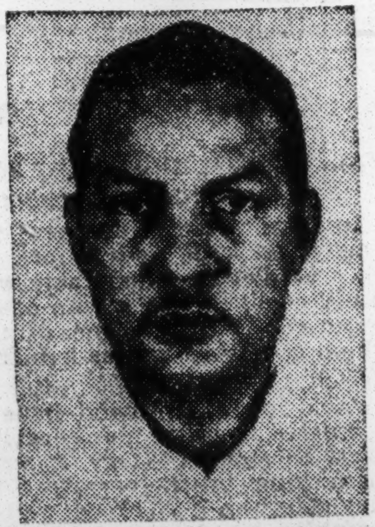
JAMES EDWARD JACKSON, JR.

34d communist

TAKE A GOOD LOOK
FOR YOU MAY SEE
ONE OF ~~THEM~~

Advertiser

And if you do, you will be doing your country a real, patriotic service to immediately contact the nearest FBI office. Pictured here are the eight Communist leaders, all fugitives from justice and. all living in the United States, according to J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

8-19-51

Your assistance is requested by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in locating eight Communist party leaders, all fugitives from justice.

Advertiser

If you know the whereabouts of any of these persons, or happen to see one of them, you're requested to report it immediately to FBI headquarters, Washington, or the nearest FBI office.

The telephone number of the FBI in Montgomery is 113.

Descriptions of the wanted persons, whose pictures appear on this page, follow:

8-19-51

Robert Thompson

Robert G. Thompson, age, 36; height, 5' 9 1-4"; weight, 170 pounds; eyes, brown; hair, brown, thick, straight; complexion, light; muscular; race, white; scars and marks, bullet wounds in left knee, appendectomy. He walks with a slight limp and usually is employed as manual laborer. He speaks slowly and usually carries a briefcase. Henry Winston, age 40; height, 5' 11 1-2"; weight, 200 pounds; race, Negro; marks, face pockmarked. Winston likes baseball and other sports; dresses fairly well and does not speak with an accent. Gus Hall, age, 40; height 5' 11"; weight, 220 pounds; eyes, blue-gray; hair, light brown; complexion, fair; build, heavy; race, white; nationality, American; Scars, small scar on left thumb, two pockmarks on left cheek, mole on right side of neck. Hall sometimes wears a mustache. He has a husky voice, drinks lots of coffee, walks with shoulders stooped, seldom wears a hat and likes outdoor sports.

William Marrow

William Norman Marrow, age, 49, height, 5' 6"; weight, 162 pounds; build medium; hair, black; eyes, blue; complexion, dark; heavy beard; race, white; nationality, American. Becoming naturalized through his father in 1919, Marrow attended New York City schools and was at one time a professional basketball player, being known as "Wee Willie Marrow." Marrow, who is organizational secretary of the New York State Communist Party, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on a charge of conspiracy to advocate the violent overthrow of the government. Gilbert Green, age, 44, height, 5' 6"; weight, 150 pounds; eyes, hazel; hair, black, curly, High forehead; complexion, dark; build, medium; race, white; nationality, American. A quiet speaker, Green is not given to outbursts of emotion except on rare occasions. His appearance is neat and he freouently wears brown suits and flashy ties. He likes to chew gum.

Fred Fine

Fred Morris Fine, secretary, public affairs department, National headquarters of U. S. Communist Party, age 37; height, 5' 5 1-2"; weight, 139 pounds; build, medium; hair, brown, partially bald in front; eyes, brown; race, white; scars and marks, mole on left cheek at mouth level; distinguishing characteristics, large mouth, heavy features and prominent Adam's apple.

Advertiser
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Fine has worked as a steel worker, clothing store clerk, typist and bookkeeper. He is not known to drink.

James Edward Jackson, southern regional director of the Communist Party in the U. S., age, 36; height, 5' 6 1-2"; weight, 160 pounds; build, medium; hair black, curly, bald in front; race, Negro; nationality, American: scars and marks, small star scar outer corner of left eye.

He has been employed as a druggist, labor organizer, writer and lecturer, and has a doctor's degree in pharmacy from Howard University in Washington, D. C.

Sidney Steinberg, assistant national labor secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., age 36; height, 5' 6"; weight, 157 pounds; build, medium; hair, brown; eyes, blue; complexion, light; race, white; nationality American.

Naturalized in 1948, Steinberg was originaly from Lithuania. He used the name Sidney Stein in connection with his Communist Party work.

34d

Salute To A Negro Minister

The Chattanooga Times

COMMUNIST propaganda has deceived many American Negroes, but some of the Southern leaders of the race have rebuffed the Soviet stooges in strong terms. A notable instance is Dr. David V. Jemison, Negro pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Selma, Ala., and president for the last 11 years of the National Baptist Convention, an organization of 5,500,000 members.

The son of a slave, Dr. Jemison is listed in *Who's Who In America*. The latest attempt to bring him into the communist network was a request that he become the president of the "Russian Religious Society."

Advertiser

"I turned down that offer," Dr. Jemison told a correspondent for *The Montgomery Advertiser*, "and wrote to the group that I would rather be dead in a sewer gutter than to lend my name to a cause of hate and slavery and corruption or to lend my name to the advancement of aims of any foreign nation that seeks to destroy this grand nation of ours."

Jun. 8-14-51

And Dr. Jemison continued with evident feeling:

"I love the United States. I was born and raised here. I tell my people constantly that communism is no good. I tell them of the dangers of men such as Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Paul Robeson. With all the power that is in me and my faith, I shall work unceasingly to destroy any movement of communism that seeks to envelop the National Baptist Convention or my race.

We are having a constant struggle with communists. My mail is constantly filled with offers or propaganda from communists. They would attempt to use my name in the interest of their so-called peace petitions and my name to put across their schemes.

"But I am careful. Every item that I receive that smells of communism will go to the Federal authorities, just as the letter offering me the presidency of the Russian society went to them. I am vigilant and I will not fall for their tricks, and I hope my people will not dare to fall for them."

Not only is Dr. Jemison an able adversary of communism, but he is an outstanding example of Negro progress in the South. And, furthermore, it appears that he does not waste his time trying to smear his fellow Americans with the communist label, but is able to distinguish the really dangerous communist threats.

We might wish that more white Southern leaders would approach the problem as sensibly as this man who rose from the depths of poverty to train his six children so that all of them have become prominent as teachers or ministers or community leaders.

◆

An Intelligent Leader

The Baldwin Times

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER staff writer Joe Azbell came forth with an interesting feature story this week on Dr. David V. Jemison, Negro pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Selma.

Mr. Azbell writes that Dr. Jemison, unknown to most Alabamians, is one of the country's most influential Negro leaders, and a leader in the fight against communism. He is president of the National Baptist Convention, which with a membership of 5,500,000 is the largest Negro organization in America.

In an interview with *The Advertiser* writer, Dr. Jemison declared that he is constantly fighting the attempts of communists to trick him into becoming a dupe for their propaganda.

Referring to a communist offer to make him president of a Russian religious society, Dr. Jemison said:

"I turned down that offer and wrote to the group that I would rather be dead in a sewer gutter than to lend my name to a cause of hate and slavery and corruption or to lend my name to the advancement of aims of any foreign nation that seeks to destroy this grand nation of ours.

Montgomery

"I love the United States. I was born and raised here. I tell my people constantly that communism is no good. I tell them of the dangers of men such as Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Paul Robeson. With all the power that is in me and my faith, I shall work unceasingly to destroy any movement of communism that seeks to envelop the National Baptist Convention or my race."

It has long been communist strategy to create unrest among minority groups with an ultimate aim of revolution. In this country, they have sought to create racial hatred between the white and colored races.

About the only success they have met, if you can call it success, is the recruitment of traitorous characters like Paul Robeson, who rose from obscurity to singing stardom in our terrible "capitalist system." On the whole, communist penetration has been dwarfed by such intelligent leaders as Dr. Jemison, who have had the insight to see that the communists are only seeking to use them as tools to destrov our nation.

Red Efforts To Win American Negroes 'Miserable Failure'

P. 6. Catholic Week

34d

CHICAGO—(NC)—Communist propaganda among Negroes in the United States "has proved a miserable failure," Dr. William A. Nolan states in a new book, "Communism Versus the Negro," published here by the Henry Regnery Company.

The author, a professor at the St. Louis University Institute of Social Order, based his book on a study of communist documents and writings, interviews with 500 persons, including many former Communist Party members, and analyses of such incidents as the Detroit and Peekskill race riots and the Scottsboro, Herndon, Trenton and Willie McGee cases.

Birmingham, Ala

* * *

THE STUDY covers Red activities among American Negroes from their beginnings in 1919 to the Korean War. It is divided into three parts: an analysis of the propaganda and tactics used in the formative period, 1919-30; an appraisal of the communist-inspired movement towards self-determination in the "Black Belt," 1928-45, and an examination of Red exploitation of "equal rights" up to the attempted revival of race riots among troops in Korea.

Prior to the Progressive Party movement, Dr. Nolan asserts "much less than one per cent of the Negro population had given it (communism) serious sympathy and co-operation." And soon after the "systematic exposure of communist underhand tactics in the Progressive Party," its influence again declined, he adds.

THE FAVORITE Red slogan for Negroes since 1928, "self-determination in the Black Belt," he writes, was chosen as the quickest way of inciting rebellion in the United States. Neither the slogan nor the spirit behind it has ever been accepted by Negroes, Dr. Nolan continues. He claims that the fact that such a slogan was never aimed at oppressed whites, such as sharecroppers, proves that the communists were motivated by expediency and not a real desire to improve the lot of any oppressed minority.

Dat. 12-1-51

Following the outbreak of the Korean War, the author states, the communist tactic was to insist at every opportunity that it was a race war. "According to the comrads, Negroes who supported this war effort must be very stupid, since they were only doing the white man's dirty work in Asia," the author adds. Nearly every Negro publication, he shows, rejected the imputation that United Nations' action in Korea was a problem of race arther than one of communism versus democracy.

Better Stick to Boxing, Ray

34 d

Afro-American

Oct. 1-13-51

Ray Robinson came back from a financially successful boxing tour of Europe angry with what the Communists over there are saying about the absence of real freedom for colored people in some parts of the United States.

Mr. Robinson found out that Communists abroad were quoting statements by Paul Robeson and the boxer points out that Robeson speaks for himself and not for the colored people in America.

That is true. Neither Paul Robeson nor Ray Robinson has any authority to speak for anyone except themselves.

However, there are 15 million colored people in this country and a large number of them may agree with both of them.

Still talkative, Mr. Robinson added this: "If the things the Communists say are true, I'd never be in the position I am in today. America provides opportunity for everyone, regardless of race, creed or color. If you have the ability here in America, you can be a success."

That is the purest drivel. It is not only untrue, but it is almost criminal that Ray Robinson should have said it.

If he knows anything, he knows that we have only had colored players in organized baseball in the last five years; that Althea Gibson was permitted to compete in the National Tennis Tournament only last summer; that the American Bowling Congress kept out colored players until the courts forced its hand.

He also knows or should know that there is no likelihood in this session of Congress of getting through a Fair Employment Practice Bill guaranteeing an end to discrimination in jobs or a Federal measure guaranteeing free elections and the right of every qualified citizen to participate in such elections in the South.

No matter how much ability any politician has in certain sections of this country, nor how many people live in his area, he can't run for dog catcher, so rabid and unreasoning is race prejudice.

The answer to the reds is not to say that discrimination does not exist in the United States. To be sure they are using this discrimination as propaganda against Uncle Sam and they are telling the world that if the United States mistreats colored people it has no right to world leadership.

We can't call the Communists liars. A lot of their propaganda is the truth. Let's change conditions in the United States. That is the only answer.

Critics call Ray Robinson the finest boxer pound for pound in any weight division in the world. He is not merely a brute fighter, but he backs up a superb physical body with a sharp brain.

But Robinson's success as a fighter does not qualify him as an expert on race relations or even international politics.

He is a successful fighter and a smart businessman, period. Until he studies these other matters at greater length, he should keep his mouth shut.

'He Made a Red of Me'

Afro-American

Roscoe C. Giles, a court reporter, of Berkeley, Calif, who testified in NYC that William Remington, accused Government economist, induced him to join the Young Communist League while both were students at Dartmouth College.

Oct. 1-13-51

Giles on Stand in Red Trial

34 d

Afro-American

Testifies Remington Induced Him to Join

Oct. 1-13-51

NEW YORK — Another former member of the Young Communist League who has renounced his red ties and is exposing alleged Communist activities in the United States is Roscoe C. Giles Jr., Berkeley, (Calif.) court reporter, who testified here last week in the perjury trial of William W. Remington.

The son of the eminent Chicago physician and surgeon, Dr. Roscoe C. Giles Sr., told the U.S. District Court which is trying Remington, a former highly-placed employee in the Department of Commerce, that the latter induced him to join the YCL when both were students at Dartmouth College in the 1930's.

Afro-American

Oct. 1-13-51

Remington, according to Giles, testifying as a government witness, took a leading role in the YCL group's discussions, held in his room in North Massachussetts Hall on the college campus "almost every Sunday."

Romance Draws Student

Mr. Remington was indicted by a grand jury which said he lied when he denied that he was ever a Communist. Judge G. F. Noonan, before whom the trial is being conducted, ruled that YCL membership was not equivalent membership, but the defense went to Communist Party membership, but the defense went on with questioning Giles, nevertheless.

Giles declared that the Communist Party was discussed by one youth who had a "romantic interest" in a girl Communist in New York and that copies of New Masses and The Daily Worker, Communist Party publications, were available to YCL members.

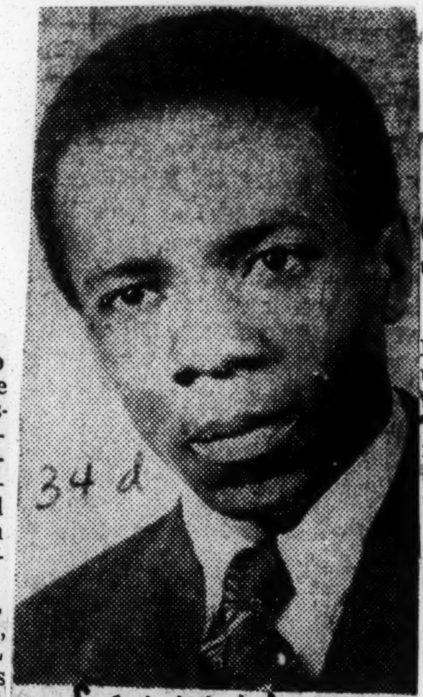
The Sunday meetings often lasted several hours, the witness continued, and the discussions of Lenin, Trotsky, peace and other subjects waxed pretty hot. Giles said the defendant, who was a class ahead of him, was "a provocative thinker and talker."

Put Marx Above God

With all these Sunday meetings, did you go to church while you were at Dartmouth?" Judge Noonan asked.

"Not religiously," replied Giles, adding, "Not regularly." Asked whether religion was ever discussed, he stated, "We weren't as apt to talk as much about God as we were about Karl Marx."

Giles testified that he, himself, had never joined the Communist Party and that in his senior year at Dartmouth, he left the YCL.



34 d

Spy?—Police in Switzerland have held Charles Davis, 23, of Pasadena, Calif., since last Nov. 19 on charges of "political espionage." Davis went to Europe in October, 1949, as correspondent for a Communist daily.—INP.

Says Reds Organized Students

34 d

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — Howard University was among the universities in the Greater Washington area on the campuses of which the Communist party organized student groups, according to a woman who acted as an FBI undercover agent.

Informer

Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, now a Chesterbrook, Virginia, housewife, told the House Un-American Activities Committee that the Students Club was one of twenty clubs organized by the Communists.

"The students principally came from Howard and George Washington," said Mrs. Markward, who left a Washington beauty shop job to join the party for the FBI in 1943 and retained her membership until late 1949, becoming the local party treasurer.

She testified that there was "quite a large number of members (Students' Club) on the Howard University campus."

7-14-51

She identified a Howard professor, Eugene Holmes, as a one-time Red. She said he quit the party when he had reason to believe his membership had been exposed and he feared he might lose his job as a result. This was in late 1943 or early 1944.

The witness indicated that she had met Dr. Holmes and his wife, Margaret, at meetings of the city executive committee of the Communist party. Mrs. Holmes was described as a beautician.

Dr. Doxey Wilkerson—He was a member of the Howard University faculty and associate professor of education from 1935 to 1942. After a year as an education specialist with the Office of Price Administration he resigned in 1943, to become Communist Party organizer and educational director for Baltimore and Washington. A Howard official said that Wilkerson is believed to be living in New York.

Mrs. Markward said he was a delegate from the Maryland District of Columbia district to the 1944 Communist Party convention.

William Taylor — Mrs. Markward identified him as a member of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia, assigned to Industrial Club 1. She said he had been the "city chairman here during his stay in Washington." He was later transferred to Los Angeles."

Capt. Hill's Father Fighting Subversive Charge Against Him

Amsterdam News

Dat. 3-17-51

34

DETROIT—The Rev. Charles A. Hill, father of Air Force Captain Hill Jr., who was charged over a month ago with being disloyal, but later cleared, called on Attorney General J. Howard McGrath last week to give groups listed as subversive by the Justice Department an opportunity to "prove or disprove the justice of or injustice" of his rulings in open court. He asked in his plea whether it was subversive to oppose race discrimination.

New York N.Y.

"I am no Communist and will cease to function with any organization proven in open court to be subversive," Rev. Hill, pastor of the Hartford Ave. Baptist Church and one-time unsuccessful candidate for the Detroit City Council, told the Amsterdam News recently in regard to the matter.

Capt. Hill, early in February was ordered to resign his Air Force commission because, according to the Air Force's charges, he was seen reading the Daily Worker; because his father received Communist Party support in his bid for election to the City Council, and because his sister, Mrs. Roberta Waldon, was known to have had Communist associations.

Denied Charges

Capt. Hill denied that he was disloyal, asked for a public hearing and said that the charge against him was on the basis of "guilt by relationship."

Several days afterwards the young reserve officer, who three times won the Air Medal during World War II, was cleared of disloyalty charges after a personal review of his records by Thomas Finletter, secretary of the Air Force.

Last week the elder Hill sought again to clarify his own position as pertains to disloyalty. In a letter to the Attorney General he wrote in part:

"Your department has been given the power to screen organizations, as to their loyalty to the Constitution of our nation. . . . Over 100 organizations have been designated as subversive by your department, with no opportunity being given these groups to prove or disprove the justice or injustice of your ruling.

". . . I am working with some of the organizations that have been marked by you. I think I know their policy, basically fighting discrimination because of race, creed, color or nationality.

". . . I will not knowingly work with a subversive group (but) I do not want to be guilty of failing to support those striving to make democracy real to the minority peoples in our society."

In conclusion, Rev. Hill wrote: "My son, Capt. Charles A. Hill Jr., was suspected on the flimsiest charges. I believe that the results would be the same, with organizations now on your list; if brought out in the open."

Stay Away From Them

(From The Atlanta Daily World)

World

6-1-51

Birmingham Ala.

The New York Herald Tribune, in a news release dated May 13, uncovered what most Negroes know to be an old game with all the tricks taken out. It states that members of the Communist Party were ordered recently to infiltrate the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and wrest control of that organization away from the "petty bourgeoisie Negroes who are carrying out the policy of Wall Street. They were also ordered to conduct a vigorous campaign of infiltration in the Negro churches.

This is really no news to Negroes. The Communists have been working for many years past in an effort to infiltrate into Negro organizations. They follow the Negro meetings and many of them make token contributions to various causes, in an effort to infiltrate and disguise themselves as real friends and martyrs for the Negro. But none of this fools the Negro.

The Communists thrive on injustices and incidents between Negroes and whites in the South, especially. They can always be depended upon to show up in the nick of time to horn in for credit of fighting the poor and hapless Negro's battle. They exploited the Trenton Six case and forced the presiding judge to observe that they were using the case to feather their nests. And when the NAACP Convention takes place, Negroes can depend upon the Communists to be present, under a different guise, to be sure. But they will be here.

But it is not too late to repeat again our statement of a year ago that there is nothing in this country which the Communists can win for the Negro which the Negro cannot win for himself. Hence, we know it is good business to warn those few Negroes who may not understand the honey-combed words of the Communists to stay away from them, for they can get for the Negro nothing which the Negro cannot secure for himself.

Ben Davis Says Federal Prison Discriminates

Black Dispatch

TERRE HAUTE. — (ANP) — The Federal Penitentiary here is guilty of discriminating against its Negro prisoners, according to Benjamin J. Davis, former New York city councilman.

Dat. 11-3-51

Davis is serving a prison sentence for conviction under the Smith Act. He was one of 11 Communists convicted on charges of conspiring to overthrow the federal government.

Oklahoma City Okla

In a letter addressed to J. Howard McGrath, United States attorney general Davis charged through his attorney, Harry Sacher, that the Negro prisoners as a group are segregated from the white prisoners in the dormitories, in the mess-hall, and at entertainment.

He further charged that various privileges are extended to white prisoners for good behavior which are denied to colored inmates with equally good behavior."

Davis said that these practices constituted a flagrant denial of the law and violate the letter, as well as the spirit, of the 5th and 14th admendments to the Constitution, and also violate federal civil rights statues.

In addition to the above practices, Davis asserts that he has been denied permission to correspond with the most intimate of his friends.

Dat. 11-3-51

He is allowed to write to only his sister and his attorney, he said.

Convicted CRC Agent Has Background of 'Bitter Racial Incidents', Cites Record

Dr. W. Alphaeus Hunton of Distinguished Foreparents

By OTIS N. THOMPSON
Argus Staff Writer

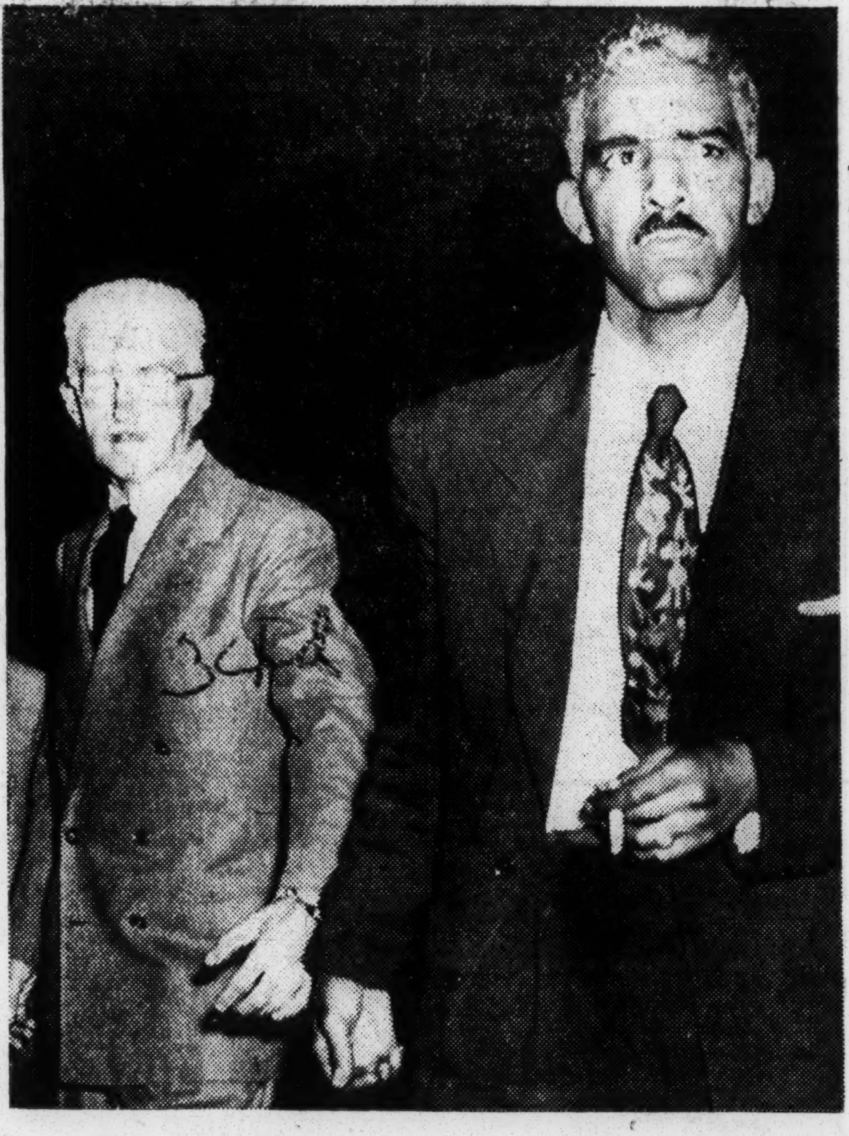
Last month newspapers thruout the country told of the arrest and conviction of one Dr. W. Alphaeus Hunton, Howard university professor, for refusing to tell where the Communist Party gets its bail money. The news created a mild stir in both white and colored circles of the nation because of Hunton's prominence and also the fact that Dashiell Hammett, prolific fiction writer, was arrested at the same time, on the same charges.

The incident was, at least, a curious one. Here was Hammett, a man whose name every fiction reader has known for a long time, and whose ability lent something of the spectacular to his person, brought suddenly before the eyes of the nation as a threat to its security because of his affiliation with a Communist organization.

Hunton, first of all, a Negro, and who, contrary to Hammett, had not shared the same fame and fortune because of his ability, became at the moment of his arrest, quite as interesting a case, if not more so, than Hammett, largely on the basis of his familiar background.

Dr. W. Alphaeus Hunton is the grandson of Stanton Hunton, a man who, in 1840 bought himself free of slavery, migrated to Chatham, Canada and there met and became affiliated with John Brown, who revealed to Hunton and several others of the select band his plans for attack on Harper's Ferry.

In a biography of William Alphaeus Hunton, father of the recently convicted Dr. Hunton, Addie Waite Hunton, wife and mother, said of his birth, "It was into this environment, so rich in its pioneer influences, strong humanitarian principles, and Christian faith that, on October 31, 1863, Stanton Hunton's sixth son, William Alphaeus Hunton, was born."



DR. W. ALPHAEUS HUNTON, right, is shown here handcuffed to the noted author Dashiell Hammett, at the time of their arrest. Both Dr. Hunton and Hammett were arrested as officers of the Civil Rights Congress, which supplied bail money for convicted Communists.

If the father, William Alphaeus Hunton, was born into an unusual environment, no less was true of William Alphaeus, Jr., for just prior to his birth the family was living in Atlanta, Ga., when the colored citizens were rocked by the news of another lynching.

The biographer recalled the misgivings suffered by the young couple at the thought of having their third child born in such surroundings.

The years just after the birth of this third child and which must have left a bitter thought in his young, impressionable mind, were marred with race incidents which culminated in a bloody riot.

Describing the hour Mrs. Hunton wrote, ". . . the pent-up hate and envy of a dominant group broke upon us suddenly, though not without some previous rumblings. In a moment all our sense of security was gone, and we had to realize that we, as colored people, had really no rights as citizens whatsoever. It left us very empty, for we knew in that hour that all for which we had laboured and sacrificed, belonged not to us, but to a ruthless mob."

Shortly thereafter, the family moved North and Hunton, Sr., went about his work building the foundation of the present flourishing Young Men's Christian Association movement. At that time, the YMCA movement among Negroes was just tottering to its feet after a long crawling period in which Hunton expended his every energy nourishing, cultivating it.

His work was so outstanding that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted historian, called him "A pioneer prophet of young men." And strange it is, that today, DuBois, too, has been victimized by the same circumstances which caught up the son of the man he lauded for his work many years ago.

Thus, the background of a man who could be admired for his intellect and personal carriage, yet, who a few days ago, was shackled and led off to prison, is woven of poignant experience. This, coupled with profound study of ideas and theory, of which he is capable, may hold the answer to his associations with organizations that have been declared dangerous to the United States' welfare.

A scholar, and the son of a deeply religious and ambitious man, Dr. W. Alphaeus Hunton presents something of a dilemma to those who admire the scholastic achievements of race members. The same might be said for Dr. DuBois. Either it must be accepted that through their knowledge, they have envisioned incontestable evidence that Communism is the better panacea for the world's ills, or that somewhere their wisdom has gone askew and their judgment become warped. If the truth lies in either alternative, it will be hard to accept.

Whatever the truth, one might wonder at what endeavor Hunton the younger would have spent his time had he lived during the early days of his father, a man who lived and died zealously engaged in helping his people move forward.

Both have now been paraded before the public eye as a result of their convictions. Time and circumstance, however, have found them in differing positions, one popular, the other, not.

NEW SCENE IN HARLEM

In moving their national headquarters to the heart of Harlem, as they have just done, the Communists of the United States have chosen deliberately to move into an underprivileged area. It is an area, however, in which important changes are taking place.

Only four blocks from the Communists, from the headquarters for the fomenting of discontent, the steel is now going up for still another great low-cost housing development of the city's—St. Nicholas Houses. A little farther north stand Abraham Lincoln Houses, and just above those the privately built Riverton Houses, the latter for middle-income families. And only a few days ago word came of a great urban redevelopment plan for Manhattanville, sometimes called West Harlem, on the part of nine educational and religious institutions. The Bowery Savings Bank announced recently that it would build apartments for 200 families at 145th Street and Edgecomb Avenue. A few blocks west of this site a doctor recently completed a $750,000, F. H. A.-financed apartment building in Hamilton Terrace for seventy-nine families. Afr. 10-5-51

Farther out from the center of Harlem much housing activity is to be seen, either in bricks and mortar or on drafting boards. Just north of the Polo Grounds are the middle-income Colonial Houses, already about 70 per cent occupied. South and east of 125th Street and Lenox Avenue are the sites for housing projects named Stephen Foster (under construction), George Washington, Jefferson and Carver. The James Weldon Johnson and Lexington Houses have been up for some time.

Add to all these the new schools, playgrounds, swimming pools and other facilities that public and private authorities are offering in a neighborhood of minority racial groups and then consider the point we started to make. The district around the new offices on 125th Street near Lenox Avenue is one where the age and condition of houses and other buildings make it stand out as a place for improvement. And that is exactly what is going on.

'Spy'—This is Charles E. Davis, 24-year-old native of Pasadena, Calif., who was convicted last week in Geneva, Switzerland, on a spying charge, allegedly for reporting foreign data to representatives of U. S. Senator Joseph McCarthy (R. Wis.).—INP.

SICK YOUTH ON TRIAL AS SPY FOR AMERICA

Swiss Say He Sent McCarthy Agent Reports

Posed as Communist Sympathizer Abroad

(Editor's Note: It is generally understood that if the spy of a foreign nation is caught at work within another nation the nation which employed him at his task will not claim knowledge of his activities.)

Afro-American

GENEVA, Switzerland — Snared in the "cloak and dagger" game of international intrigue is Charles Davis, 24, of Pasadena, Calif., whose trial on espionage charges began here on Monday, Oct. 15.

Davis is being tried under a unique Swiss law which holds liable to punishment anyone "who in the interest of a foreign State, party or organization, and to the prejudice of Switzerland, its citizens, inhabitants or organizations, practices or organizes a political information (spying) service."

The maximum sentence possible for this offense in this small neutral nation is three years imprisonment. The Communist Party is a legal political organization there.

Spied on Inhabitants

Davis is accused of spying on the political activity of inhabitants of Switzerland, mainly of Communists residing in Geneva, and on John Carter Vincent, formerly American Minister to Switzerland, but since February consul-general in Tangiers, Morocco.

He is also accused of transmitting such information to Sen. Joseph W. McCarthy (Rep. Wis.), to the American counsulate in Geneva and to officials of the American Embassy in Paris.

Davis is accused of approaching left-wing circles, presenting himself as an American journalist who had suffered much hardship in his own country because of his color, when he first came to Lausanne, Switzerland in 1949.

High in Red Circles

He is said to have won the sympathy of the leftists; and when he settled in Geneva later, he brought with him a written recommendation from a Lausanne Communist leader to the chairman of the Swiss Communist Party, who lived in Geneva.

Here, too, he was quickly accepted. He entertained youth groups, often singing American spirituals, and sought friendship among foreign Communists and leftists, especially students, and spent much time hanging around with them.

It was these latter who first became suspicious of Davis's behavior and collected the first evidence against him, because they noticed that although he claimed to be poor and had no source of earning a living, he always had money and was able to take plane trips to Paris whenever he wished. It was the local Communists who finally denounced Davis to the police.

It was said that Davis believed that Communists in Geneva were important links in the Soviet spy network in western Europe and gathered information mainly about the political activity of foreign Communists and persons he suspected of communism.

Mail Fraud Charged

In one instance, the prosecution charges, the way he obtained information was to use the mails to defraud by giving the post office a forwarding address of a person who had not moved and then by receiving that person's mail.

They said he regularly transmitted the results of his spying to an investigator of Senator McCarthy in Paris for which at least on one occasion he received money. At the same time, the prosecution contends, he represented himself as a "repentant" Communist and handed in reports to the American Consulate in Geneva and was in contact with staff members of the American Embassy in Paris.

The reports covered the same subjects as those sent to Senator McCarthy, but also included information on the political activity, opinions and associations of several American students at the University of Geneva.

Denies U.S. Links

Davis at first stated that he acted under the instructions of United States authorities, but later denied that the State Department or the Federal Bureau of nformation had mapped out any spy role for him.

Informed sources say that the information given by Davis was in a large part imaginary, already known or in rebuttal of his own theory of the part played by the Communists in Geneva.

The information, however, was used especially by Senator McCarthy, against Diplomat John Carter Vincent, whom McCarthy has repeatedly referred to in charging Communist influences in the U.S. State Department.

It was charged that in one attempt to get evidence against Mr. Vincent, Davis sent a copy of the text of a telegram over the forged signature of a Geneva Communist to Vincent, which the latter refused to reply to, because he did not know the person from whom it allegedly came.

Davis, nevertheless, it is charged, sent a copy of the text of the telegram to Senator McCarthy's investigator, pretending to have found it among the papers of the Communist whose signature he had imitated.

Tried for Breaking Law

Though the McCarthy-Vincent aspect of the trial of Davis looms large, it is important to note that Davis is not on trial for being the agent of Senator McCarthy. He is accused of violating a specific provision of the Swiss penal code.

It is not necessary under the law, that the information a spy gives away may be accurate. It is sufficient that it may be harmfull to inhabitants of Switzerland. Furthermore, Switzerland's neutrality compels it to prosecute spies of any political shade.

It is said that at first the Swiss Government decided simply to expel Davis rather than to prosecute him. The government then had the impression that he was acting on orders of the United States Government or the FBI.

Contradictions Hurt Him

After he withdrew what he had admitted earlier, however, contridicted himself several times and admitted his acts only after being confronted by the examining judge with undeniable evidence, the decision to prosecute him was made.

His long period of imprisonment before being brought to trial is explained by his contradictory and constantly changing attitude during the investigation. From his actions, observers say that Davis seems to like to be thought of as one who is playing an important historical role.

Davis is listed in State Department passport records as a native of Dallas, Tex., born November 10, 1927. He resided in Pasadena, Cal., prior to leaving for France in October, 1949. Baltimore,

State Department comment on the case has been confined largely to two concerns (1) that Davis be speedily released, or, (2) speedily brought to trial.

Davis is presently in a Luzanne, Sw tzerland, priosn hospital ward undergoing treatment for tuberculosis.

He is reported to have stated that his present plight is the result of Swiss Communists having turned on him and put the Swiss police on his trial.

On Trial

Charles Davis, Pasadena, Calif., youth, who is on trial in Geneva where he's charged with being a spy. Davis went to Europe in Oct. 1949 as a correspondent for 'The People's World,' a West Coast Communist newspaper.